# LOCOMOTIVE

# FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

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### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Some one in discussing social and economic questions, said "The world is in its infancy." Possibly. Some say the world is about 6,000 years old, to be particular, 5,896 years old.

The Bible chronologic tables may refer to a finished world—

"The perfect world by Adam trod,"

when the earth took its place amongst the shining hosts and began its circuits around the sun.

Scientists have wrestled with the subject, and guess the world is vastly ancient, as our almanac makers reckon time, and that multiplied suns have come and gone since the world was made.

Science has evolved the idea that man was not originally man at all, that he has been evolved from a lower order of animated creation, but just what, is still unsettled, though the monkey and the tadpole are, as yet, in the lead. Just here a bothersome question arises, how long a time was required to evolve these lower orders? Did they start from molecules? Were they originally star dust? If so, then necessarily, man was a long time in reaching his "prehistoric" state, and it will be conceded, we think, that it must have required several billion of years to build from a group of atoms a perfect man with all his transcendent powers of mind, but taking some of the lowest forms of humanity and the highest grade of the monkey, and the difference is so slight and inconsequential that appearances suggest that a week or ten days would suffice for the transformation.

But whatever may be said of the age of the world, whether it be 6,000 years old or 6,000,000,000 years since the "flaming walls of the universe were built, and Adam stood forth the representative head of the human family," we know that A. D. 1892, is young, and therefore, before his first bright morning dawns we write, that we may send forth to every reader of the Magazine a

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL.

The potter's song was:

"Turn, turn, my wheel! all life is brief— What now is bud will soon be leaf,

What now is leaf will soon decay:
The wind blows east, the wind blows west,
The blue eggs in the robin's nest,
Will soon have wings and beak and breast,
And flutter and fly away."

Truly, "life is brief," but it is long enough to exchange New Year's greetings with friends, long enough to send generous words on peaceful missions like doves bearing olive branches, symbolizing that at least for one day the storms of war shall give place to sunshine and repose.

What are the signs of the times? Who can read them? Who are the astrologers and soothsayers? Where are the temples, and gods, and oracles? Who dreams and has visions? Where are the Josephs and Daniels to unfold the mysteries? All, all are gone. We are left—

"Poor wanderers of a stormy day,"

to navigate our barks amidst dangers, reefs and rocks, with adverse winds and tides, with many a "false light on the shore" and make the land-locked harbor or go down in the struggle.

It is the battle that makes the soldier,

the storm that makes the sailor. Not the dress parade in the one case, nor the calm or the gentle wind in the other."

We wish all our readers not only a happy New Year, but a prosperous voyage.

Were we the disposer of events neither death nor sorrow should reign throughout all the ranks of labor. Every toiler's home should be ablaze with joy, and happiness should reign supreme.

This wish, welling up from our-heart of hearts, will not be realized; death and sorrow will come. It is the order of nature, but there will be deaths and sorrows which come to the homes of men and women that are not the order of nature, but the outgrowth of violations of laws, human and divine, crimes so colossal, so sweeping and cruel, such exhibitions of human depravity that if it be impossible to correct them, then, sure enough, the time has arrived for Gabriel's trumpet blast announcing that man is a failure, and that the mission of the world as his habitation, has ceased.

Alas! this "end of the world," this ending of time, comes to all, the life of a generation being about thirty-three years, the extreme limit being three score years and ten, and it may be assumed that after mind and body are mature thirty-three years would be the extreme limit in which men may accomplish anything of value to themselves or to the world, and here again the potter sings:

"Turn, turn, my wheel! What is begun
At daybreak, must at dark be done,
To-morrow will be another day.
To-morrow the hot furnace flame
Will search the heart and try the frame,
And stamp with honor or with shame
These vessels made of cluy."

What will all the workers of the United States do while 1892 is making the circuit of the sun, bringing in the seasons and affording all opportunities to lay foundations and build superstructures embodying truth and justice which, when the rain of detraction descends upon it, when the floods of slander surround it and the winds of adversity blow and beat upon it, like the house of the "wise man" in the parable, it will stand, because its foundation is as imperishable as the pillars of Jehovah's throne.

It is said that a pebble at the fountain head of a stream may change its course, and it is said that a virtuous hint or a poisonous error instilled into the mind of a youth may make him great and useful or degraded to an extent that his life is pestilential.

It is only for the few to be credited with deeds and words which make their names immortal, and of these never dying names the infamous outnumber the virtuous, but the men in circumscribed spheres, who have sowed good seed from which about all the good in the world has been harvested, have always been in the majority, and but for them, on this 1st day of January, A. D. 1892, the world would revolve in space a thing as loathsome as a sepulcher.

It is not wise to despise small things nor the "days of small things." It is true, as the juvenile song reads, that

"Little drops of water and little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean and all the solid land."

A good word when spoken, and a good deed when done, never lose their influence. In all lands and climes

"They warm in the sun and freshen in the breeze. They glow in the stars and blossom in the trees," and constitute the element in life that makes it worth the living.

Fortunately, it so happens that every man and woman can do something to enlarge the fund of human happiness, and though the contribution may be small in the estimation of hypercritics, it may be true, nevertheless, that their donation, like the widow's mite, may win for them the approval of the Son of God.

It has been said and sung in simple phrase that

"A man of words and not of deeds, Is like a garden full of weeds,"

and verily, the truth was never more aptly spoken. Since the world began men have not "gathered grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles." As trees are known by their fruit so men are known by their deeds, and this leads us to speak of the deeds of locomotive firemen who are members of our great brotherhood. It is said, now-a-days, that "money talks;" if so, what is the language of the multiplied thousands brotherhood firemen have contributed for the benefit of

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the disabled and the sorrowing heirs of the dead?

We have no intention of being boastful, but our reading includes to some extent the classic talk of ancient and modern talkers, many of them, who

"When they talked, The air, a chartered libertine, was still And the mute wonder lurked in men's ears To steal their sweet and honeyed sentences."

They were men whose tongues "dropp'd manna" and listeners longed to hear them talk again. It was said of Bunker Hill monument, standing mute in its isolated grandeur, that it was more eloquent than Webster, the orator, and we do not hesitate to believe that in the sorrowing home of the disabled or dead fireman the \$1,500 which goes to dispel the gloom, talks more eloquently than all the Ciceroes, Burkes and Websters the world has produced.

What of this \$1,500, the famed orator whose mute eloquence, whose words are sweeter than "the notes of dying swans?" It has a history, a record worthy of the pen of a Hugo or a Gibbon. It is the child of the great heart of our Brotherhood. Born of fraternity and sympathy, of brotherhood love and fidelity, its heavenly mission is to bind up broken hearts and dry the fountains of sorrow which find expression in the deeds which it performs when misfortune comes to a brother's home.

It has been our privilege to be near when this messenger of mercy, this good genius of our brotherhood, entered the home of misfortune and grief, where erstwhile fond parents in conjugal concord had sung lullaby hymns to bright eyed children and looked forward to years of happiness. In an instant, fate, cruel and relentless, had palsied the sturdy arm of the father, and widow and orphans in blank despair were forced to contemplate their shattered hopes and in agonies of grief bewail their loss, realizing they were left to the cold charities of a selfish world. Then there came to the rescue the great Brotherhood of which the dead husband and father had been a member in "good standing," bearing no power to reanimate the lifeless form, but presenting \$1,500, permitted it in some

measure to take his place and speak for him. True, no human ear shall hear the "money talk." It is a soul language which the sorrowing widow and her orphans understand, and as they listen the dark shadows drift away, hopes revive and smiles through tears, like rainbows in the spray of fountains, proclaim the vitalizing power of money when its mission is to talk of love in desolate homes.

During all the months of A. D., 1892, money will talk. It will talk in banks, on 'Change, in the palatial counting rooms of syndicates, corporations and trusts. It will talk in the parlors of plutocratic millionaires, where wealth and fashion assemble to while the bright hours away. It will talk in banqueting halls where costly viands tempt the palate and the rich old wines pour a ceaseless flood, and the horny handed Depews in rounded periods tell how devoted the Vanderbilts and the Goulds are to the interests of the working classes, how anxious they are to have them avail themselves of free baths and the use of clubs and dumb bells to improve their health.

While such things are progressing firemen of the Brotherhood will be contributing from their scanty earnings a fund to be sacredly kept awaiting the summons of death, that money taken from the fund may go forth and in its way, in its peculiar vernacular, say such divine words that all heaven listens and cheers as pangs are extracted from anguished hearts.

All hail! Firemen of the Brotherhood, friends tried and true, the *Magazine* sends greeting, Happy New Year to you all.

During all the months of the year you will contribute money from your earnings to the beneficiary fund, and during all the months of the year some one or more of the brothers beloved

"Will hear the dip of the golden oars,

And catch a gleam of the snowy sail," and the living will know "that their barks no more will sail" with them, and that their voices will be heard no more in the lodge room, but in the future as in the past we will see to it that in the spirit of brotherhood the dear ones they leave behind shall not be friendless.

What of it all? This. Longfellow sung:
"Life is real, life is earnest."

None know it better than locomotive firemen. To them life is not only "real" and "earnest," but it is perilous. Longfellow said, "the grave is not its goal," and the firemen may therefore hope that in some bright realm of faith or fancy he may meet his comrades again after life's fitful fever is past.

But we will not wait for that time. On the contrary the 24,000 members of our order will call to their aid the poetry of comradeship and say:

"Though the deep between us rolls, Friendship shall unite our souls, And in fancy's wide domain, There we oft will meet again."

#### CLOUDLAND RAILROADS.

Railroad Topics, in a recent issue, has a brief but clever article relating to railroad building around, and over and through mountains. Reference is made to the fact that George Stephenson's guarantee of "six miles an hour" was the ultima thule of his expectations in the way of speed. Possibly, but at that, he was in advance of all the world.

But the article in question deals chiefly in the triumphs of engineering skill by which, what the recent past regarded as impossibilities, are overcome so readily that the world is lost in wonder. As Railroad Topics remarks, "To the engineer of the present day there are no impossibilities. The engineer is a wizard at whose command space and matter are annihilated. The highest mountain, the deepest valley has no terrors for him; he can bridge the latter or encircle or tunnel the former." Necessarily the engineer laughs at impossibilities. When the required money is forthcoming the engineer will see to it that nature has placed no obstacle in the way of his advance.

In proof of this, reference is made to the famous road from Callao through the heart of Peru. "It is one of the highest mountain roads in the world, as well as of the most difficult construction. The grades are often 300 feet or more to the mile, and when the mountains were reached so great were the difficulties the engineers were forced to

confront that in some places laborers were lowered from cliffs by ropes, in order that, with toil and difficulty, they might carve a foothold in order to begin the cutting for the roadway. In some sections tunnels are more numerous than open cuts, and so far as the road has gone, sixty-one tunnels, great and small, have been constructed, aggregating over 20,000 feet in length. The road attains a height of 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and at the highest point of the track, about as high as the topmost peak of Mount Blanc, it pierces the range above it by a tunnel 3,847 feet long." In this country the Mount Washington road in New Hampshire, and the Pike's Peak road in Colorado, are among the notable triumphs of the engineer's skill; but the Riga road in Switzerland is thought to be the most remarkable. "It is," says Railroad Topics, "19,000 feet long, and during that distance rises 4,000 feet, at an average grade of one foot in four. Though steep, it is by no means so much so as the Mount Washington road, which rises 5,285 feet above the level of the sea, at an average of one foot in three. There are, however, stretches of the Riga road at which the grade is above one foot in two and a half, which is believed to be the steepest in the world."

The foregoing fully discloses the fact that in railroad building, "where there is a will there is a way," and when either business or pleasure promises a profit the road will be built.

Some one, taking an interest in the financial affairs of the established church of England, of which the Queen is at the head, soon to be followed by the Baccarat Prince of Wales, says the gross income of the establishment last year amounted to \$28,767,285—of which \$27,726,595 was secured by direct taxation.

Paris has a title broker who deals exclusively in the Spanish article, who advertises the title of Count for \$6,000, Viscount for \$5,000 and that of Baron for \$3,000. Here's a chance of become Count de Wheelbarrow, Viscount Smokestack or Baron Gethereli, and be presented at court and get an invitation to a bull fight.

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### LIBERATING CONVICTS.

The State of Tennessee has been endeavoring to make crime self-supporting, and, if possible, yield a surplus. Instead of building penitentiaries on the factory plan, as is done in several states, putting in the most approved machinery and utilizing crime, muscle and brains behind prison walls, Tennessee adopted the plan of hiring out its able-bodied thieves and cut-throats to men engaged in the mining industries of the state.

The result was that for every able bodied villain, burglar, murderer, incendiary, and so on through the list of convicted scoundrels, an honest, law-abiding citizen was remanded to the ranks of the idle, and himself and family were compelled to take the chances of starvation, degradation and death.

In writing of such a policy it is not required that we should be over assiduous in the search for denunciatory expression, to convey our unmitigated hostility to the policy which impoverishes honest men, that contractors may amass fortunes by operating criminals.

It is a modern economic idea, in which there is, if we are to credit the sayings of lach-rymose and lacteous sentimentalists, a deal of humanitarianism. It is one of those sharp tricks so frequently played now-a-days upon an effeminate and over credulous public, by which the wool is pulled over its eyes by mountebanks in morals and knaves in politics, everywhere resulting to the detriment of honest labor. And, fortunately, honest labor is protesting, and in Tennessee, with a vigor and determination that has given to the subject startling prominence—taking on the characteristics of a revolution.

Boiled down, the facts are that the State of Tennessee, having harvested a large crop of criminals, concluded to hire them out to work in the mines of the state.

These criminals were confined, when not makes criminals were confined, when not employed in the mines, in stockades, secured from escape by shackles and such other means as were required. They were fed, in some regards, like wild beasts, and at the lowest possible cost. They constituted a motley mass of depravity, but they could wield picks and under the lash could

be made valuable to those who had purchased them, and their condition was infinitely worse than that of slaves in "old plantation times."

The state derived from its crime a little revenue, the contractors made money "hand over fist," and honest miners and their families suffered; for them the state took no thought nor evinced the slightest concern.

Here, then, was a grave state of affairs. For, at best, a little revenue, a great and powerful state was willing to adopt and pursue a policy which forced hundreds of her law-abiding, industrious, self-supporting citizens into idleness and vagabondage. And Tennessee is not the only state that has pursued and is now pursuing the same nefarious policy. But Tennessee is the only state where honest men have taken violent measures to remedy a great wrong.

In Tennessee the miners quietly armed themselves, liberated the convicts, set fire to the stockades, destroyed the property of the employers, and in every case where they made the attack success crowned their efforts. It was out and out rebellion, disobedience to law, and for what?—simply for bread.

All told, fully six hundred convict miners have been liberated, and the Governor of Tennessee admits that he is powerless to punish the men who have set at defiance the laws of the commonwealth.

What is the picture? Honest men organizing in regular military style, with arms and ammunition, tearing down and burning stockades, liberating prisoners, and ready to do battle and take the chances, that they may not be robbed of employment, of clothing, food and shelter, by criminals. And this we doubt not they will continue to do.

This thing of educating and employing criminals for revenue, whereby honest men and their families are made to suffer, is an outrage so inherently infamous that no reason can be urged in its support worthy of a moment's consideration.

It is often said that if convicts are kept idle they would decline in health, get sick and die. Admit it all, for the sake of argument—what is the other side of the question? Employ these convicts at half price, or even less than half that honest labor is worth, and prison made goods go upon the market at half price, and honest men are thereby made to suffer from idleness, sickness and death.

Between the two, if one must suffer, by all the gods at once, let it be the thief, the burglar, the foot-pad, the highway robber, the murderer-and not the honest man. Hence it were better that any convict in Tennessee should go free than that one houest toiler and his innocent family should suffer from nakedness and hunger and be driven forth shelterless, to perish by the wayside or join the ranks of the abandoned. When a state enacts a law which in its operation adds to the perils of honest men, that the wretches behind prison bars may have work and preserve their health, it itself perpetrates a most flagitious crime for which it should wear stripes.

Recent transactions in Tennessee stand forth as a warning. Penitentiaries, as they are now conducted, having the characteristics of an industrial college, a first-class boarding house, church and a literary club, hospitals and homes for worn out criminals, are not after all distinguished as reformatories, in morals, but are a brilliant success as health resorts.

The present is not an age of savagery and torture. If criminals were required to sit during all their incarceration in their cells, looking through a couple of inch auger holes with such exercise as they could obtain by walking up and down in their cells, penitentiaries would perhaps become reformatory institutions.

True, robust villains would die, and the world would be all the better for the riddance. Some would lose flesh and be the worse for wear, so attenuated that they would be unable to ply their vocation immediately, and those who did survive the kindness of the treatment would reform—they would steer clear of prisons, for they would realize the curative quality of being well fed and idle. As is now the practice, a penitentiary, to the hardened wretches who find a comfortable home, is as the shelter of a great rock in a

weary land. In them they regain their health and strength and go forth on their mission of cussedness; and yet in many states they are treated with more consideration and sympathy than falls to the lot of thousands of honest toilers who would rather die than steal.

Miners in Tennessee who want to work, and protest against having their bread snatched from them by convicts, have taught the legislature of that state that its policy is infamous, its laws a menace to peace and prosperity, and that the sooner they are repealed the better it will be for society.

Mr. Wm. LITTLE says, the production of sawed lumber annually in the United States would load a train of cars 25,000 miles long, or long enough to encircle the earth. "But," says Mr. Little, "this sawed lumber is only a small part of forest freight; there are still all other forest products; and when we add timber for railway ties and fencing, mining and export, round and hewed timber, we have our train loaded 72,000 miles; and if to this we then add the fire-wood, etc., amounting alone to 216,000 miles, we have a total train of 288,000 miles in length, or more than enough to reach from the earth to the moon, still leaving our lumber train encircling the earth, with 22,000 miles of train to spare!-its weight alone, if green, over five hundred million tons, or enough to load five hundred thousand (500,000) ships of one thousand (1,000) Under such circumstances. tons each!" the national anthem should be, "Woodman spare that tree," and if he don't obey, the trees will all disappear, and much of the country will be transformed into a Sahara.

The Japanese are wide awake men, and the government, no matter what you call it, proposes to keep up with the procession in railroad affairs. A delegation of Japs. some of them holding important official positions, are now in the United States examining locomotive works for the purpose of improving the railway service in the land of the Mikado. They express a preference for the American locomotive, and regard it superior to the English machine.

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### THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS.

In the "science of government" called "politics," men are constantly laboring with problems. If any one of them after six thousand years has been finally settled, some one ought to be able to point it out, name it, and permit the world to contemplate it.

The church, since the time that Adam tended the Garden of Eden (for it is held that there has always been a church) has been wrestling with religious problems, and it would be interesting to know how many, if any, have been definitely solved.

The trouble is that problems multipy as investigations proceed; they mount up very much as in Switzerland—

"Hills peep o'er bills, and Alps on Alps arise." The present is an inquiring, and investigating age. Nothing is taken for granted. If a man lays down a proposition he is expected to establish its claim to recognition by proofs, by unanswerable argument, by logic, iron clad and invulnerable. If he fails he goes down to such profound depths that "all the king's oxen" are not able to drag him to the surface.

The caption of this article is "The problem of problems," or, the great overmastering problem.

What is it? We answer, the labor promlem. It is, we affirm, the fundamental problem in politics, by which we mean government. It is the bed rock problem in society. in civilization, in all healthful progress, in jurisprudence, independence and liberty.

We admit that the labor problem involves the consideration of a number of problems, but they all go to make up the one problem as certainly as that air is composed of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon.

Suppose the subject for discussion to be taxation? All taxes are paid by labor. Suppose it to be revenue? All revenues are paid by labor. Suppose it to be wealth? All wealth is created by labor. Is the question, building cities? Only labor makes them possible. Is it clearing away the wilderness? They would remain as God planted them but for labor. Is it a question of food? Famine would be universal

except for labor. But for labor the warehouses of the world would be empty, factories would be silent, ships and docks would rot and cities tumble down, and universal ruin would prevail.

If we are right, if our statements are true, then, confessedly and inevitably, the labor problem is the problem of broblems. The central, fundamental, pivotal problem is the labor problem. It were folly bordering upon madness to belittle it or thrust it aside.

In a recent issue of the American Economist, Mr. T. Jefferson Coolridge says:

Universal suffrage places the whole power in the hands of the wage earners, and consequently the fate of this great republic depends on them.

Unless the wage earners are more intelligent, more educated, more comfortable—that is, more highly paid—than they have ever been in history, they will suffer from poverty and will take by force the property which they cannot acquire by work. This would lead in the usual way to anarchy and despotism.

It will be observed that "the fate of this great republic depends upon wage earners," and that unless wage earners are made "more comfortable," that is, "unless they are more highly paid," there is danger of "anarchy and despotism" in this "great republic."

All that Mr. Coolridge says is strictly in consonance with the declarations we have made regarding the supreme importance of the labor problem. Everywhere throughout Christendom there is a growing purpose to solve this labor problem, and as the years go by the number of problem solvers increases, many of whom, "long-haired men" and "short-haired women," spurning the practical, leap into the arena of debate with all sorts of nostrums and cataplasms and rant their brief hour and give place to others of a similar type.

Among these ranters are found nihilists, as in Russia, socialists, as in Germany, and communists as in France. These people, professing to speak for labor, arouse prejudices and ceaseless hostility.

There are others credited with leadership who are so ignorant and depraved that they watch for opportunies to betray their trusts and do not hesitate, in Benedict Arnold style, to sell out for a consideration, and boldly manifest pride in their treachery.

Others still, seek to couple those who have honored them with their confidence upon some partisan organization, and thus effectually defeat progress in the solution of the labor problem.

To make matters still more embarrassing, the great publications of the times, commanding immense capital, purchase the ability money can always command, to create a public sentiment bitterly hostile to labor, assuming that every effort made by workingmen that evinces a purpose to solve the labor problem in a way permanently beneficial to wage men is necessarily wrong and at war with the welfare of society.

Henry Clews is a New York banker and millionaire, or was, when in commenting upon a strike in the North American Review, he mentioned the fact that there was "no difficulty in filling the places of the strikers by those that are equally capable, if not more so, from other countries flocking to our shores. The steam ferry which connects this country and Europe has demonstrated this by the steamer that arrived in six days and ten hours' time from European shores to our own. As the interval between the downtrodden and oppressed operatives of the Old World and America is thus reduced to hours Europe will quickly send to us all the labor we need to meet the emergency." Mr. Clews, himself an alien, gives the American workingman to understand that Europe stands ready to supply all the workingmen required, and that they are equally if not more capable than Americans. Mr. Clews then branches out, advancing the proposition that though "strikes may have been justifiable in other nations, they were not justifiable in our country," which is equivalent to saying that in this country no wrong was ever inflicted upon workingmen by their employers, that in this country there has been neither wrong, robbery, oppression nor degradation, and to show how wrong it is for American workingmen to strike, Mr. Clews, the banker and millionaire, says "the Almighty has made this country for the oppressed of other nations, and therefore this is the land of refuge for the oppressed, and the hand of the laboring man should not be

raised against it. The laboring man in this bounteous and hospitable country has no ground for complaint. His vote is potential and he is elevated thereby to the position of man. Elsewhere he is the creature of circumstance, which is that of abject depression. Under the government of this nation the effort is to elevate the standard of the human race and not to degrade In all other nations it is the reverse. What, therefore, has the laborer to complain of in America? By inciting strikes and encouraging discontent he stands in the way of the elevation of his race and of mankind. The tide of emigration to this country, now so large, makes peaceful strikes perfectly harmless in themselves, because the places of those who vacate good situations are easily filled by the newcomers."

Such is the rigmarole which the North American Review pays for and publishes for the purpose of solving the labor problem.

It will be noticed that Mr. Clews is scarcely consistent. He extols the American workingman, then he tells them if they strike their places can be filled by men "equally capable if not more so" from foreign lands, who have never been in the "position" of men, but the mere "creatures of circumstances which is that of abject depression," and these "abject" men are to throng to America and solve the labor problem as it has been solved in Europe, where workingmen are not men, but the "creatures of circumstances."

Manifestly, this man Clews is not a thinker, his business is, or was, to calculate per cent., to pocket profits. He knows, or knew, as little about the labor problem as any other millionaire ass on the continent.

Under such circumstances it is not only agreeable but refreshing to introduce a statesman of large attainments, none other than S. B. Elkins, in support of our proposition that the labor problem is the problem of problems and must be solved. Mr. Elkins says:

I am, with others, to some extent an employer of labor. I take a deep interest in the labor question. To my mind it rises in importance above all others.

The question presented by the present labor agitation is both industrial and social, and concerns,

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not the capitalist nor the wage receiver exclusively, nor the one more than the other, but the whole body of society and the state itself. It involves a great principle, in the presence of which individual interests become insignificant. No question more serious or of graver importance ever came before the American people, and upon its right settlement may not only depend the future of society, but ultimately the fate of the great republic.

There is an association in this country, composed of peaceable, honest, law-abiding and intelligent workers, who through their chief officer can by a word, stop in a day all the locomotives on the trunk line railroads in the country. This is the power of combination, and where is there any other power equal to it? Without violence, and without violating any statute or principle of law, it can in a day paralyze the trade and commerce of a continent. How can it be resisted? The government has neither the right nor the power to resist it. Will anyone undertake to say that such a power in the industrial world will not make itself felt in adjusting the interests between employer and employed? This power exists, is increasing, and must be considered in dealing with the industrial

There is another element even more irresistible. It is the power of public opinion, which is reaching the conclusion that the laws of competition, supply and demand, as applied to the wage receiver operate unjustly; that the worker does not now, in many cases, get a fair share of what he helps to produce; that he is in effect a partner with the capitalist, though not treated as such. It is to be further considered, that the worker, who heretofore has had little to say, is helping now, through education, to make this public opinion, which in the end must stand as the sole judge and final arbiter of what is just and fair between him and the capitalist. In view of these new conditions, and for other reasons, the capitalist should seriously consider the best plan of uniting his interest with that of the wage receiver.

It will occur to the reader, we conclude, that we have not overestimated the gravity of the labor problem; that it is all we have estimated it, and that the importance of solving it so as to secure justice to the wage worker is imperatively demanded.

In solving the problem in this country some healthy headway has been made, and in every case where satisfactory results have followed efforts the credit is due, we think, to intelligent workingmen acting through organization.

We do not underestimate education, intélligence, experience, and all else that contributes to mind power. Nor do we overestimate the conquering power of organization. Without organization, were every man a Solomon or a Moses, a Napoleon or a Grant, they would accomplish nothing in the way of solving the labor problem.

It is well to talk of the ballot. We believe in its power, but the ballots of workingmen will never accomplish anything towards their elevation until they are wielded as a welded force to elect honest men and strike down corrupt laws.

Organization is proceeding, and as it proceeds education is getting in its mighty work. The armies of labor are being disciplined, and through the mighty influences to be extended by the organization and federation of the organizations, the labor problem is eventually to be solved.

The water power of Niagara is to be utilized, and set to work. Niagara will continue to roar and tumble, bathe its face in spray and crown its head with rainbows, but, nevertheless, it has got to go to work. Its holiday is ended. It must now join the ranks of labor; sing the songs of labor. Those who understand figures have calculated Niagara's horse power. They tell us that 12,785,455 cubic feet of water flow over the falls every minute of the round year; that 119,000 horse power is only one-fifth of one per cent. of the sum total of power that has been going to waste since-well-since God heaved the pillars of the universe. If this is so, then the proposition is to utilize the 59,500,000 horse power of Niagara as soon as possible. world moves, science is on top, and Niagara, the sublime wonder that the cockney said was "dom foin-well got up," has got to go to work. Here's to ye, Niagara-Shake!

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany rises to the occasion every time, and now it is reported that he has issued "new regulations, by which officers are forbidden to ride any horses at races but those that are their own property or that of brother officers. He has also dismissed the Court Seneschal Von Liebenau for not having admitted a deputation of workmen to the presence during the recent visit to Konigsberg." Nor is this all, but he has ordered that sick children of working men shall have the advantages of fresh air at the cost of the Government. His head is level and can carry a four pound crown without becoming dizzy.

#### RUSSELL SAGE.

On the 4th of December, a man calling himself H. D. Wilson, doubtless crazy, made an attempt to assassinate Russell Sage, in his office in the city of New York. Mr. Sage was born in 1816, and is, therefore, 75 years of age. He is rated a very rich man, many times a millionaire.

The crazy man wanted Mr. Sage to hand over to him \$1,200,000. This request Mr. Sage deemed it prudent to deny, and having declined, the crazy man at once proceeded, with a dynamite bomb, to settle the matter, and which then and there ended the career of the assassin. One other man died within an hour, two others were fatally wounded, and still four more, including Mr. Sage, were seriously injured.

Of the bomb-thrower, only his head and a portion of one leg could be found; the remainder of his body seems to have been instantly annihilated, transformed into fluids to be breathed by the living.

The building in which Mr. Sage's office was located was not, strange to say, totally wrecked, owing, doubtless, to the number and size of its windows, but its entire walls were greatly injured. That no more were killed was almost miraculous.

The following brief biographical sketch appears of Mr. Sage:

Russell Sage was born in Oneida county, New York, August 4, 1816. He received a public school education, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits in Troy. In 1841 he was elected an alderman and was re-elected to this office until 1848, also serving for seven years as treasurer of Rensselaer county. He was then elected to Congress as a Whig and served, with re-election, from December 5, 1853, till March, 1857. Mr. Sage was the first person to advocate, on the floor of Congress, the purchase of Mt. Vernon, by the Government. Subsequently he settled in New York city and engaged in the business of selling privileges in Wall street. At the same time he became interested in railroads, and secured stocks in Western roads, notably the Milwaukee & St. Paul, of which he was president and vice president twelve years. By disposing of these investments as the smaller roads were absorbed by trunk lines he became wealthy. Of late years he has been closely associated with Jay Gould in the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the St. Louis and San Franeisco railroads, the American Cable Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, Manhattan consolidated system of elevated railroads in New York city, in all of which corporations he is a di-

rector. Mr. Sage was for many years closely connected with the Union Pacific road, of which he was a director. He has been a director and vice-president of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank for the last twenty years; also, a director in the Merchants' Trust Company and in the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York city.

Boiled down, Mr. Sage has been for more than thirty years a Wall street speculator, much of the time in intimate relations with Jay Gould.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, of New York, who, some months ago, showed that seventy millionaires owned \$2,700,000,000 of the entire wealth of the country, places Mr. Sage's fortune at \$50,000,000, made by "railroads and speculation."

Mr. Shearman, still pursuing the subject, showed that 40,000 familes, out of 12,600,000 families, had secured half of the wealth of the country, estimated at \$31,000,000,000, and that 250,000 families, out of a total of 12,600,000 families, had secured three-fourths of the wealth of the country, or \$46,500,000,000, leaving to the remaining 12,350,000 families, an average of \$1,255 each.

The question may be asked, what have such facts to do with the attempt of a crazy crank to assassinate Russell Sage? We answer, much, little, or nothing at all.

The theory put forth by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman was, that such colossal fortunes were not made honestly, that they are tainted with dishonesty, fraud and robbery, that they represented criminal practices, dangerous to the stability of free institutions.

It must be remembered that Thomas G. Shearman is not an anarchist nor a socialist, but an advocate of the "single tax" theories of Henry George, by which it is hoped, in some measure, to prevent the accumulation of great fortunes, dishonestly.

The great truths set forth by Mr. Shearman are discussed outside of millionaire circles, they are taken up and wrestled with by those who realize that while others roll in wealth they are miserably poor, and they easily arrive at the conclusion that they have been robbed. They brood on these things and finally go mad, and resolve upon criminal methods to right the wrongs which are real or imaginary.

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Such incidents as the attempt to assassinate Russell Sage are notes of warning, they are like thunderbolts from a clear sky, they are the volcanic mutterings preceding the earthquake shock which tumbles down cities.

We do not doubt that the New York incident will create wide-spread unrest.

That it will mend matters we do not believe. That can only be done by the ballot, and it will be done when the men of America, who wear the badge of labor, resolve to unify for the purpose of electing honest men to make honest laws, and honest men to administer them.

KATE FIELD'S Washington tells how a Presbyterian minister of the Synod of Nebraska, created a sensation by saying "that church and state had no right to exterminate the manufacture of liquor or take it from the people. He asserted that citizens had some personal rights which the church is bound to respect, and these rights must not be trampled upon. "As a personal matter," continued this champion of liberty, "a man certainly has the right to drink wine or beer if he desires, and those who attempt to take it away by force infringe upon his personal rights. That is true and we can't deny it." For this Mr. Wilson was rebuked by the President of the Synod, who declared, "if he had the power, he would pass a prohibition law, and hang the first man who violated it." Of this Miss Field remarks: "Think how this elder would have reveled in the good old days when witches were done to death in the name of the Lord!""

As ordinary boiler with the usual attention it receives, is estimated to last twelve years, but, if properly attended to, may be safely operated for twenty years—so much for prudent care.

Oxe of the princes of India has ordered from Paris a \$25,000 bedstead, the mattress for which is a musical box, which when the orince lies down, bulls him to sleep playing operatic airs.

Canadian railroad men are of the opinion that a sea voyage between Europe and America can be reduced to 3½ days. The idea is to build a railroad to St. Charles Bay on the coast of Labrador. It is estimated that the voyage from St. Charles Bay to Milford Haven, in Wales, could be made in the time named, 31 days. But to reach St. Charles Bay, 850 miles of railroad would have to be constructed, most of which would be through a country as cold and barren as the top of Chimborazo. That settles it. Eight hundred and fifty miles of railroading in Labrador latitude and longitude, would be far worse than a week on a palatial ocean steamer.

When Alliance orators talk about Kansas starving to death every individual potato slyly winks its eye.—State Journal.

And every cabbage nods its head.—Lawrence Journal.

And every beet gets red in the face.—Clay Center Times.

And every squash crooks its neck.—Clyde Argus. And every onion grows stronger.—Clifton Review. And every fruit tree groans under its load.—Minncapolis Commercial.

And every field of wheat is shocked.—Leavenworth Times.

And the rye strokes its beard.—Philadelphia Press. And every corn aches.—Millstone.

And every foot of land kicks.—Chicago Tribune.

And railroad stock bellows for more water.

A movement is on foot to extract the carbon and carbonic acid gas out of the cloud that overhangs London, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000. As every land owner in London, claims everything between earth and heaven, there is much difficulty anticipated in obtaining quit claim deeds. The great cloud, is what Henry George would term, "unearned increment."

Ex-King Milan is a lucky fellow. He resigned his crown for \$150,000 a year, and will, in future, make himself happy in Paris. In the course of human events, a great many Kings will resign for less money or no money at all.

In estimating the "horse power" of the world, the mares and mules are all omitted.

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#### BANKS AND INTEREST.

N the American Banker, of Oct. 24, 1891, I notice a series of clippings taken from an article from the pen of Mr. Edward Atkinson and first published in the Manufacturer's Record, of Baltimore, under the caption "Banks and Banking.

From such clippings I select the following matter upon which to offer a few com-

ments. Mr. Atkinson says:

ments. Mr. Atkinson says:

"It may finally be held that the utility and service of any system of banking in any state or section depends wholly upon the character and credit of the people of that particular section. If there is anything settled about financial matters it is this—that the requirements of a given community for coins, notes or other forms of lawful money or of circulating medium is in inverse proportion to their intelligence and to the credit to which they are entitled by virtue of their character. The greater the intelligence and the higher the character, the less actual money, the more credit. No section can be safely trusted and no bank can be safely trusted and no bank can be safely established where the mass of the people look upon the bank and banker as "money sharks," a term sometimes applied, or as "usurers" or "gold bugs," or as anything but agents or agencies working with the people of community for mutual service. As I have repeatedly stated, and as all writers who know anything of the subject have repeatedly proved, the anything of the subject have repeatedly proved, the anything of the subject have repeatedly prover, the function of actual coined money or notes convertible into any kind of lawful money or coin is very limited in comparison to the function of credit. That community which condems or damms the bank and banker is not fit to be trusted, and in that community no kind of money will ever be abundant, because it is not entitled to credit."

It would be very interesting to know just whose "credit" Mr. Atkinson is talking about and who it is that furnishes any given community with any species of "credit" that is any better than the "credit" of the community itself. Mr. Atkinson says, and he says truly, that "the function of actual coined money or notes convertible into any kind of lawful money or coin is very limited in comparison to the function of credit." But is it not barely possible that the reason this is true is because money, being limited in its supply by law, is not sufficiently plentiful with which to do business upon a cash basis? There can be no successful denial offered to the statement that as all real wealth is produced by labor, all real "credit" must rest upon the productive capacity of any given community. Banks produce nothing. Moreover—as money is simply the legal representative of produced and acquired wealth, all forms of wealth should be legally entitled to be represented in money. But be-cause of a law that discriminates in favor of certain forms of acquired wealth-gold and silver-the amount that these metals lack of furnishing sufficient money to transact business with has to be furnished by "credit" as a substitute. But whose credit? Mr. Atkinson writes as if he thought it was

the banks that furnished this credit. I assert that it is the people who really furnish the credit and that the banks simply make enormous profits by handling it.

Let us see. From the Worker's Herald I

clip the following article:

"The business of banking is ancient and honorable because it is profitable, but the people don't seem to understand the fundamental principle of banking, although every person must know that banks "loan" money to business people who go and pay their "debts" with that "borrowed" money which in turn is almost certain to be "deposited" in that or some other bank, "before sundown."
The following illustration is based upon the ex-

posited" in that or some other bank, "before sundown."

The following illustration is based upon the experience of business men in every city on this earth and it can be easily understood by taking twenty-one persons whose initial letters begin with the letters of the alphabet, stopping with the letter U. The national government having "called" its bonds for payment, under Section 3,693 of the Revised Statutes as well as under the Act of March 3, 1881, Mr. A. goes to the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., and lays down his bonds to the amount of \$100,000 and takes up his money and goes around to his bank where he leaves it and gets a "Certificate of Deposit." which he puts in his pocket and goes on about his private business, having unbounded confidence in the honesty and ability of the bank to redeem his "Certificate of Deposit," at any time.

The bank being required by law to set aside twenty-five per cent, of all deposits as a reserve for the redemption of its "Certificates of Deposit," does so, and at once "loans" the remaining seventy-five per cent, of Mr. A.'s deposit to Mr. B., who pays it to Mr. C. on account, who in turn takes to back to the bank and gets a "Certificate of Deposit" for it, just like Mr. A.

This process is continued on down the alphabet by twos, until the transaction finally stands as foliows:

by twos, until the transaction finally stands as fol-

Bank's		Bank's	Bank's
Certificates		Loans.	Reserve.
To A. 8	100.000	To B. \$75,000	<b>\$25,000</b>
" C.	75,000	" D. 56,250	18,750
" Ĕ.	56,250	" F. 42,188	14,062
" G.	42.188	" H. 31,641	10,547
" Ĭ.	31,641	" J. 23,731	7,910
" Ř.	23,731	" L. 17,798	5,933
" M.	17,798	" N. 13,349	4,449
" Õ.	13,349	" P. 10,012	3,337
" Q.	10.012	" R. 7,509	2,503
" Š.	7.509	" T. 5,632	1,877
"Ŭ.	5.632		5,632
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Total \$383,110 \$283,110 \$100,000

Total \$383,110 \$228,110 \$100,000

The bank can now pay the "Certificate of Deposit" held by Mr. A., at any time, and the interest on the bank's "loans" at the rate of "nine per cent. per annum"—according to the items found in a table on pages 231-249 of the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., for 1889, the "Univided Profits" on their "Capital" which never exceeded \$650,000,000 between 1855 and 1890 was on \$6,500,000.00 or at least \$10 of "Undivided Profits" on each \$1 of "Capital" for that period of twenty num on their capital—will pay all of the other "Certificates of Deposit," inside of eleven years, but that is not all, for the bank will continue taking the face of its loans, in interest, every succeeding eleven years, until the debt is paid or foreclossed! closed!

That much for a single bank!

That much for a single bank!

Now multiply these calculations by 100,000, the estimated number of banking concerns on this earth, and you will see how comprehensive the banking "System" has become, but pray be quiet until the amount is whispered to you softly: It is only \$28,000,000,000 of bank loans!

"Bank paper must be suppressed."—Thos. Jeffer-

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Perhaps Mr. Atkinson would like to undertake the task of showing just when and how the above bank furnished any "credit." Or perhaps he would like to endeavor to controvert the statement that every dollar of "credit" passed over the counter of the bank was secured, amply secured by a pledge of real wealth belonging to the person ob-

If then, money, so far as its intrinsic worth is concerned, is comparatively useless, and the greater part of all business is transacted with certificates of credit, based upon the real wealth of persons using the same, why not let the whole people, or "government" issue this credit, at cost, to themselves as individuals. If we must have banks, why not let them be People's banks-of, by and for the people, carried on at the expense of the people and such expense the limit of cost, for such credit, to the user thereof.

The people have been-nay are enslaved by a barbaric and superstitious fallacy, the generic term for which is "Metallism," and the various catch terms of which are "Specie Basis," "Intrinsic Value," and "Specie Redemption." Just now the politicians have invented a new term and are invented a new term and are the politicians have invented and the politicians have t ringing the changes on the phrase "Honest Dollar," But, as Mr. Atkinson admits, the whole system is based upon a fallacy, and if the several depositors who have money in the bank used as an illustration, should all take a notion to want their money at once—why the bank is "busted" -that is all. The first \$100,000 called for could be paid, providing the bank officials had not misappropriated the funds of the bank or the cashier had not absconded to Canada with them. But \$283,110 of the deposits, would be found to have been transposed from money into notes, such notes being secured by the real wealth of the community-in short-the community's "credit." And when we remember that in 1890, various banking institutions, to the number of 8,055 had (or were supposed to have) on deposit, the sum of \$4,189,000,000—with only the sum of \$475,000,000, in actual money in their vaults, the grotesque ludicrousness of our modern banking system is painfully apparent. And the absurdity of the "specie redemption" lad, becomes more clearly defined, when we know that a goodly portion of even this

\$475,000,000 consisted of paper money.
Thus it is, that we, the "exploited," allow our foolish adherence to an inherited dogma to reduce us to a condition of servitude, while our masters, the "exploiters" shout "honest dollar" (as a fleeing pick-pocket might shout "stop thief"), to hide the fact that it is not so much the honest as the same that it is not so much that it is not so much the same that it is not so much the same that it is not so much that it is as the scarce dollar they are after, to the end that through the control of the volume of money, they may control labor and all its products. Misled and duped by the

fallacious though ancient assumption that the value is in the tool or medium of exchange, instead of in the commodities exchanged; and forgetting that the intrinsic value claimed for the metal dollar, is at least three-fourths of it imparted by the fiat of law; we limit our volume of money by the precarious supply of these so-called precious metals, and spend our natural lives in an endeavor to pay exorbitant interest for the use of a legal tool we should furnish

to ourselves at cost of issue.

Money is a legal instrument; a creation of law—its value, as the Supreme Court has said, is a "legal fiction," an "ideal thing." Value, considered in connection with money, is legal, not intrinsic. Primarilla the said to be sai marily, the value of money may be said to consist of its "purchasing" value, although this involves its powers to represent value, measure value and exchange value and each and every power it includes is imparted to it by the mandate of law. This combination of powers or attributes is embodied in what is known as a "unit of account" which term the priests who serve at the altar of Metallism have changed to the term "unit of value." This is, seemingly, an insignificant and a harmless change, but the difference represents the line of demarcation between the true monetary science and the cunning and devilish scheme devised by the "money power" to accomplish the continuous enslavement of productive and distributive labor. value (or attributes) of this "unit of account" is quantitive, not intrinsic; of numbers, not of worth. This unit is sensitive to many influences, and can only be regulated by control of the volume, or num-ber of units, and "intrinsic value" is not a factor in the problem. If the volume of exchangeable commodities remains stationary, and the volume or number of units is increased, the "purchasing value" of each unit is decreased; i. e., prices of commodities raise—if the volume of units is decreased, each unit gains in purchasing value and prices are said to fall. If on the other hand, the volume of units remains stationary and the volume of exchangeable products increases or decreases, the purchasing value of each unit of account rises or falls proportionately, and prices are again said to rise or fall. But if both the volume of commodities offered for exchange and the volume of units of account in circulation are either increased or decreased in the same proportionate ratio, the purchasing value of each unit of account remains stationary; i. e., prices of commodities do not fluctuate—neither rise or fall. As all legal tender dollars, or units of account, possessing, without any limitations or exceptions, all the legal attributes pertaining to money, are of the same legal or money value, it

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follows that dollars coined out of metal are fully as susceptible and amenable to these laws, as are dollars coined out of paper. That is to say: that if a volume of money consisting wholly of metallic coins, be expanded by the addition thereto of a considerable number of legal tender paper dollars, the purchasing, or money value of each unit, both metallic and paper, would be reduced in exactly the same ratio. This fact effectually annihilates the absurd theory of "intrinsic value" as applied to metallic money.

The true, scientific limit to the volume of money, is that number of units that can be profitably used in productive industries and the channels of commerce, if such units can be freely obtained at a rate of interest—or cost, which will equitably divide the net products of the nation between the

two factors, labor and capital.

I have stated in a former article that the net annual increase in wealth in the United States for the last twenty years was just about four per cent. and that if the current rate of interest upon money was four per cent., the money-lenders absorbed the total net earnings of productive labor, from the fact that, as the net increase of wealth represents both the savings of labor and the earnings of money, there is nothing left for labor if the rate of interest upon money is equal to the total net annual increase in wealth. It follows, therefore, that a rate of two per cent. upon money, would make an equal division of the net results of the nation's toil, between the producing factors, labor and capital. Hence, the People's party builded its platform wisely and well and in the true interest of productive and distributive labor, when it demanded that the people's collective credit (money) shall be loaned to themselves, as individuals, direct, without the intervention of banks, at a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent.

Interest is the factor through the medium of which the "money power" absorbs the earnings of labor. The output, or supply of the precious (?) metals is ridiculously inadequate as a basis for a volume of money to perform the necessary money functions in the nineteenth century. We prove this: First, from the fact that labor pays all and more than all of its total production for the use of money as a factor in production and a medium of exchange. Second, from the fact that with a total volume of money in circulation of less than twelve hundred millions of dollars, the various banking institutions have loans and discounts out amounting to forty-five hundred millions of dollars, at rates of interest ranging from six to twenty-four per cent., and we may safely assume that if the rate of interest were reduced to two per cent., the demand

for money, for legitimate use, would be three or four times as great as at present with interest rates as they are.

If then, the supply of gold and silver is so grossly inadequate for money purposes, in what direction shall we look for real or acquired values which will afford a safe and reliable security upon the basis of which the people, as a community, or government, may loan their collective credit, in the form of units of account, to themselves as individuals? Land is the basis of all wealth, the source of all kinds and varieties of food and sustenance; the store-house from which is taken all forms of mineral Land has an absolute, intrinsic, wealth. or inherent value, and leaving aside the ethical question as to whether land is a proper, or legitimate article of commerce or exchange, the fact remains, that under present conditions and systems, land always commands a price and possesses a value, independent of all legal enactments or fiats of law. Moreover, reduced to the last analysis, land is the basis of all the security given to the banks for advances of what Mr. Atkinson is pleased to call "credit." Will productive real estate furnish a broad enough basis upon which to issue the credit of the people? The approximate assessed valuation of the land of the United States and permanent improvements thereon, is sixteen billions of dollars. Casting aside one-half of this valuation as unavailable, being unimproved and unproductive, we have left an assessed value of eight billions of dollars, or twenty billions of dollars of actual value. Land is a safe basis as security for the issue of money and the present assessed value would afford a proper arbitrary limit to the total value of such money. We therefore again assert that the People's party builded its plat-form wisely and well, when it demanded that the credit of the people should be loaned to themselves, as individuals, at a rate of interest not to exceed two per cent. upon real estate.

But some of my locomotive firemen readers, or perchance an engineer, conductor, brakeman or trainman may believe or assert that they are not interested in, or affected by, these questions of a financial system, rates of interest, economic questions, etc. In this they are mistaken. All laborers in productive and distributive industries—all wage workers and manual toilers—in short, every toiler in the ranks of labor, is vitally interested in this matter of interest. Interest enters into all calculations, is the basis of rent, and is an important factor in determining the price of all we eat, wear, use or consume in any

Let us make a short calculation. The four and a half billions of dollars loaned out

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at present by the various banking institutions is drawing not less than an average of eight per cent. per annum. This amounts to \$360,000,000 each year. Now the average wages of labor in productive and distributive industries is \$350 per annum (round numbers). Assuming that there are six million men engaged in the various pursuits aside from agriculture, their annual total or gross earnings are \$2,100,000,000. Now assume that one-half of the interest absorbed by these banking institutions is paid by the farmers and we have \$180,000,-000 as the amount of interest paid by labor in other lines of industry. This is equiva-lent to saying that out of every \$11.66 earned by labor outside of the farming industry, one dollar is absorbed by interest paid to banks alone for money paid out across their counters. This does not include the five billions of railroad bonded indebtedness nor the other billions of bonds issued by states, counties, townships and municipalities, and the various trusts and combines, water, gas and electric light companies, street railways, etc. Senator Stewart estimates that the total private, recorded indebtedness of the people of the United States is not less than twenty billions of dollars, which charging half of the interest up to labor outside of agriculture, would take more than two dollars out of every \$11.66 earned by it. And even this enormous toll does not include the current rate of interest charged up by every manufac-turing and business concern, which is not in debt, upon capital invested in business. And then there is rent. Mr. Thos. G. Shearman estimates rent, based upon the legal, current rate of interest in the Eastern States, at five per cent. of the total valuation of improved, rental real estate. If interest was reduced to two per cent., rent would find the same level, as landlords consider an investment profitable or unprofitable as it does or does not return the legal current rate of interest upon the money invested. The competition of landlords in the effort to realize upon their investments, must always stimulate building and inaugurate competition in rates of rent, down to the point of equalization with the legal, current rate of interest.

Take the specific case of railroad enterprises—the reduction of interest upon five billions of railroad bonds from six to two per cent., would (dividing the difference equally) give the people at large, in reduced passenger and freight rates—the railroad companies, in increased dividends and railroad employes, in increased wages—the sum of sixty-six millions of dollars to each interest represented. It is no exaggeration to say that a reduction of interest to two per cent, would increase the purchasing power of the wages of all wage-workers

at least one-third. But many will contend that this increase in the value of wages will be offset or counterbalanced by the rise in the price of all commodities. This, how-ever, is a fallacy, from the fact that as the cost of production or distribution is in-creased, wages must increase in the same ratio, because wages is the principal factor in the cost of production or distribution. For instance—take railroading. As the cost of commodities increased; i. e., the purchasing value of money decreased, railroad companies would increase their transportation charges so as to absorb the same proportionate amount of the value of commodities transported, as is absorbed now; and in so doing they would raise the wages of their employes. But it takes no more units or dollars to pay a certain amount of interest, when interest is two per cent., than it does when interest is five per cent. A dollar that will buy two bushels of wheat will pay in no more interest than a dollar that will buy one bushel of wheat—but it will pay just exactly as much-no less.

We now, having money, direct, at two per cent., on real estate security, need one more feature to form and complete a perfect monetary system. We must give ourselves an elastic, flexible volume of money, that will automatically adjust itself to all demands, ordinary or extraordinary, made upon it. To do this we must provide a surplus, or reserve fund, which drawing less interest than the normal rate established by the government, will at once offer itself for active use and circulation, the moment a demand develops itself for money, in channels that promise returns equal to, or greater than the rate of two per cent. established by the government.

This can be effected by establishing, in connection with the land-loan system, what might be called Postal Savings Banks in which the people, as individuals might deposit their surplus earnings or savings, receiving therefore United States savings bonds, of convenient denominations, drawing one per cent. interest and interconvertible into United States lawful currency or legal tender units, at the pleasure of the holder. Under such a system, the moment any extraordinary pressure for money developed a demand which raised the rate of interest above the normal rate, the individuals having idle, surplus money invested in U. S. savings bonds, would convert such bonds and with the proceeds supply the demand for an additional volume of money.

As for instance when the corn or wheat crop is harvested and has to be handled—notice what an enormous demand springs up and develops itself for money—and what a time the eastern banks, aided by the United States treasurer, have in getting money west to the grain-buyers and mer-

chants. Under the system I have outlined, with United States Postal Savings Banks in all principal towns and cities, the reserve or surplus fund would not have to come from the east, it would always be on the ground where it was wanted.

Brother toilers and wage-workers—think over these things and consider well the question of finance and the monster iniquity—usury—as it affects your individual interests. An honest and conscientious inquiry and investigation will make of every one of you a People's party voter and worker.

Since writing the foregoing, I have accidentally run across a remarkable confirmation of the assertions made and conclusions arrived at in said article. Coming into possession of a copy, dated August 22, 1891, of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, I found therein an analytical criticism of the late report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, based upon the Massachusetts census of 1885, and the result of three or four years continuous mathematical calculations.

From this editorial I gather these facts: Ten thousand and thirteen establishments, having \$377,711,804 of capital invested and producing \$466,933,053 of goods, make a gross profit of 16.01 per cent. on the capital invested, above cost of production. This gross profit the bureau divides up as follows: "Depreciation of machinery, implements and tools 10 per cent.-not 10 per cent. on capital or selling price but 10 per cent. on the value of such machinery; on the selling price this is only 1.9 per cent. For interest 5 per cent. on the amount of cash and credit capital employed, equal to 2.15 of the selling price; while for selling expenses, losses and bad debts 5 per cent. of the selling price is the allowance in each Deducting these various items a net profit equal to only 3.90 per cent. of the selling price, or 4.83 on the amount of capital invested, remains. That is, after making proper allowances and deductions the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts as a whole show a net profit of not quite 5 per cent.

It then appears from the report "that the average investment of each of 12,558 partners in private firms in the 64 industries in the state from which returns have been drawn is only \$10,701, and that on this the net profit of 4.83 per cent. yields an income of only \$517. In other words, that is all the return a partner in a Massachusetts manufacturing concern gets for the \$10,701 money invested, and for the time, labor and attention bestowed on his business. The average investment of stockholders in corporations is but \$7,857, which at 4.83 per cent. nets a return of \$379 per annum."

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This makes an average of \$517 per partner and \$379 per stockholder, realized as But, as interest the partners avernet profit. age \$533 each in addition, making \$1,050, while the stockholders get as interest \$309, making \$751 altogether. Now, as 5 per cent. upon a capital of \$377,711,804 is \$18,885,590, while 2 per cent. amounts to only \$7,474,236, it follows that a reduction of the rate of interest to two per cent. would give the sum (prices remaining the same) of \$11,411,354—to be given in increased wages -or if prices are reduced to that extent, in increased purchasing power of the wages they now get. And not only this, but the sharpness of competition tending to keep the margin of profits down to a level with, or lower than the legal, current prevalent rate of interest, the profits of these partners and stockholders would likely be reduced to two per cent., which would give another \$8,689,244 to be either deducted from the cost of the goods or given to labor in increased wages. If wages were not increased one cent, the decrease of \$20,100,598 from the selling price of the output would make the purchasing power of \$17 then, equal to that of \$18 now, being equivalent to an increase in wages of almost \$20 a year in this item alone.

And wages! What of them? The report shows that wages paid by private manufacturing concerns, averaged \$362 and by manufacturing corporations \$333 a year. The Merchant's Magazine sapiently comments upon the smallness of these averages as follows:

"It is proper to say that this average is lower than it otherwise would be because it embraces operatives of both sexes, and minors as well as adults."

It fails, however, to note the fact that every woman and minor (child) employed represents a man thrown out of employment, and a woman who ought to be attending to her family duties, or a child who ought to be at school.

But the rate of wages, as given above, suggests some interesting comparisons. As for instance: If a stockholder in a manufacturing corporation, upon an investment of \$7,857 receives 9.83 per cent., or \$791, then an employe-laborer-in the corporative manufacturing industries of Massachusetts is worth just \$3,387, as that is the amount, 9.83 per cent. upon which equals the average wages paid of \$333. How much is a locomotive fireman worth? Before the war, a negro man represented an average investment of at least \$4,000, and his owner, or master had to feed, clothe and lodge him and pay his doctor bills. • And yet the whole civilized world cried out in horror. To-day the laborer-white and black-receives as wages, less than the interest upon the value of a slave before the war, and out CAR

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of this must pay all his own bills, and plutocracy says "amen."

It was indeed a cunning wisdom born of a devilish avarice, that not long after the passage of the legal tender act, prompted the capitalists of England to issue the following circular:

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan, led on by England, is capital control of laborer by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling

the money.

The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a bankling basis.

We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make this recommendation to congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money for any length of time for we cannot control it.—Hazzard's Circular of 1862.

The American capitalists were not slow to profit by the suggestions and efficient aid proffered by their English co-conspirators. They issued the following circular:

tors. They issued the following circular:

Dear Sir—It is advisable to do all in our power to sustain such daily and prominent weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback money, and that you also withold patronage and favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the greenback government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin, and the banks issue the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national banks or restore to circulation the government issue of money, will provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profits as banker and lender. See your member of congress at once, and graged him to support our interests that we may control legislation.

Jas. Buell, Secretary.

JAS. BUELL, Secretary. No. 247 Broadway, Room 4.

Thus was the foundation laid for one of the most damnable conspiracies ever perpetrated upon the people of any government, in which was contemplated nothing short of the perpetual enslavement of both the white and black laborer.

Geo. C. Ward.

### THANKSGIVING DAY.

HANKSGIVING DAYS are, I think, deservedly popular. The holiday owes its origin to New England. It is of Puritan parentage, as also fast days. In the early springtime a day of fasting and prayer was ordered; in the autumn, after

"When the frost is on the pumpkin, And the fodder's in the shock,"

Thanksgiving was in order. Logically so, for the crops were gathered, every man knew what he had to be thankful for, or, if little a nothering he could be thankful if little or nothning, he could be thankful for that little, if nothing for himself had been vouchsafed, he could be thankful for the prosperity of neighbors, and, that not far distant was the poor house where, during

the inclement season, he could manage to keep his restless soul in his illy clad body, and warm his frost bitten toes by a fire provided by the "Selectmen" of the town.

The "Pilgrim Fathers" were devout men. The old, storm-beaten Mayflower, could she have given thanks, would have raised her voice to a pitch that the oratorios of Old Ocean, when the storm god touches his organ keys, would have been, compared to her symphonies, what the chirp of a cricket would be to the eternal thunders of Niagara.

These Pilgrim Fathers had fled from the persecutions which bigotry, when strong enough, always inflicts, and though for a number of years the persecuted Pilgrims had found protection in Holland, they preferred the New World for a stage upon which to display their fidelity to creed and dogma, and worship God without molesta-

The Pilgrims were brave men, else they would not have braved Old Ocean to find a home in mid-winter on a rock bound coast in a land of savages. This they did, and landed on Plymouth Rock in Cape Cod Bay, December 22, 1620-two hundred and

seventy-two years ago.

What more natural, than having escaped ship-wreck, and being safe on land once more, they should reverently give thanks? From December 22, 1620, to the present time Thanksgiving Day has been observed throughout New England with more or less regularity, until now it has become one of the national holidays. The president of the United States, and the governors of states, vie with each other in writing Thanksgiving Day proclamations—calling upon all the people to give thanks, and usually indulge in stilted phraseology, indicative of a purpose to impress the Creator with the fact that they are diplomats, and know how to write English.

Thanksgiving Day is prized as a holiday because it was once, and is now, to some extent, a day for family reunions, when parents, grand-parents, children and grandchildren, meet and partake of such good things as good fortune has secured. It was once and is still a day of feasting mingled with so much thanksgiving as may be deemed prudent, which is often very little, or none at all, or, to be exact, no more than

is usual on any other day.

It would be immensely spectacular to see a nation of 60,000,000 of people, all with one accord, at a certain hour offering up thanks to the Supreme Ruler for blessings bestowed. But, this is not done, and the fact leads to inquiries as to the reasons for the widespread omissions.

In the first place, the omissions of thanksgiving arise from the fact that thanksgiving is purely a personal affair. If the blessings have not been equally distributed, there

will be a marked difference in thanksgiving. Nor can it be otherwise in the pres-

ent condition of human nature.

The idea of a national thanksgiving, in which all the people assemble in country, hamlet, village, town and city, to give thanks for national blessings never materialized and never will until the millennium dawns.

Take for instance, the abundant crops of 1891, so vast in their grand sum total as to amaze the world. Are all the people thankful? Not so-why? Because there are multiplied thousands who cannot obtain a "square meal." Not even with Atkinson's "patent cooker."

Europe is starving, and therefor the price of food is advanced. Is that something for which thanks are to be offered up to high heaven? Those who receive the profits are naturally thankful. Those who cannot raise the money to purchase, are they experted to be thankful too?

But, says some one, are you not thankful for sunshine and shower, the early and the latter rains-for the seasons, for national peace and prosperity, for the evidence of progress, for school and church, constitution and law, for a republican form of government, for courts, from a justice of the peace to the august tribunal, known as the "supreme Court?"

I unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative with provisos. Suppose the sunshine parched the earth and my crops withered under its intense heat? Or, suppose, the floods came and drowned my crops or swept them away with my fences; am I expected to be thankful because others es-

caped such calamities?
Take the poor slaves of Pennsylvania, of the coke, and the anthracite coal regions. half starved, half naked, evicted from their hovels to take their chances with the beasts, are they expected to be thankful because the proclamation is made that national

peace and prosperity reigns?

Manifestly, there are evidences of progress on all sides, and those who are so fortunate as to derive benefits from the advance will be thankful—but what of the others? Mr. Jay Gould, when he has deprived a hundred lambs of their fleeces, doubly rejoices-maybe returns thanks, but how is it with the lambs? Are their bleatings to be understood as thanksgiv-

Take the church, the house of worship, the sanctuary; its heavenward pointing spires, often architectural poems, which de-light the eye. The beholder is disposed to indulge in exclamations of admiration. He listens; he hears the auctioneer, singing out "Going at \$500, who says \$550? thank you? \$550 I hear; splendid pew, the most fashionable in the building, does some

one say \$600; yes, going at \$600-going, going—gone at \$600, to Brother B—, of the 'Codfish Trust.'" And thus goes on the auction until all the seats in the sanctuary are disposed of to those who are thankful for the church. But what of those who haven't the cash to respond to the auctioneer's call?

Take the school, the "free school;" those fountains forever flowing, where the youth of the land may slake their thirst for knowledge; the one institution that bears high testimony that "fallen man" is regaining his "lost estate" and is on the ascending grade. But here again, we are confronted with the fact, that John Smith who works 12 hours a day for \$1.25 or \$1.00, and is blest with six children, cannot so clothe the little immortals entrusted to his care, as to make them presentable at school. His home is but one remove from a hovel. Hunger is often his guest. He goes to his task in the dark, and returns in the dark. Is he to be thankful for the free school?

Again, the courts. Do all men have an equal chance for justice in these much vaunted institutions? The question awakening everywhere a thundering denial, no! no! no! is heard on every hand, and legislatures, when appealed to, to strike down the barriers which make it impossible for the poor to have an equal chance for justice with the rich, are so debauched that they refuse the boon. The rich may be thankful, but is it expected that those who are ostracised shall join in the thanksgiving

celebration?

Then what of it all? This, Thanksgiving is a personal matter. Those will be thankful who are the favorites of fortune. They will have their roast turkey and "sauces accordingly," and those who are invited to the feast of good things, will join in expressions of gratitude. But the unfortunate ones; what have they to be thankful for? The answer is frequently given, that they should be thankful because with them,

conditions are not still worse.

The great mistake about Thanksgiving Days, lies in the fact, that it promotes selfishness, and seeks to placate the Supreme Ruler of the universe by saying, "We thank Thee, O God, for not dealing with us, as Thou hast dealt with others. Thou hast sent famine to Russia, but here in the United States of America, Thou hast vouch-safed abundance." The language at once calls in question the goodness, the mercy, and the justice of God—which constitutes blasphemy in its worst form.

Russia, in the grasp of famine, crops blasted, has no Thanksgiving Day; nor is such a thing heard of in all Europe.

Let those answer who can.

Thanksgiving proclamations have become

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nauseating to the last degree, because they seek to enter into the plans of the Ruler of the Universe, and make Him the supreme cause of all the wretchedness and woe that befall nations. All such attempts to compliment the Great Disposer of Events, could with great propriety be omitted, because to incorporate them in proclamations, makes God a respecter of persons, when the testimony is, that He is not, but that his loving kindness and tender mercies are over all His works.

W. C. Thomas.

### POVERTY AND PHILANTHROPY.

N attempt was made not long since to lighten a little the heavy burden of misery borne by the poorest poor in the great city of London. Old houses and tenements were cleared away so as to form open spaces here and there in the worst quarters of the city, and these spaces were converted into pretty little parks. The expense was paid by the city. But the expected benefit to the poor did not materialize quite in the way anticipated. To be sure the poor people could now look out of their windows and view a nice little green or park, where they used to see nothing but dingy walls, but but the landlords raised the rent. So the poor people had to seek other quarters in neighborhoods so squalid that they could get rooms for the old sum, while the landlords realized a handsome profit at the expense of London's city treasury.

With the same object of helping the same kind of poor people in the same way, an organization has been perfected in the city of New York. It is called "The New York Union of Religious and Humanitarian Societies for Concerted Moral Effort," and its object is stated to be to "unite the moral forces of New York City and vicinity for concerted effort in carrying through such reform measures for the benefit of the poor as can be agreed upon," and the first step is to provide an abundance of small parks and play-grounds, in the slums and

squalid neighborhoods. The London experience above referred to will of course be duplicated in New York. Either a public contribution will be made for the parks, or the expense will be borne by the patient taxpayers, but in any case the landlords will reap good profits, and not a particle of benefit will accrue to any

Before a ruler builds a city he plans a little, and it would be well for these kindhearted gentlemen, before they build the parks, to think a little. They might profitably reflect upon the question, Why is it that any human beings should live in such squalor and amid such unhealthy surroundings as these?

It is not because that is their preference. Otherwise the great mid-summer Fresh Air Excursions for the poor would never be patronized.

It is not because there is a dearth of healthy neighborhoods.

It is not because they wish to economize by paying low rent, while really able to afford more money for rent, for even people in very moderate circumstances manage to live outside of the slums.

The reason, then, must be that people live in the slums because they are too poor to pay the rents demanded in better localities.

Not only inferior living-places, but also inferior clothing and inferior food, are the lot of these poor people whom it is desired to benefit. Now if a philanthropist should propose that substantial and handsome warehouses and stores be erected in these squalid streets, well stocked with an excellent quality of clothing and food, what answer would he receive? He might argue that if these good things were brought right to the doors of the poverty-stricken people, they would purchase them, and eschew the inferior kind. The obvious answer to him would be that the better quality would cost more money, and that if the poor could afford to pay the high prices, they could easily obtain the better goods, without having them offered at their very doors; and moreover that the fact that a handsome warehouse was set up across the way or next door to a poor man, would not put money in his pocket to buy the wares with.

Such a philanthropist would fairly earn the reputation of being well-intentioned but simple-minded. Yet are not our kindhearted promoters of this new "Union" proposing to do exactly the same thing? They propose to improve the neighborhood a poor man lives in, to tear down the old houses across the way and lay out a pretty park, with the expectation that he will then be prepared to pay perhaps double rent and live in a neighborhood of newlymade respectability. But is it not the obvious answer to these generous souls, that if the poor man could afford to live in a more respectable neighborhood and pay higher rent, he would have done so before now? These gentlemen are surely earning for themselves the same title that the promoters of the London small-park scheme justly received,—"grandmothers." If a rag-picker pays \$5 a month for a suite of say two rooms, will be continue to get those rooms for that price after a beautiful park is established across the way and the neighborhood otherwise improved? Hardly. He may get them for \$10, but if he could have afforded to pay that figure he would have done so before now and lived

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in a better neighborhood, without waiting for our kind-hearted friends to bring the good neighborhood to his door, so to speak. The only results that can be reasonably looked for from such efforts as these, are, first, a rich harvest for the owners of the land abutting on the new parks and play-grounds, and, second, the still closer crowding of the poorest poor, for those who are turned out of the houses to be torn down to make park room, together with those unable to pay the increased rents, will have to live somewhere.

Why are these people so poor that they cannot afford to live in better quarters? In seeking a satisfactory answer to this question, we shall discover ways of really help-

ing them.

It is not because they deserve their poverty; otherwise our kind friends would not

undertake to help them at all.

It is because our laws regarding land tenure, our laws regarding commerce, and other lines of legislation, are of such a nature as to cause the building up of a small class of excessively rich men, and the creation of a very large community of poormen,—a large proportion of them excessively poor, such as our benevolent friends think to help by establishing parks and

play-grounds

If they really do want to be of some use to the poor they might better drop the scheme of the parks and play-grounds (or at least see to it that the parks are laid out and maintained at the expense of the owners of the abutting land, who will reap rich profits in any event). Then if our kind friends will put on their thinking-caps and study well into the causes of unmerited poverty, they may hope in time to be of some use in removing this curse, root and branch. They would receive much light on the subject by consulting the works of Henry George, particularly his "Reply to the Pope," just published.

B. C. Stickney.

#### INTEREST.

THE belief that interest is the robbery of industry is widespread. That such belief is largely due to a failure to discriminate between profits which are properly interest, and profits which arise from other sources than the use of capital, is exemplified in a striking manner by the assertion of Mr. Geo. C. Ward, who, in the September Magazine, declares that "Interest covers both rent and profits." To arrive at a proper understanding of our subject, let us inquire:

What is interest?
 Why should it be?

If we look for consistent answers to these questions in current political economy, we

shall look in vain. Interest, as commonly understood, is a return for the use of capital; but in treating of the distribution of wealth, the standard writers on the subject so hopelessly confuse the returns of capital with returns that cannot properly be credited to capital, as to leave the mind of one who attempts to follow them, in a chaotic state. On one point, however, they are unanimous. Interest is always kept by itself; it is never made to include anything else than return for the use of capital; profits is made an inclusive term, but interest never. There seems to be a discrepancy then between Mr. Ward's idea of interest and that of all political economists I know of.

Land, labor and capital are the three factors of production. That part of the product which goes to land is called rent; that which goes to labor is called wages, and that which goes to capital ought to be called something that would clearly distinguish it from those parts which go to labor and to land owners. Interest is the word that most clearly expresses this idea.

Adam Smith defines profits as "The revenue derived from stock by the person who manages or employs it," and interest as "The revenue derived from stock by the person, who instead of employing it himself lends it to another." Used in this sense, the term profits must include interest, an element of wages and, in most cases, also rent; it cannot all be the reward of capital, as capital can only justly claim what it can earn by itself, i.e., the interest it will command in the open market.

The logic of this is recognized by Prof. Amasa Walker, who makes profits a product of labor, instead of capital. He says, (Science of Wealth, page 253) "Labor, in the distribution of wealth, falls into three

general classes:

"1. Physical or muscular effort.

"2. Mental effort or enterprise, applied to the union of capital and labor.

"3. Subsidiary labor or professional services, auxiliary to direct efforts in produc-

"The reward of the first is called wages, that of the second, profits; of the third, salaries, fees, etc., but another name for wages. In these three general forms, labor

receives its reward.'

Now it is plain that in order to obtain an intelligent idea of the distribution of wealth we must forget all about the term profits; for if we agree with Dr. Smith, that it is a product of capital, interest is the better term; and if we agree with Prof. Walker, that it is the product of labor, wages is the better term. Interest then, is that part of the product which goes to capital, exclusive of any labor in its use or management. The terms rent, wages, interest, mutually

exclude each other; the income of a person may be made up of any one or all three of these factors, but that part which is interest cannot be either wages or rent, and those parts which are wages or rent cannot be interest.

The search for the answer to our second query will manifestly lead into the domain of ethics. All justice, all righteousness, is founded upon natural law. Natural law is justice and righteousness. If then, interest is right, there must be a natural, and therefore, just cause for it, and if there is such a law any attempt to restrain or abridge its workings must result, as such attempts always do, in injustice and op-

pression.

We are generally told that "interest is the reward of abstinence." But abstinence produces nothing; why should it be rewarded? If a person having \$1,000 hoards it for a year he has abstained to the same extent as though he lent it, yet in the one case he will expect it to yield him an increase and in the other, none. It may be said that the person having the \$1,000 has conferred an advantage upon the other by lending it to him. Very true, but does not the borrower also do the lender a service by keeping the money safely and returning it at the end of the year? This service, while not so clearly an advantage to the lender of money is, in the case of some forms of capital, very considerable.

Thus, if instead of the idea of money we substitute that of potatoes, all considera-tions of equity would seem to be satisfied if the potatoes were returned at the end of a year. Clearly then, the mere fact of abstaining from the use of wealth constitutes no right to the receipt of interest. Now the possession of wealth involves the idea of its exchangeability; thus if I am the owner of wealth in the form of money, brick or lumber, I am virtually the owner of any and all kinds of wealth to a like value. My money, my brick or my lumber have no innate power of increase; if I keep them for a year I will have no more of those things than I had in the beginning, but if I exchange my wealth for seeds and plant them, at the end of a year my wealth will have yielded me an in-crease; or if I invest in sheep, cattle, or poultry, or set out fruit trees I will obtain a very considerable increase of wealth. It is true that the conditions that permit increase in these cases cannot be maintained without labor, but the increase is clearly more than can be attributed wholly to labor. Now, keeping in mind the principle of the interchangeability of wealth, it is clear that wealth in any form will be used as capital only when it will yield an in-crease equal to what it would yield if in-vested in those forms of wealth having an

innate power of increase. This power of increase, the principle of growth or reproductive power of nature, is both the cause and justification of interest. No one, for instance, would exchange a flock of sheep for the same number of sheep, to be returned next year, for by keeping the sheep for a year he would have the same number of sheep besides the lambs and the fleeces. In any circle of exchange the power of increase which attaches to some forms of capital must average with all; and if I lendor use in exchange, money, bricks or lumber, I am not deprived of the right to obtain an increase any more than if I had used so much capital in forms capable of increase.

Interest then, is natural and just; it cannot in the slightest encroach upon the wages of industry, because it is a product that arises wholly from the use of capital in re-

productive modes.

Let us go back now to our initial asser-tion: "The belief that interest is the robbery of industry is largely due to a failure to discriminate between profits which are properly interest and profits which arise from other sources than the use of capital." We commonly speak of every one as a capitalist who possesses that which independent of his labor will yield him a return, and whatever is thus received is styled interest. Thus we speak of a government bondholder as a capitalist, and he is said to receive interest. But a government bond is not capital, nor yet does it represent capital, the capital that was once received for it has been destroyed. "A government bond is simply a solemn declaration that the government will some time or other take by taxation from the then existing stock of the people so much wealth, which it will turn over to the holder of the bond, and that in the meanwhile it will, from time to time, take in the same way, enough to make up to the holder the increase which so much capital as it some day promises to give him, would yield him were it actually in his possession.'

Government bondholders do not then receive interest; what they receive is more properly taxes levied upon the produce of land and labor. Bonds issued by a railroad company, on the other hand, do represent capital existing and applied to productive uses; but this is true only as they represent the actual amount of cash invested. When railroad companies issue certificates for from three to ten dollars worth of capital, where only one has been invested, the dividends paid on the excessive capitalization are not interest, they are properly stealings, and if the same arts by which they are accomplished were practiced by an individual he would be promptly sent to prison for ob-

taining money under false pretenses.

The immense fortunes of Rockefeller,

Gould, Vanderbilt, and others of that ilk, are commonly spoken of as made from the earnings of capital, but I have no hesitancy in asserting that if capital was restricted to its legitimate earnings or real interest, there. would not be a millionaire upon the face of the earth. The immense profits of the Standard Oil Company, which so largely go to make up the fortune of Rockefeller, can not be regarded as the earnings of capital applied to productive uses; they are largely composed of the earnings of monopoly and arise from the fact that by reason of special privileges granted to the Standard Oil Company, they have been able to crush out competition and increase their carnings at the expense of the people. There is no doubt in my mind that for every gallon of oil consumed in this country the consumer pays one, and possibly two cents more than he would pay if it was produced under circumstances of free competition.

The profits of the Western Union Telegraph and Bell Telephone Companies are not the earnings of capital, they are earnings of the same sort as those of the Standard Oil Company, the earnings of monopoly. The people are deprived of the full benefits of those beneficent inventions, not by the power of capital but by the power of monopoly, which a blind adherence to ancient barbarisms and the supineness of legislatures has allowed to spring up in the land. Instances might be multiplied to show that real interest nowhere oppresses industry, but the foregoing are sufficient

for my purpose.

If Mr. Ward will somewhat revise his notions concerning interest, I believe that he will conclude, as I have, that it is not "the unrestricted power of money to draw interest," but the unrestricted power of monopoly to oppress the people that is everywhere paralyzing industry, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up an unbridled and impudent plutocracy that wields its power to corrupt law makers and sap the very foundations of our free institutions. Let it always be remembered that capital per se, has no power under Heaven to oppress industry; it is only when associated with special privilege and the power of monopoly, and working upon gangrenous social adjustments, that it has such power. In order to cure any existing evil we must go to the root and change the conditions that produce the evil. How futile then must appear those schemes of reform that look only to neutralizing the effects of our wrong social conditions and do not go to the root.

You may demand that the people shall lend the people the people's money at 2 per cent. interest, you may putter about graduated income taxes and graduated succession taxes till doomsday, but until the

power of monopoly is finally broken and all men, from the lowest tramp upon our highways to the highest millionaire in the land, are placed upon an absolute equality as regards opportunities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, injustice will prevail.

Just one more word before I close. I want to examine Mr. Ward's assertion that "rent is interest on capital invested in land." I have before alluded to the essential difference between rent and interest, but I want to illustrate the matter.

We will suppose a colony of thirteen families settle on the bank of a stream; the land is absolutely free and is exactly equal in all parts as regards fertility etc.; they each take up and settle upon one-half mile square of land fronting upon the stream and laid out in this manner:

\*1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 <sub>1</sub> 13

"This diagram is taken from Walker's "Science of Wealth."

Now these settlers will want a blacksmith and wagon shop, a store, church and school house, and manifestly there is one place that is better than all others to put them, that is on number 7; the owner of number 7 will then have an advantage over all the others; his lot will have and yield rent without the expenditure of a dollar's worth of capital; and by the mere fact of location, 6 and 8 will also be more valuable than either 5 or 9, because in a better position as regards accessibility to 7; they will have a value and yield more rent than any of the others except 7, and each will yield rent in proportion to its accessibility to 7 until zero is reached at 1 and 13. Is it correct to say that this rent is "interest on capital invested in land?"

Again, suppose two tiers of absolutely free land of different degrees of fertility; the best will naturally be settled first and will yield no rent as long as there is enough to supply the demand, but when population has increased so as to compel a resort to the poorer land the better will yield rent, solely because of increase of population. If the better land yields forty busheds of wheat to the acre and the poorer but thirty, with the same application of labor, the better land will command a rent of ten bushels of wheat, because a man might as well give that for the privilege of working the better land as to work the poorer. Is it prome to will this practitation?

it proper to call this rent interest?

The fact that I invest money in land and receive an income from it does not constitute me the receiver of interest, for the moment my capital is invested in land it then and there ceases to be capital, for land is not capital, it is not even wealth, it is merely one of the factors in the production of wealth. Land, of itself, has no power to

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161 .45 satisfy one single legitimate human want. Wealth consists of those things which go to satisfy human wants, such as food, clothing, houses, cattle, or all natural products that have been acted upon by labor so as to fit them for the gratification of human wants, and as land is not wealth and capital is wealth, land cannot be capital. Wealth, be it remembered, is capital only as it is used in production or exchange, and interest is the earnings of wealth so used. He who receives interest has so used his wealth as to add to the general sum of wealth. The community as a whole, is so much the better off because of such use of wealth.

The earnings of wealth invested in land, however, represent no aid or advantage given to production or exchange, such earnings do not represent return for the use of capital, but simply the power of securing a part of the results of production. "Rent is the price of monopoly arising from the reduction to individual ownership of natural elements." ural elements which human exertion can neither produce or increase." If I buy land for \$1 per acre, hold it for a term of years and sell it for \$10 per acre, the increase I have gained is not interest, for my wealth has not aided production in the least; as far as production is concerned it might as well have been sunk in the ocean. The increase I have gained is merely a tribute which my ownership enables me to exact from those who desire to use the land and by so much reduces the returns on both labor and capital. Rent then, is not "interest upon capital invested in the

To some persons all this may appear to be mere quibbling for the use of terms, but the earnest student of economic problems must recognize the importance of confining economic terms strictly to their legitimate meaning. To use one term to represent several distinct ideas is but to confuse thought and lead to indeterminateness in

The monstrous inequality in the distribution of wealth is apparent to all, and he who would search out the cause of such inequality must confine himself to a strict use of terms, else his reasoning may lead him to infer that he is suffering from one cause when, in reality, it is another. What would we think of a physician who, upon being called to treat a patient suffering from small pox, should treat for liver complaint?

I will close by stating a syllogism, leaving my readers to decide whether the conclusion is logical or not:

1. Wealth is equivalent to "goods" meaning food, shelter, clothing, articles of use, amusement or recreation.

2. The prime factors common to all kinds of wealth are natural resource, or

matter freely produced by nature, and human labor applied thereto.

3. Therefore, if any lack wealth, it must

 Therefore, it any lack wealth, it must be because of insufficient natural resource, insufficient labor to produce enough for all, or unjust monopoly thereof.

But statistics show that the valley of the Mississippi alone can furnish enough natural product to feed, clothe and house the world; and Elisee Reclus, president of the French Academy of Sciences, estimates that we have already discovered lands and materials enough to supply a population of twenty billions of persons. Further statistics show that at the present time the United States, alone, has one million laborers absolutely unemployed. The conclusion is inevitable; I leave it to the reader.

W. P. Borland.

### FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS.

When we study natural phenomena. Why should we not find a certain order and symmetry in our social development instead of the turbulent one we have always had? Our theologians speak to us about the fall of our first parents in Eden, and there is no doubt that we have been falling ever since. But why should we not stop falling sometime or other? The same theologians tell us that some time we shall, all at once, for awhile, become good and holy.

The divine processes of life are invariably logical. The connection between cause and effect is never broken. The human mind clings to the sensational. The divine mind is far above that; with that mind all seems to be a question of gradations presided over by a fixed order, sublime in itself and surrounded by exquisite artistic touches. Shall human development fail to correspond to the divine ideals that so often exhibit themselves to the mind of the student, of the artist and the

The healthy and symmetrical growth of society must necessarily be a question of human rights, properly understood, properly applied and enforced. But there has always been, and there is yet, such a confusion of thoughts in relation to human rights, even among intellects of a high order, that we should make a careful classification of human rights and give a precise definition of each class.

To begin with, I don't admit of any clashing between natural and social rights; there is no divorce between God and nature; there should be no divorce between God and men, and no divorce between men and society. It seems to me that all human rights are natural and come from God, which are conducive to the healthy deveight

opment of men. The correct evolution of the social group must be the climax of

God's ideals on earth.

The classification of human rights that I venture to make is as follows: civil, political and industrial. My definitions would be: Civil rights are the rights of acquired property, and the rights of the individual against all personal injuries, including those arising from transgressions in the line of public morality and sanitation.

Political rights are the rights of the in-dividual in relation to all governmental

forms and functions.

Industrial rights are the rights of the individual in relation to equal opportunities for the acquisition of property through personal effort, which involves the enjoyment of all natural elements on principles

of equity.

Now, which of those three departments should we consider the fundamental rights? "In the sweat of thy brow thou shall eat bread." This is the fundamental, divine principle on which all human develop-ment is conditioned. That principle involves the two cardinal functions of all social existence, of all social growth, viz.: production and its inevitable concomitant, exchange of products. Is not that sufficient reason why society should principally, first and last, give to all men industrial rights, industrial freedom, freedom to produce, freedom to exchange products? If so, we should give to all men freedom of access to all natural elements, land, water, air, sunlight, and hence freedom in the acquisition of property, and hence freedom for the full enjoyment of those elements which men can neither create, nor consume, nor destroy.

Industrial rights, when thus conceived, are the most essential of all. They form the foundations of the social building, while civil and political rights form the root; so far, humanity has attempted to build up the roof without the foundations. We have left industrial rights to the an-

archy of human selfishness.

Of course that we do need civil rights by which we mean the rights of acquired property, the rights of public morality and

sanitation.

Of course, that we do need political rights-by which we mean that every adult, male and female, should have equal opportunities in the moulding of all govern-

mental forms and functions.

Important as they are, those two sets of rights, remain lame without industrial rights, by which we should guarantee to every human being equal opportunities in the enjoyment of God's creation. Civil and political rights are, after all, complimentary rights. A healthy social growth is impossible without industrial or fundamen-

tal rights; fundamental because they rest, or should rest, on how men shall acquire and be able to freely possess that share of natural elements, without which some men become the actual slaves of other men.

When humanity realizes the importance of industrial rights what a panorama of glory and light shall open to the eyes of men! All honest reformers shall then shake hands across the abyss of human iniquities; all shall work in unison for the man-

hood of the race.

To-day, as much as ever, we are face to face with the fact that most men come into life, grow and die without ever having be-come, or having long remained, the full possessors of the land on which they have lived and worked. Hence, men have never, as yet, had industrial rights, the most in-

dispensable of all.

How did the old Greeks and old Romans struggle for civil and political rights? How have the Caucasians on both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific struggled for similar rights? And still how incomplete the general results all through human history. Always and forever land monopoly ruling all civilization with a rod of iron; always the wealth piled up into the hands of the few; always the wealth running away from the bulk of those who produce all wealth. All that is unnatural. It proves that humanity has, all along, been at war with God's laws in nature; at war with God's moral and ethical laws in the universe.

We have no doubt suppressed a great many of the most repulsive evils of old nations. Other evils, less repulsive perhaps, have taken the place of the old ones. Why? Because the fundamental evil remains stronger than ever. If anything, the distribution of wealth seems to be today more abnormal than in previous historical periods, according to pretty good data, with the respective purchasing power of money equivalent to our American gold dollar to-day. For instance, under the Greeks, twenty-four centuries ago, the largest incomes were equivalent to about \$50,-000 to-day, and very few as large as that. In the middle of the 16th century, in England, only a few had up to a \$100,000 income as an equivalent to-day. In Rome, at the commencement of the Christian era, by far the only largest income was equivalent to \$1,700,000, and the next largest to about half. Rome was then the great center of wealth in an empire containing nearly 100,000,000 population. To-day, in the United States, we have over fifty men with incomes from \$2,000,000 up to \$10,000,000.

By applying the same equivalent to the average annual earnings of the male adults in the respective periods, we find them to be equal to about from \$400 to \$450 to-day; The average working family in the United Y.

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States to-day gets not much over \$450, with 85 per cent. of the population any how.

Now, my dear readers, does it not look as if the fundamental iniquity of land monopoly was to-day greater than ever? While the maximum incomes have increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000, to \$1,700,000, and, no ur day, up to \$2,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and many more of the two latter in our days than of the former in proportion to population, the standard of wages has always represented, what? The mere animal needs with the mass of workers in their respective periods. The monopolists cannot afford to give them any less. What would become of them if the race of workers should become extinct? With all their wealth the monopolists would then have to work hard for a mere animal life.

With a little study we can trace all evils to that basic one of land monopoly, involving absence of industrial rights, what we, I suppose, agree to call fundamental rights. As an illustration, take what so many reformers to-day consider a fundamental evil, interest on capital. Well, interest on capital is an evil as long as it represents the fact that 90 per cent. of the race are forced to be in debt to 3 per cent. But why is that so? Because we give to the 3 per cent. the direct or indirect control of the bulk of all valuable land, and so we force the many to be forever borrowing from the few who hold in their hands the source of all wealth, the land, most useful to all human activities. But suppress that vital monopoly and it will not take many years before no one shall need to borrow from any body. Is not land monopoly the legalization of human selfishness in its most fatal and criminal form? And if so, is it not an absolute denial of human fundamental rights? And if I am asked how we can secure those fundamental or industrial rights, I shall answer, through taxation and monetary systems resting on broad principles of ethics, making land monopoly, and so all forms of monopoly, unprofitable; those principles of ethics and their enforcement to be placed under the control of the people in fixed annual elections. If popular government is not to be a farce forever, why not rely on the good sense of a majority of those who produce the wealth of nations, and who must necessarily be the principal sufferers of any wrong laws?

The historical data in regard to distribution of wealth above mentioned, can be found in Momnsern's History of Rome, Grobe's History of Greece and Froude's History of England, all first class works.

José Gros.

The railroads of the United States have 31,062 locomotives in use—so says Poor's Manual.

#### THE SINGLE TAX.

T is impossible, I fear, to make a convert of Mr. Geo. C. Ward on the question of taxation; for his various articles in your November number show plainly enough that he is entirely engrossed with the money question as being all there is of political economy; which is much the same thing as considering that the con-necting-rod and the quality of steel of which it is made is more essential to the running of an engine than whether there is any water in the boiler to make steam with. But there are others among your readers whose attention I would like to call to the weak points in Mr. Ward's reply to Mr. Steers. The reason why the state of things aimed at by the Single Tax is not "exactly the condition of affairs now," is that under our present system of taxing first consumption and then improvements upon land, there is a direct inducement to land owners not to improve or to use their land at all in sections where the value of land is growing rapidly, as is the case with nearly all large cities—the especial centres of great productive capacity because by so doing they escape a considerable part of the burden of taxation and are vet in fully as good a position to reap the increased value of future years. As a result of this encouragement lent to land speculation, even land which has no present value for use is not free to use, and much of the very valuable land is held idle, because it is expected to become very much more valuable soon. Adopt the Single Tax, and there will be no possible inducement to thus speculate in future values; and as a consequence, there will be more chance for everyone to employ himself and more things produced for the enjoyment of all. The reason why we see so many idle stores and houses now, is partly because there is not enough chance for men to find work with which to earn the rents demanded, and also that many of the speculators have speculated unwisely, and finding that the expected increase in value does not come, try to force it by building improvements for which they ask renting or selling prices that are beyond the capacity of the land and its improvements to earn as vet. It often enough happens that the speculator himself is hurt by the check to production which his speculation has caused, or by driving the anticipated increase of value elsewhere; but this is a dead loss, from which no one gets any benefit. As to the often repeated and as often refuted argument that it makes no difference to a tenant whether he gives up the price of the privilege which he enjoys by the use of valuable land in the shape of rent to a landlord or of taxes to the State,

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I would like to ask Mr. Ward whether he thinks that it makes no difference whether he pays a dollar to somebody else or spends it for food which he eats himself. What we pay in taxes (so long as it is honestly used for the public benefit, of course) we pay out for our own joint use; but what we give landlords, goes solely to provide enjoyment for them. It is just the difference, for instance, between money that is collected to pay pensions (which however honestly earned by past services, can hard-ly be said to benefit taxpayers who are not on the pension rolls) and money that is collected to spend on public schools or roads. What we are doing now is practically to maintain a pension list of land-lords, who never even earned it by serving on reserve corps. The essential object of the a Single Tax however, is not to divide up the results of production so that everybody may get an equal share, but to make production more plentiful by abolishing the inducement to smother it. Mr. Ward seeks to attain this by multiplying the number of dollars; we believe that it is a shorter and a surer plan to facilitate the multiplying of things for which the dollars have to be exchanged to make them of any practicable use; and that by doing this, we will make it more certain that every man will get what dollars belong to him, whether they be many or few.

Edward J. Shriver.

#### THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

RULY I could have wished that you would have asked me to write an article for the Magazine at some other time than now when I am so thoroughly rushed with work in the preparation for the convention of the American Federation of Labor, for which I depart within a day from the time this is written, but I cannot bring myself to decline the request and shall substitute a few cursory thoughts as they occur to me upon the labor question, in place of what might be dignified by the title of an article.

To me the problem of the day, yes, of this generation is the one to which the best minds and noblest thoughts turn and give their aid in solving the labor question as it is termed, or in other words the movement which demands that with the ever improved and improving methods of producing wealth, the wealth producers shall be continually larger shares in their product; that when the discovery of a force is made and applied to the industrial development, that when inventions are utilized in the field of industry they shall not operate to throw large numbers of men and women out of employment, to render them superfluous upon society except to become a charge upon the people as paupers or

tramps, but insists that these discoveries and inventions shall operate to make the burdens of those who toil, lighter, and to give employment to all who can and are willing to earn their bread by the "sweat of their brow." To provide the necessities, to increase the comforts and the leisure of the whole people, to raise the standard of their material condition and thus promote their intellectual, moral, social and political worth. This is the great problem to-day, this is the labor question.

The great trade unions of our country and of the world, are bending their energies to aid in the struggle for its solution. All sincere thinkers, workers and lovers of their kind can expend their eloquence, their efforts, and make sacrifices to attain

this end.

Too often do we find men who look upon the movement of trade unions as being entirely lacking in sentiment and too slow in their work for the realization of these aims which the feeling of outraged justice and long years of oppression have brought forward. They are impatient and seek some means by which the change can be brought about by a specifier process, forgetful that societary conditions develop from the infinitesimal and the chaotic to the grandeur of the highest ideal, by slow changes scarcely perceptible, except to the most acute observers.

We have positive evidence that this world has been in existence millions and millions of years before men could even articulate, and from that period to the time when man's ingenuity produced the printing press, by which the thoughts of one could be transmitted to thousands and with the aid of steam and electricity now is impressed upon the minds of millions.

Mark the progress, marvelous though it has been within the past fifty years, and yet so slow and imperceptible have been the changes upon the minds of the people that there are thousands living to-day who can scarcely bring themselves back to the time when these improvements we now see on every hand were not even dreamed of and who cannot now even realize how people ever lived without them.

So with the trade union movement, the higher development of the working people, the comforts brought to their homes, the larger perceptitions of their rights and duties, our ethics of every day life have been so changed and improved through the efforts of the trade unions, and yet by so slow a process that they have come upon the wage-workers so imperceptibly that the toilers can scarcely bring themselves back to the "good old times" which existed more in fancy than in fact.

No one will attribute to me, I hope, that

I am "satisfied" with the conditions as they are. On the contrary, I maintain that the improvements secured have made us a better, a brighter people and more carnest and determined in achieving every inherent and natural right not yet attained, and the abolition of every injustice wherever and

under whatever guise existing.

In the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen I recognize one of the very best of the trade unions of our country. The great work it has already performed in amelior-ating the condition of its members, the influence it has exerted upon the minds and actions of its members is more far-reaching than its most devoted defenders and advocates can trace or describe. It must remain for the future historian to give full meed and accord to the honor and praise for the noble work already done and the great mission I feel assured it will yet fulfill.

It needs no words of mine at this late day to say how earnest a "federationist" I am. I believe not only in the federation of the railroad employes, of the working men of America, but I have ever held as the guiding star of my work that I may be to some slight degree instrumental in bringing about a federation of the toilers of the

The ethics of the labor movement declare that it is morally wrong for a wage-worker to be outside the pale of the union of his trade. It seems to me to logically follow that it is equally morally wrong for a trade union to be outside of the federation of their fellow trade unionists.

If we hope to attain the greatest benefits or the highest aims of the wage-working class it must be through the organized and

federated efforts of all.

Samuel Gompers.

#### ARTIFICIAL STONE.

ERROID is a new artificial stone described by Mr. Herman Poole in the Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies as a compound, partly chemical and partly mechanical, of iron, sulphur, and silicon, with more or less for-eign matter. "It is mainly a supersaturated solution of iron in the sulphur with the silicia acting as a binder and hardener. Its normal color is a dark slate, varying somewhat with the manner in which it is dressed, but the color can be somewhat modified by the introduction of pigments. Successful imitations of various colored brick and sandstone have been made. It is about the hardness of ordinary bluestone, and can be worked by the usual stone-cutting tools, turned in the lathe or planed. The tensile strength is from 250 to 1,200 lbs. per square inch, and under compression it

endures from 9,000 12,000 lbs. Its specific gravity is about 2-6. It melts at about 3000 deg. Fah. very slowly. It does not deteriorate under exposure to the weather. As it can be melted and moulded it is applicable to a great variety of uses to which stone cannot be put, and particularly so for large castings, such as pipes for sewage, &c. Architectural forms can be very conveniently made from it in position if needed. For culverts and bridge foundations the perfect smoothness of which the surface is susceptible is advantageous in lessening water friction."

#### THE LARGEST STATIONARY ENGINE.

T the Friedensville zinc mines, six miles south of Allentown, Pa., there is in operation, says the American Paper Trade, the largest stationary engine in the world. During the last few months it has pumped dry by underground drainage nearly every ore pit, spring and small stream within a radius of five miles. The engine is known as the "President," is of 5,000 horse-power and is run by sixteen boilers. At each revolution of its ponderous wheels a small stream is thrown out, the number of gallons raised every minute being 17,500. The sweeprod is forty feet long. The cylinder is 110 inches in diameter, while the piston-rod is eighteen inches in diameter, and makes a ten-foot stroke. The engine has a ballast box capable of holding sixty tons, and to feed the boilers twenty-eight tons of coal are required daily. On the engine is the largest nut in the world. It is hexagonal in shape, and weighs 1,600 pounds. To tighten or loosen this nut twenty men are required, while the wrench that fits it is twenty feet long. From the end of the walking beam of the engine to the bottom of the shaft is 300 feet. The masonry on which the engine rests is 108 feet deep, some of the foundation stones weighing five tons. The engine operates four pumps, three of which are thirty inches in diameter, and the fourth twenty-two inches.

#### THE VALUE OF SILVER.

ILVER, in its relative value to gold, has varied greatly at different epochs of our civilization. During the days of the patriarch Abraham it was worth 8 to 1; B. C. 1000, 12 to 1; B. C. 500, 13 to 1. At the beginning of the Christian Era, 9 to 1; A. D. 500, 18 to 1; A. D. 1100, 8 to 1; A. D. 1400, 11 to 1; A. D. 1400, 11 to 1; A. D. 1454, 6 to 1. One hundred years later one could get 2 lbs, of silver for 1 lb. of gold. In the year 1600 it was 10 to 1; in 1725, 13 to 1; in 1800, 15 to 1; in 1876, 20 to 1; in 1886 it reached the highest, and now it is at 20 to 1.

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# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscript so as to reach the Editor not later than the *letth day* of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

> MRS. IDA A. HARPER, Indianapolis, Indiana,

# THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE NEW YEAR.

When this number of the Magazine reaches our readers, we shall have entered upon another twelvemonth, and 1891 will have gone to join that long procession of silent years which mark what we call time. It seems so short a while since we began to write this date and now we shall never write it again. It is impossible to realize that it is a year since, sitting in this very spot, I penned some reminiscences of the Magazine and those who have been connected with it almost from its commencement. It is a pleasure to note that the circle is still unbroken and that all are possessed of health and vigor and the ability to devote their services to the Magazine and the grand cause which it represents. It is probable that another year will witness some changes, but the early struggles. the dark days are passed, and the Magazine rests upon so solid a foundation and possesses so wide an influence that there is every reason to believe its future is assured.

The year just ended doubtless has brought many vicissitudes to our hundreds of contributors and thousands of readers; dear faces are missed from the fireside circle, loved voices are stilled; there are graves beneath the snow, and a shadow in life's sunshine which will never pass away. This is the sorrowful side and we cannot avoid it. We may have been spared great grief and sadness during the year just passed and the blow may fall in the year to come, but the certainty that every household must bear its share of the burdens, should make us very tender and sympathetic.

And yet there are many beautiful things in life; if there were not it would, be indeed, a great misfortune to be born. Before we re-

pine at what we call the hard decrees of Providence or fate, we should consider very carefully whether human agencies, and perhaps our own acts, are not largely responsible. It requires much care and foresight to avoid the dangers and annoyances that rise up so thickly in our pathway, and while, with the best of judgment and discretion, we cannot wholly escape, we may greatly lessen their number and their magnitude.

For instance, a rigid observance of the laws of health, in regard to diet, exercise, regular hours, clothing, etc., for both grown people and children, would avoid many a spell of sickness, and death itself in numerous cases. It would be impossible to place the estimate too high upon the evil consequences which humanity would be spared if men would practice total abstinence from intoxicating drink; it would reduce the woes of the world to a minimum which cannot be put into figures. A strict observance of morality would prevent many a wretched home and broken and ruined family. A thorough preparation for work, and habits of industry, economy and frugality, would provide for sickness and old age and mitigate the terrible misfortunes of poverty. A conscientious practice of the Golden Rule, a recognition of the rights of others, honesty in our dealings, a careful restraint upon our infirmities of temper, would go a long way toward restoring the earth to a condition of Paradise.

The commencement of a new year is an appropriate time to reflect upon these things, to consider our blessings and how far we are worthy of them, to examine our misfortunes and decide by how much we are responsible for them. It is of no avail that we sit down in retrospect at the close of the old year, unless we learn from past mistakes and determine upon a better line of action for the coming months. sorrows and disasters for which we are innocent of all blame, we must accept as a part of the inevitable discipline of life, and bear them with dignity and patience. For such misfortunes as are the result of our own shortcomings, we must not expect sympathy but must look upon as a deserved punishment, carrying with it a valuable lesson. It is not enough that we JANE

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wish for one another "a happy New Year"; let us add also the desire that it may be a year rich in generous. deeds toward others and fruitful in salutary experience for our-

# IN MEMORY OF GOVERNOR HOVEY.

tha 113 As these lines are written, the tolling  $\{(1)^{n}\}$ bells and the booming cannon announce Ø. the death of Indiana's Governor, Alvin P. 100 Hovey. Sitting for a year at an adjoining table and meeting him daily in the parlors 60 and corridors of the hotel, I had learned to 177 know him well and to regard him with much affection and respect. He combined in a beautiful degree the qualities of a general of an army and a gentleman of the old school. Commanding, firm, brusque in speech, impatient of contradiction, he had the bearing of one long-accustomed to be obeyed by men. His soldiers loved and reverenced him, and, in many a village and lonely farm house, the news of his death was received with tears from eyes unused to weep. And yet in social intercourse there was that dignified and courtly air, that polished and graceful manner, that nicety in dress, which told of official and diplomatic life. While to those who knew him intimately he revealed a tenderness of heart, a fondness for domestic life, a love of children, which showed the paternal instinct to be stronger even than that of the soldier and the diplomat. Forty years of public life proved him to be absolutely incorruptible, with a record which bore not a single stain. Tired and worn with his many and ceaseless duties, he longed for the close of his official term in order that he might retire to his old and cherished homestead and, surrounded by his best-beloved, find that rest so long denied. This was his dream and it has been fulfilled, but not as he anticipated. And yet he rests, indeed, in a beautiful home, among those he loved, falling asleep in the midst of his honors, his fine mental faculties unimpaired, only the tender, noble heart too weary for longer work.

"A FIREMAN'S WIFE," of Memphis, Tenn., <sup>speaks</sup> highly of No. 206 and sends Christmas greetings.

### WINTER OCCUPATIONS.

We trust our friends may find not only pleasure out of these long winter evenings which are now upon us, but also profit and improvement. Summer evenings are not adapted to work, but much may be accomplished when we light the lamps early and settle down for a quiet time by our own fireside. There is an excellent opportunity for a systematic course of reading and, in this day of cheap books and public libraries, it is not difficult to get the desired matter. Where it is necessary to do the family sewing at night, one may read aloud while the others work. A convenient piece of fancy work to catch up when a neighbor comes in, soon will find itself completed. Two evenings a week are enough for recreation and the others should be usefully employed. Do not waste the winter. Time is very precious. Let the spring bring the consciousness of mental growth. Form little clubs among your friends. Do not undertake too much, but bring yourselves in touch with the progressive spirit of the age. Read the newspapers and magazines, do not allow yourselves to grow rusty or dull. By keeping employed, as far as possible, with pleasant, congenial occupations, the long, cold winter season, so often dreaded, will seem not only very short but happy and satisfactory.

In the December number a statement was made to the effect that the editor-inchief had requested that some discrimination should be made in the letters selected for publication in the Woman's Department, as it was impossible to find room for all of them. It is especially desired that "poetry" should be very sparingly used. We are therefore obliged to omit the verses sent by "A Fireman's Friend," of Laramie, Wy., "The Mother," of Clayton, Ind., and "Matie." We have some gifted poetical writers among our contributors but it is safer for the average correspondent to stick to prose.

"Lauretta," of Covington, Ky., tells something of her city and says that all of her most valued young men acquaintances. belong to the brotherhood.

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A PACKAGE has been received, insufficiently stamped and without enclosing any postage, with a request written across the back to "please send to Phillippa." We will wait further instructions.

"A FIREMAN'S WIFE," of R—ville, Ky., writes kindly on the subject of tramps and quotes Scripture to prove that they should be fed. She compliments the letter of "Shannon Grove."

"An Engineer's Wife," of Houston, Tex., writes that she has read the Magazine eight years and thinks it is improving all the time. She speaks in glowing terms of railroad men.

M. C. V., of Lexington, Ky., praises Mayflower Lodge, No. 415 and its brave-hearted members.

#### A RAILWAY POEM.

BY MRS. WM. DUNNING.

The train which rolls away this morn, Will bear my loved one far from me. He bids farewell; I breathe a prayer, God bring him safely back to me.

Behind the gently rolling hill Soon from my sight, he is lost to view. To reappear where two miles on The railway climbs the mountain blue.

Along the streak of lighter ground, His engine climbs the iron track. On this side rolls the prairie land And the mountains to the back.

Around a curve the train glides on And the mountain stands 'twixt him and me; The train goes on beyond the hill And I shall follow in imagery.

I think ere this the train has reached The highest station on the line, Boreas. So named because 'tis here The northwind plays in winter time.

Erc long the train descends from off the heights To where the iron rails lie far below, Leading to Breckinridge, the mining town. Where for a time they halt, then onward go,

When the whistle shrieks for Dickey, well I know That dinner waits, and hungry they must be, For I am sure that riding this bright Autumn morn Would give an appetite to you or me.

The dinner o'er, the cars arranged in trim, Again the train its wonted way pursues. Two hours or more pass by and Kokomo, Where first we met, comes into view.

At Climax a halt is made to pass 488
And Alicante is the next along the way we wend.

Some spurs and water tanks and then the terminus

At Leadville brings the journey to an end. Como, Col.

#### SNAPPY OPINIONS.

"What is some people's shame is other people's glory;" so I soliloquized after reading Philippa's letter in the November number of the Magazine. How very in-structive and entertaining it was! We are told that some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. Poor George, he must certainly feel that greatness was thrust upon him,—and just by taking a bath, too. Now, with some of us no doubt that is quite a common thing—a daily affair, in fact, but it seems from Philippa's letter that in her family it is quite an event, something like Christmas, for it, too, comes but "once a year." It seems to me, that if I had anything like that in the family (I mean a husband who bathed only once a year) I should weep over it in private, and not proclaim it from the house top. But different people have different opinions. Poor fellow, he couldn't even have a clean bath-towel then, but had to use one that had been soiled a whole year.

No, Evaline, you did not have any business to begin that novel if it affected you so. It was a wise decision not to read any more. If one has the power to throw you into violent hysterics, as you say—another one might cause fits—or even death. Just imagine the Coroner turning in a verdict: "Died of an overdose of novel reading." What a sensation it would create. Do be careful in reading the Bible for there is often more pathos in one verse of it than we can find in scores of novels. I am really afraid it will be too much for Evaline—but a bottle of strong camphor and some one within call may be all that is necessary.

within call may be all that is necessary.

Now, Mrs. Mauer, for you. Your letter sets forth the belief that God fixed the spheres of the sexes. That is certainly a new idea to me. Where do we get any authority for it, Scriptural or otherwise? When Adam and Eve were placed in the garden of Eden, God did not mark off a little spot in one corner and say to Eve: "Thus far you are to go and no farther." No, indeed—she had the same liberties there as Adam. When they were driven from Paradise God did not curse her alone. They each received an equal share. Spheres (of the kind you mentioned) are of human not divine origin. We hear so much about a "woman's sphere" anyway.

"They talk about a woman's sphere As thought it had a limit. There's not a task to mankind given, There's not a blessing or a woe. There's not a whispered "yes" or "no," There's not a life or death or birth, That has a feather's weight of worth Without a woman in it."

Who can deny the truth of those lines-Granted they are true, then "woman's sphere" is not so circumscribed after all;

her influence permeates the earth. Going out from the walls of one little room, perhaps, to spread from ocean to ocean, from pole to pole. Many men admit woman's equality, and even superiority, in many respects, until it comes to the question of brains; then it is intuition, not reason. They are open to conviction, perhaps, that some of the higher classes of animals are endowed with reason and not instinct, but can not be convinced that women may be similarly gifted. Of course there are a great many good, true men in the world, who know and recognize women's equality in every respect. They are not afraid that women will have too many privileges-for they are whole-souled enough to know that a womanly woman will under any circumstances be only a credit. How much these terms mean; a manly man—a womanly woman. Would that there were more of them in the world! During the last decade their in the world! During the last decade the girl graduates of both collegiate and high school courses have, as a general thing attained a higher grade than the boys. They evince more natural talent and "walk off" with more of the honors. Some will say this is no test, but it is. Straws show which way the wind blows, but woman does not as a wile go only further. man does not, as a rule, go any further. She becomes a wife and mother, and instead of developing, degenerates, for there is no middle course, there must be development or degeneration. But a man's opportunities continue, he attains knowledge every day. Give her the same advantages and see which will be ahead, see how much difference there will be. I tell you, sisters, some of the men are afraid they will suffer if women have too much power, and they would. Some of the drunken sots, the dissipated bums, who hold positions of trust and honor now, would tumble off their pedestals, and the places that knew them once would know them no more forever.

Chrysanthemum.

Springfield, Mo.

[A bright letter. Our correspondents must not be offended at the good natured sarcasm. Let us hear from our correspondent again.—Ep.]

#### A WORD TO THE GIRLS.

Another twelve spokes on the wheel of time have rolled around and brought us again at the beginning of a new year. The first of the year is always an eventful time with most of us, and we are generally advised to "turn over a new leaf," to take a fresh start and see if we cannot make the new year better than the old. We will turn over a new leaf, girls, but let us do it very carefully and slowly. I hope there are none of us who wish to tear the old

leaf out, and I hope there are no dog-eared corners or soiled edges on the leaf we turn over. No doubt there are things there written that we might wish erased, but it is too late now, so let us read the page slowly and carefully, then turn it over. When this old page came to our view last year it was as snowy white as the one we turn over to-day.

Many little changes have taken place since then, some of them, perhaps, invisible at the time, but when taken together, we see them now. The forms that have grown dear to us through many years of watchful care are a trifle more stooped than they were last year; the silvery hairs seem a little thicker about the temples of our loved ones; the happy, romping girl friend of this time last year is now a loving wife, the mischievous boy now takes his place among our worthy citizens, he has cast his first vote. We all find ourselves a little farther on in the path we have started to tread.

While we are pausing to look back on the last year's page let me say a word to my girl friends among the Magazine readers. If wonder how many of you glanced at the heading of this letter with the remark, "Ugh! Another lecture." But, girls, I do not mean to lecture, only talk to you simply and kindly, for I am a girl, too, and don't like lectures. To-day I have been looking back over the pages of last year's Magazine, and so many times I come to letters referring to a lost fireboy; "He comes no more," "One Woman's Sorrow," "Teach me to Forget," etc. My dear girls, why does he come no more? Why is one woman sad and why do you wish to forget?
If you were the cause, if ill temper on your
part, sarcasm, unkind and unloving words
from your lips were the cause, then you have reason to be sad. But I don't believe this was the case. He just simply found some one who liked him and captivated him, somewhat as a child would fancy and capture a gay butterfly. When captured this poor, fickle boy has to stand the torture, we may call it, of cold suppers, curl papers and "sag down at the heel" slippers, untidy wrapper and disheveled hair, along with remarks about old lovers, aggravating enough to make one turn blue, just as the butterfly is torn to pieces by the heartless boy who catches it, while you bemoan his loss. Girls, is a love which can turn from one who is true, loving and kind (which I hope you are) to another who is gay, vivacious and taking, but soulless, worth mourning? He may have been almost your ideal, you may have loved him as you will never love again, yet it is a blessing bestowed by the Divine hand, that "he comes no more," that you have learned the shallowness of his affection ere it was too late. I entreat

you to look at your loss in the proper light and think if he loves you as he should, if the love he professed was real he will return, with no exertion on your part. Remember,

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will."

If his love was untrue or unstable, your love was bestowed upon an unworthy object, you made a mistake, but resolve to do so no more. With this spirit, girls, you will not find time so dragging or tedious, even if "he comes no more," and you will not wish to forget.

I will close, wishing all a happy New Year, and hoping this year's leaf may prove fairer and purer than any before.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS. Nora Bull.

CHANUTE, KAN., November 28, 1891.

Editor Woman's Department:

May I as well as "Philippa" use my lead pencil? I am ashamed of the fact but I

detest a pen.

In the last number of the Magazine "Pebble" wrote an article on "debts" and "spot

cash."

She gives us excellent advice and ably handles her subject, but there are a good many people in this world of ours who never draw a check large enough to commence the "independent spot cash system."

There are a great many families who are never "even with the world," as the saying is, or out of debt from year to year.

One of the subjects that is uppermost in my mind just at present, and strange to say in our columns has never been discussed since my husband commenced taking the Magazine is: "Are all ladies afraid to stay alone when their husbands are gone at nights?" I cannot get used to staying alone, I am such a coward. I get a little girl to stay with me and pay her five cents every night.

I just happened to think that Mrs. Harper says "be brief," so I will stop with a "Merry Christmas and a happy New Year" to all the Magazine people and contributors.

Eden.

An excellent cake receipt for white layer cake: Two cups white sugar, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, whites of five eggs well beaten, three cups flour sifted, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder. Bake in jelly tins an inch and a half thick. Icing: Boil two cups of granulated sugar, till ropy, with half cup of water; beat the whites of two eggs to stiff froth, pour boiling syrup onto the whipped whites, beating hard all the time; pour the syrup slowly and gradually, not all at once. Set aside to cool, beating occasionally till cool enough to spread between and on top. Flavor both to suit taste.

Blanks.

#### CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Already people are looking for presents and buying new dresses. Children are kindly informing parents what they want Santa Claus to bring them. Soon the shop windows will be ablaze with beauty. What are you going to buy? How many presents are you going to make? and to whom? Are you sure that you can afford to give gifts?

Don't turn up your nose and elevate your

brows at my impudence.

Will you pay your washerwoman every cent you owe her? And your dressmaker, that tired, patient, thin-faced seamstress? Are you going to pay her for her labor before you take your garments from her house? Or are you going to rush and hurry the life out of her to get your dress made, and then send a boy on Christmas eve, at the last moment, with a note asking her to "please send your dress—you are in such a wful hurry—you will pay her in a day or two," etc., etc. If you are going to do this, you are not able to make presents.

If you are going to buy things on credit

If you are going to buy things on credit to give away, and have to skimp and pinch until the Fourth of July eighteen ninetytwo, you are not able to make presents.

You are afraid people will say you are stingy? Well, let them. Stinginess is not a sin, especially when you cannot afford things. Give, if you are able, wisely and generously. Pour out of your abundance liberally, to the poor and afflicted. Forget not the widow and the orphan that are in need. Pass not by the feeble old man. Look near your own door. There may be little children with pale, hungry faces, poorly clad, who never knew a happy Christmas. Make sunshine for them, and yours will be a "Merry Christmas."

Pebble.
[There is a good deal of gospel truth in this letter.—Ep.]

#### CARD PLAYING..

Since my first and only letter to the Magazine circumstances beyond my control have prevented me from writing until now, still I have been a reader of the Magazine each month. I have noticed some little discussion on card playing. Now, I am averse to card playing, and if I had children I would just as soon place a rattlesnake or a glass of whisky on the table for them to amuse themselves with as I would a pack of cards, for I should calculate it would only be a matter of time until they would fall a victim to this most deadly poison. I contend that card playing has a bad influence, and sooner or later will lead to bad habits. There is certainly nothing about cards that will elevate a person's mind; they have a tendency to degrade rather than elevate. As a rule, card playing and whisky drink-

ing are quite intimate friends. Not that I wish to be understood as saying that all card players are whisky drinkers, but I do say that whisky drinkers are card players, and nine times out of ten you will find this the case. This is my opinion, whether it is

of any importance or not.

I will give the readers of the Magazine a little description of our borough. Dunmore has about eight thousand inhabitants. From Dunmore Corners to Scranton depot it is two miles. There are two street carlines run by electricity from Scranton to Dunmore, besides the Erie & Wyoming Valley railroad. This road our B. of L. F. boys run on. The road runs from Scranton to Wilkesbarre, and to Hawley. We have Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Catholic churches, so you see we have plenty of churches as well as hotels and saloons, and as this is a mining country business is good when all the mines are in full operation, as this road runs mostly coal.

With my best wishes and prayers for the firemen, that they may escape all harm as they leave their homes and stand the cold, chilling blast, I am a fireman's wife,

DUNMORE, PA.

Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

#### NOVEL READING.

I know you will be surprised at my writing, as I am neither a fireman's sweetheart, wife or sister; but I read the Magazine, through a friend that takes it. I am deeply interested in the Woman's Department, so I thought I would write. You cannot do more than throw me in your waste basket, and I know all about that dreadful basket, as I am, or rather was, a printer myself.

In regard to novel reading-I think if I lived near Emma E. Smith we would quarrel, sure. I am a great novel reader myself and not "next to an opium fiend," nor do I "neglect my household duties." Being a railroad man's wife I am a great deal alone. Our family is only three, so my work is not very hard, and O, you darling Emma, would you deprive me of my dear old novels? Of course you say, "Decorate your house, do fancy work." Well, I do. I am always busy; but the busiest little housewife in the world needs rest during the day, and does it not rest you most if you can get your cares and troubles entirely off your mind? And what will do it so quickly as some interesting novel? I have lost both my babies, and living out on this drear, sandy desert, I have often been carried away from my troubles by a good, interesting novel. My husband-and he is one of the best, just like all the railroad boys-is perfectly willing I should read them, and if he hears of the latest one I generally have it the next trip in, and I am quite sure they have done me no harm. Of course I do not uphold trashy novels, still I think very few young folks copy their lives from them. For instance, a girl will read some silly romance; she can see how it turns out and rather takes a lesson from it than to copy it. Still, we are all more or less romantic. I do not think novel readers are such bad people, Emma. I have read them ever since I could read. I had no dear mother to guide me. My mother to me is only a memory, faint and far, but oh, how sweet is that memory. I lost her at the young age

of four years.

Some lady wanted a pickle receipt. Here is mine: Three lbs. of sugar to five of fruit and a little more vinegar than will cover the fruit; tie all kinds of spices in a cotton bag and let it cook until the fruit is clear all through. Any kind of fruit is nice in this way, apples, plums, peaches, pears, watermelons, cucumbers or musk-melons. It is very easy. I would like to exchange crochet patterns with some one if I am allowed to enter your charmed circle, but I don't think I will admitted be, if I don't bring my first to a close. Wishing great success to the Magazine and all its readers, I remain,

NEEDLES, CAL.

A. C.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 16, 1891. Editor Woman's Department:

Ah, I have just caught a glimpse of my letter in the November Magazine, so here I come again. This time I will tell of a few of the many Christmas presents I have made for my friends. Certainly, being a poor stenographer, my first task was to scheme to make my money reach, so I crocheted several pretty silk ties. These are inexpensive, but I am confident they will please when presented. O, my, what will my particular fireman friend think when he sees this and realizes he received not one of them.

A very neat pin cushion is made by taking a small willow or Indian basket. First put a frill of China silk all around the top, letting it extend down on the outside about half the depth of the basket. Fill the basket with curled hair and put a loosely crocheted cover over this. A nice cover is made by using the chain stitch and spool silk, making a kind of netting. A butterfly or some flower may then be made out of lace and placed in the center of cover. This may be used for the pins and needles, the loose cover answering the purpose of a hairpin cushion. Pale pink and green or old rose and green have a very dainty effect. I do quite an amount of this work during my leisure moments at the office and enjoy it much more than reading novels, although I am not opposed to novel reading or card playing. Wishing all the readers the compliments of the season, and to Marie F. "Ein Glückliches Neu Jahr," I remain as ever,

# MECHANICAL

#### MATERIALS AND ENGINEERING.

A person cannot long be about an office, or workshop, a factory or an engine house, in company with the man in charge without frequently hearing the complaint repeated, that "men are not what they used to be; they don't care whether they learn their business or not; all they care for is quitting time and pay day." This is the pessimist or chronic grumbler's estimate of

the rising generation.

In early life I was, for two years, dominated over by the worst pessimist I have ever met, and he nearly convinced me that the hottest corner of perdition would be a final resting place too comfortable for a boy with the extent of my natural depravity. Years of intercourse with people no less wicked than myself and observations of average humanity slowly convinced me that I had been slandered. Since that time I have been slow to believe general statements about the prevailing shortcomings of young people. When my escort round a shop whispers in my ear that the young machinist and clean-faced firemen are no good, I make up my mind that he is prejudiced and a fossil.

There are railroads yet to be found where a very unpromising class of young men are moving ahead by Time's inevitable pace to take more important positions, but the blame does not rest with those selected. The tendency of the time is to select the best and brightest young men to be found, for the position of fireman. I know of no other class of modern workmen where the men of to-day are so much higher than the men of twenty years ago. Let the grumblers whine as they may, this is a time of active ambition towards excellence. The inferior workman is looked down upon, and in no time of the world's history has public opinion been so powerful as it is to-day. That opinion calls for the best quality of human material available to man railroad trains, and the end where the fireman toils is every day becoming of greater importance.

This is what makes it of the utmost consequence that great care should be exercised in the selection of firemen. There has been a discussion going on in the Locomotive Engineer lately about enginemen who have missed their calling, and some of the boys are indignant at the assertion that such a thing ever happens. This is foolish. In all walks of life we find men who are the worst kind of failures, and many of those individuals would have graced other positions for which they had natural aptitude.

I know a railroad superintendent who fits his position as nicely as a square stud does a round hole, and the men under him appear to know it and he is not entirely unconscious of it himself. He is not a success, yet I feel certain that he would have distinguished himself had circumstances made him an analytical chemist. One of the poorest engineers I ever saw left the cab by compulsion and became a first class barber. A man may follow some occupations for which he is naturally unfitted without making a conspicuous failure; but if he drifts to the right hand side of a locomotive without having a fair share of the attributes that make a good engineer, he is certain to cut a sorry figure in the business. Intelligence, education and brightness add lustre to a good engineer but they are not the essentials. Some of the worst failures as engineers within my acquaintance have been intelligent, educated men. The essential qualities for this position are coolness, good judgment and the faculty of concentrating the attention upon the work to be done. A dreamer overlooks signals and fails to notice that the injector or air pump has stopped working. If a fireman finds that he is unable to fix his attention upon his work he ought to subject himself to rigid self-examination before he claims the right to run an engine. A master mechanic can find out what a fireman claiming promotion knows about firing and how to deal with accidents to the engine; it is easy ascertaining what he knows about signals and air brakes, but the man alone must be the judge of his capacity to keep his wits within the range of his work.

A good fireman nearly always makes a good engineer, but there are exceptions to this rule. When I was a boy on a Scotch railway, stealing rides on every engine where inquisitive boys were not kicked off, I became enamored of an old fireman who worked for Geo. Stephenson and set up the first locomotive used in Scotland. He was a skillful millwright, and like many others of his class, developed into a machinist. This Tom Thompson was one of the first engine drivers that ever pulled a locomotive throttle, but long before my time he dropped back to the position of fireman. There was a tradition on the road that he could make an engine steam with black earth and he always made the best coal record, but he had not sufficient confidence in himself to run an engine. When men were scarce Tom was sometimes compelled to run a branch engine, and he was so nervous all the trip that he was said to chew an ounce of tobacco every mile. said that before he started out one day, one of the wicked boys of the place got hold of his tobacco pouch and filled it with tarred oakum used for caulking the seams of ships, and that Tom chewed it all up without knowing the difference. Tom had the reptation of being wise on valve setting, a great accomplishment in those days, but one day when he was out running an engine one of the eccentrics slipped, and he became so much excited over the mishap that he could not remember how to set it, and his engine had to be pushed in.

By these illustrations I wish to convey the idea that unless a man has the born attributes that make an engineer he is not likely to be a shining success on the right

hand side.

Angus Sinclair.

1892.

The simple things are the most important in their domination of our lives; the most wonderful works of modern engineering, are planned in silence; and no possible arrangement of words or letters can be made to carry the weight that the four figures that head this article do; and who can tell what is possible within the time measured between the first and last days, on this milestone in our lives?

Some of us will have passed out of active life, some have advanced to the merited promotion, and others—who can tell? And possibly some of our number will have been called home, having made the "last run." Let us us hope that none will be looking back with regret and remorse, for ill spent time and much neglected opportunities.

As a rule I do not believe in the traditional New Years' resolutions, and the much laughed at "turning over a new leaf." In a huge majority of cases it is only a temporary illusion, and is not considered even a few days after the ceremonial has been completed.

Men who carry a steady hand are not men who indulge in the farce of making new starts, they don't need to do so; and men who shift from one thing to another amount to so little that whatever they do or don't do is of no account in its impress on others.

The man who has settled in his own mind, what "niche" he will fill in the world's economy, or desires to fill, has turned one most important corner in his life, and when he commences to work out the problem, he at once finds that he has taken in hand a contract that will require his whole life to fulfill, if he is conscientious in the matter; then if he is content to stay on the ground floor, it is easy work to size him up; to such ones this article will not be interesting or consoling.

The man whether old or young, who has fully settled in his mind that he wants to be something will soon be in position to realize that to do it he must not only work, but do some of the thinking, or to use a mechanical term, he cannot succeed in chipping his way through the world with a dull chisel; too many wrecks lie along the shores of the ocean of life already, of men who were and are contented to be nothing, or as near it as they could be; and to be something and somebody requires the obstinacy of an old army mule, the stick-to-itiveness of a bulldog and the keenness of a shaving tool. Any one requires obstinate attention to the one point in hand, and the use of all the mental faculties to study over the various problems which present themselves, and a continuity, or keeping to the one thing with keen clearness, that neglects all but the one thing in hand.

The man who attempts to do this sort of work cannot lose time to go skylarking around, he cannot smoke, or drink away his evenings, and a goodly part of three or four of the seven nights of the week in places that are at the beginning, questionable in his own mind. He cannot do either or all of these things and succeed; many a man has demonstrated this in the most positive way, both as to his satisfaction, and as to the result, and although he had not many words to make about it yet he has regretted it all the rest of his life, after the full knowledge of it came home to

Many men seem to be so constituted that they do not or will not learn from the experience of others; and while in some cases this keeps them out of some troubles, it may also cheat them out of successes, and it may safely be laid down that a man who comes to a point in his life, early in his own management or majority, from which he can choose a course to pursue, or an objective point to obtain, stands a far greater chance of succeeding than one who shifts over and finally determines later in life.

Then to be earnest in doing what is to to done, and in learning all that is possible from the first to the last on the subject in hand, and all the side issues which are attached to, or do connect themselves to the subject, and to familiarize themselves with the matters of their immediate charge, or which they are assisting in, are the prime essentials to that success.

As a fireman on a locomotive, you are expected to know first that the supposed object in running a train of any kind over a railroad track is to earn an income, and that to make the road pay it must cost to run that train less than its "way bill," whether the freight be human, animal, or inert—it is only another way of buying goods at one price, and selling them at another, the difference being either profit or loss

Here you occupy a position that is sub-

ordinate, yet not unimportant; many a man has climbed into the General Manager's or even higher rounds of the ladder, but he did not do it with his mouth, or by marrying the daughter of some Director, etc., nor did he do it within the first or second year. How can you fit yourself to do this? Just as others have, and more will do, watch all that goes on. Familiarize yourself with everything that comes within your reach and learn it all by heart, be prompt and courteous, never mind if you occasionally get a "blowing up" or get blamed for "some other fellow's" shortcoming, don't get in a passion and say what you will regret; keep cool, never be insolent, and if your engineer gets a hot axle be easy with him; if he "plays hog" and means for you to know nothing "if he can help it," don't you play at the same game, go to some other engineer. I've been in and around them twenty-five years, and was never yet in a round house where I couldn't pick out one or more of them who would do anything he could to help one of you.

Then when you come across a knotty problem think it over, turn it over, hammer away at it, until you know both sides and ends, then draw it out, figure it over and fix it, in each detail, and after it has become familiar to you, then submit your conclusions to some one who can put you right, and show you if any wrong conclusions to some you if any wrong conclusions.

sions have been made.

This will require study, and you will now and then run against your own mistakes, you will find out that you don't begin to know it all, and the only way to overcome this is to keep on the track, and keep trying. One thing in particular I have often said in lectures and wish to repeat here: When you are learning the elements of mechanics or physical properties of those materials with which you have to do, keep a book with an index, and after you have figured out the weight of a cubic foot of water at any temperature, make a record of it, and also of the heat units in one pound of anthracite or bituminous coal-of hundreds of other things; for with these very matters, you have chosen to spend a part at least of your life, and as the knowledge you possess, with regard to all these substances, will fit or unfit you to get promotion, it is not simply a matter of your giving a certain amount of time to these things, but it is the real benefit accruing to you, that comes to you only in becoming familiar with not alone the information, but methodical in your arrangement of that information, and if you do this thoroughly, you will seldom have use to refer to the book, because you will find your mental record almost perfect, and it will so improve as to surprise you if only you do well, as is suggested; but you will

not get the benefit unless you drill, by reading, familiarizing, and recording.

What are you to consider? Get all the chemical and thermal properties of all sorts of coal, the transmission of heat through brass, copper, iron, steel, the loss. the imperfect combustion, the gain by the absence of scale in the boiler, the transfer of heat from the firebox and tubes into the water, and the temperature, volumes. pressure, etc., of steam, the horse-power per indicator, and the losses that come to the using steam by one valve, and by exhausting at high pressure, value of the clearance, as adding to the expense of steam, and its decrease of economy. The value of one pound of steam, the weight and momentum of moving trains, resistance by winds, slips of grades, curves, etc... weight in drivers as means of increasing traction, size of wheels to make speed, or pull a load, cost of coal, oil, waste and men per mile, and hundreds of other things are to-day being studied by the railroad managers as never before.

The points mentioned are only some of the ideas advanced in my own work on railroads and they are coming now to need serious attention, and they are worth a great deal of money to the man who knows them, and can use them to the advantage of the company for whom he works, and these men are now being sought for, and

will be each year more and more.

There is a necessity in this course; heretofore men have learned firing for a variety
of reasons: some for the fun, others because they liked machinery, another for
some equally ridiculous reason, while they
ought to learn firing a locomotive in order
to know the business, and as the surest
stepping-stone to promotion, or to put it in
a selfish way, as the surest way of getting
more dollars a month, and that is a real
reason, and a really good one.

To the easy going man, the course advised does not allow for "so much fun" as he wants, but to the young man who attends to business, and follows or improves on the course as above, he will not at the end of ten years from to-day be on the "left hand side" if he sticks to business, and keeps clear of "pizen," for each of the railroads in the United States are to-day in want of men who know what to do, how to get through, and what to do under the most discouraging circumstances.

To show that the above is not sentiment would be easy, if I could call names, and to show the inducement: the remark of one of the sharpest real railroad managers to me very recently, "if you can save me one quarter of one pound of coal on each mile of my work, you can earn fifty thousand dollars a year;" this was at the end of some extensive tests of a compound loco-

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motive, which had not saved any coal. The man was in earnest. In 1879 he was a brakeman; in 1891 he gets over a thousand dollars a month, and "his boys never struck."

What has been done can be done again; but the man who insists on his fun, cannot get both fun and his training, at the

same time, or in the same hours.

The man who succeeds cannot spend his time in furious riot, and in serious study, the same evening. So the man who elects to become nothing, succeeds and regrets in after life his lack of lead, with the transfer of the life his lack of lead, with the transfer life his lack of lead after life his lack of luck, while the man who denies himself in his younger days of the fun, and seriously grapples with earn-estness of life's problems if he does not get to be a railroad president, will in 99 out of 100 cases assume such a position as will honor him, and he it, and rarely are such men without the substantial things of life, from the fact that men who become methodical, systematic, and saving of their time, become also successful, prosperous, and respected.

Which will you write on the next mile stone?—and remember it will in a great degree be as you choose, and little of luck in or about it; if you squander your strength and time now, what can you expect in ten or twenty years, when the habit becomes more confirmed? and where will your chum stand then if he economizes both, and seeks to rise in the struggle that ever continues around you, ceaselessly-silently

-surely.

Thos. Pray, Jr.

### THE LOCOMOTIVE OF THE FUTURE.

I want to call the attention of the engineers and firemen of the country to the fact that there is going to be a change in the American locomotive; the improvement is past the experimental stage—as far as its desirability and practicability is con-cerned—and is here, but many improvements will still be made in its details.

This will be no radical sweeping away of the old steam locomotive by electricity or a Keeley motor, as you have heard threat-ened for years, it will be a simple improve-

ment on what we have.

In the early days of steam engines valves were made without lap and steam was admitted for nearly the full stroke—these en-

gines were very wasteful of fuel.

When it was discovered that steam would do a large amount of work by the simple act of expanding, after being cut off and confined in the cylinder, lap was adopted and steam was confined while the valve traveled enough to account for its extra

With the locomotive there seemed to be a limit to the expansion possible, because its fire had to be forced to supply steam and the steam released through the exhaust was of a comparatively high pressure which represented loss.

Now the improvement has come through providing means for doing more work with the steam by expanding it more-not by improved valve gear but by using it in another cylinder. This is the compound locomotive.

No attempt is made to expand the steam very much in the high pressure cylinder, which is always the smallest, but instead of exhausting up the stack this cylinder delivers its exhaust steam to the chest of another and larger cylinder, where it is used again and expanded to a low pressure before it is released to the stack.

These compound engines are economical because they get more work out of a given amount of steam than a simple engine can. This gain is due to the arrangement of the cylinders. There is another saving fully equal to this, made in the efficiency of the boiler. The new engine does the same work as the old with less steam, so the boiler has an easier job; the exhaust is softer and steadier, the fire is not forced, light pieces of coal are not drawn into the tubes and a thin fire is burned to advantage.

High pressure is carried, 175 to 200 pounds, but this is not drawn off so fast

and is easier maintained.

It may interest some of you to know that there are already over 500 compound locomotives in the world, and experiments are being made with them wherever there are railroads.

Many of the designs are odd and require a new engine complete, but all of those yet made in America are just like the old engine except the cylinders. Some have two, some three, and some four cylinders, but all work on the same principle, with the same object in view—economy of fuel.

Will we need compound engineers to run them, has been asked? No. But we will need bright men who know something of the principle of the compound system, who can trace the path of the steam through both cylinders, or all cylinders, who will know what to do to get in with a crippled compound.

The diversity of patterns will call for a general knowledge of the principles of them all, and my advice to the boys is to get ready for the compound before it gets

ready for them.

Your road is not going to change all its old engines over at once, but it will be obliged, eventually, to order a compound to try, then another, and finally, most of the engines bought, especially heavy freight haulers.

This change will not come as a fad or a fashion, but as a business necessity, the compound will do more work for less money. John A. Hill.

#### SOME INTERROGATORIES.

Mr. Editor: I desire a little more space this month in the Mechanical Department, which it seems to me, has been somewhat slighted lately in the matter of correspond-

Referring to my first question in my communication in the September issue (page 798), I will say that rather than run any risk of damaging the opposite rod or pins, which would result in "certain discharge," I would not attempt moving without assistance. I may remark that I was told by one engineer to "put in a wooden side rod."

I will propound three more questions again this month, which I hope will be an-

swered:

First. Does hooking up the reverse lever

increase the lead?

In John A. Hill's "Progressive Examination," page 63, he says, "the earlier the cut off, the more lead." We know that hooking back the reverse lever draws up the links with their centers nearer the blocks, thus diminishing the travei of the valve and cutting off the steam earlier in the stroke; but on page 64, the same author says, "lead can only be changed by moving the eccentric on the shaft." Which does Mr. Hill want us to believe? He is a recognized authority, and yet he makes statements that appear contradictory to the average reader. Forney and other writers, also various correspondents for the Magazine, have said that hooking up increases the lead, while engineers that I have fired for say that it cannot be changed by hooking up. We know that lead is the opening ap. He steam port when the pins are on the center and the reverse lever in the corner; will some one please explain why the port opening should have another name when cutting off in 5 or 61 inches?

Second. Does one of a pair of wheels slip while rounding a curve?

When an engine, or car is new, or furnished with new wheels, the tires or treads of the wheels are slightly coned. Why are they made so? The periphery of the wheel is the largest at the flange, and the flange will roll toward the outside rail in rolling around a curve, thus bringing the largest part of one wheel in contact with the longest rail and the smallest part of the inside wheel on the shortest rail; now suppose the wheels were worn until the surface of the tire was hollow near the flange instead of being coned, what would be the result? If you were on a curve, the smallest surface of the outside wheel would be on the rail, while the largest surface of the opposite wheel would be on the shortest rail, which would make more difference than most persons would think. If the curve were very sharp you could hear the wheels grind and screech; some say it is

the flange rubbing the rail, but get down and observe closely, and if you have blind drivers on the engine, notice them; watch the front end of the engine and you can see that the tracks are throwing that around. Can you swing any solid body around without one side cutting back or the other ahead? No. And you cannot swing the front end of a locomotive around a curve without the wheels on one side sliding or the other slipping, unless they are coned enough to compensate for the difference in the length of the rails.

Third. Is there more pressure in the bottom of the boiler than in the top?

I am astride the fence on this question, and don't know which way to jump. It is reasonable, that steam being expansive, will exert itself equally in all directions, but can a body of water stop that force and keep it above the water line? I would answer no, although I have been told that it would, by persons who ought to know, but if it does give out its force to the bottom of the boiler, why is it a boiler will carry 140 pounds of steam pressure, when a light tap from a hammer will knock a hole in the iron below the water line? I am not seeking a controversy, for I do not understand enough about these questions to argue them, but I cannot accept statements as facts, simply because an older and more experienced person than myself has told me so, especially if it conflicts with my way of reason-

I am not a very old fireman; I have taken the Magazine a little more than a year, and these subjects seem to have been slighted. COUNCIL GROVE, KAS. W. B. Baldwin.

### CURRENT NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Model Motive

Power.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has recently placed in service on its fast trains, between ton, six new engines, which are doubtless the flost and fastest ever built in this country. These new flyers have driving wheels six feet six inches high, and cylinders 20 inches by 24. The large cylinders give them tremendous power, and the high driven protect the machinery from the rack and strain reddent to driving smaller engines at great speed. There is practically no limit to the speed to which see marvels may be driven, and they skin over the rails as smoothly as a swallow over a lake. Another recent addition to the motive power, of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Model Motive

over the rails as smoothly as a swallow over a lake.

Another recent addition to the motive power of
the company is a consignment of eight powerful
ten-wheel passenger engines, designed for service
on the mountain divisions. These are the heavies
ten-wheel engines ever constructed, weighing sixtyseven and one-half tons. They have driving wheels
six fect two inches high, and cylinders 21 inches by
26. One of these machines performs the work here
tofore requiring two of the ordinary class, and they

26. One of these machines performs the work here to force requiring two of the ordinary class, and they take the heavy through express trains up the mountain grades quickly and with perfect ease.

The Mt. Clare shops of the company have recently empleted an order for ten switch engines of the highest type, and sufficiently powerful to make up a train equal to the full drawing power of a consolidation freight engine. Also three new heavy eightwheel passenger engines, having driving wheels five feet eight inches, and cylinders twenty inches by twenty-four. These engines are now doing ex-

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cellent work; they are very powerful, and susceptiable of great speed.
In addition to the foregoing, the company has now under construction at its Mt. Clare shops ten powerful ten-wheel engines designed for fast freight service and for heavy passenger trains on occasion, as twelve consolidation freight engines of great nower.

As another evidence of the continued activity manifested by the B. & O. in the development of its property and the improvement of its rolling stock which will soon place it in the front rank of the trunk lines, we point with pleasure to the above notice taken from the Locomotive Engineer.

Some time ago we heard a complaint about a recent acquisition to a locomotive department that "he did not know enough to light a headlight." One of the first things I learned about headlights was to "let good enough alone;" that is never to turn the wick up or down in lighting or blowing them out and I have run them for weeks without any trouble or attention except filling. With the method of turning the wicks up and down at every lighting and blowing out much trouble is caused and much damage done. The cause is so plainly stated by the Locomotive Engineer that we reproduce it and call especial attention to the last sentence in it, "adjust by turning down."

Larming down.

Does your headlight wick "crawl up" after you get running, and break chimneys, and smoke up things generally? When cloth wicks are used this trouble is pretty general, and is caused by the wick sticking in the burner—a home-made wick will stick ou the laps side. When you turn the flust up, about where you think it ought to stand, you like to have it stay there, but if the wick is fairly loose it will jar up, or the movement of the old works it up. The trouble is that it is wrinkled and can straighten up. Turn it far too high, and adjust it by turning down Turn it far too high, and adjust it by turning down —it won't work up then.

The Boston & Albany road has recently been laid with an extra heavy steel rail, and it was at once noticed that engines with well-worn tires were rapidly chewing the corners off the new rails. Orders were at once issued to turn all tires before they had worn 3-16 an Inch. Most of the driving wheels have already gone through the shop, and you can't find a bad tire on the road. Perhaps if 3-16 of an inch was the limit of wear on all engines, it would not be so hard to keep up frogs and crossit would not be so hard to keep up frogs and cross-

The above item is worthy of study from the locomotive as well as from the track point of view; 3-16 is not quite 1 of an inch and was fixed as the limit of wear in this case and yet it is common practice to run engines with a much greater wear. This is productive of bad results both to the track and to the machine, the rails, frogs and switches are rapidly and needlessly worn away, and the engine rides bad at all times and acts as if she was on the ties at the frogs and crossings, thus trying the strength of the frame and of each bolt in it until they reach their limit of endurance and

Another point in this connection is the fact that in many instances locomotives are run in which the drivers are of several different sizes; for instance, take a mogul with the front driver nearly intact, the main driver worn  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch and the back driver 3-16. Under these conditions in making 100 revolutions the front wheel would be nearly 10 feet and the back driver nearly 5 feet ahead of the smaller main driver if they had been allowed to move without being coupled together by the side rods. Having however been obliged to make the same number of revolutions it is evident that with every revolution made some of the wheels must slide enough to compensate for the difference in size, and thus we have engines which pound, twist and grind even when running down hill without steam, at which time, if ever, they should run without a jar or a pound.

Using too much sand on a hill is a pretty sure way to stick; every grain of sand that stays on the rail back of the drivers does hurt, in that it makes the train pull harder. Jet apparatus that deposits a slight sprinkle of sand under the drivers is a grand improvement over the old, free-for-all way of pouring ten times too much sand on the rail. There should be moderation and horse sense used in all things about a locomotive. Water is very essential to the welfare of the boiler, but when its level is raised to the diamond in the stack it becomes a danger.—Locomotive Engineer.

These facts are true enough but so often.

These facts are true enough but so often ignored that it is well to call attention to them. Wm. Weiler.

# CYLINDERS, HORIZONTAL OR VERT-

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Lockwood has the grace to admit that "in this case the piston rod and piston head must move up and down through the cylinder on account of its verti-cal action," and yet he will contend that when placed in a horizontal position this motion is annulled, and instead of a continuation of the regular revolution of the wheels and reciprocating motion of the piston we have a motion of the piston and then a motion of the frame and engine, and so on, at a sort of a "hop, skip and jump" gait. He also alludes to "Stephenson's Rocket," in which the cylinder is placed at an angle of 45°, or half way between vertical and horizontal. Now the question naturally arises in the mind of the inquirer and it is one which we respectfully refer to Mr. Lockwood: If the piston in the vertical cylinder of a locomotive moves up and down through the cylinder, and the piston of a locomotive in a horizontal cylinder moves ahead but never back in the cylinder (when the locomotive is running ahead), what is the movement of the piston in the cylinder set at an angle of 45° or half way between? Does it have a "half and half" motion?—that is, does the piston move part way through the

cylinder and is the rest of the movement done by the cylinder moving over the piston? Or, is it not a fact that the vertical, the 45° angle, the 20° angle and the horizontal cylinder locomotives all arrive at the end of their runs with all their parts in the same position, in regard to each other, that they had at the start?

If, instead of writing about other points irrelevant to the issue at hand. Mr. Lockwood would confine himself to the solution of these practical questions we would be

able to arrive at some conclusion.

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English vs. Amer- A discussion has been ican Locomotives. carried on with a great deal of spirit, and a due degree of national pride, by a number of mechanical papers on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the comparative merits of English and American locomotives. We have always had great faith in the mechanical skill of "Brother Jonathan," and never entertained the least doubt that he would come out ahead whenever a fair comparison was made, and recent events have fully confirmed and established our faith in the ability of the American locomotive to run faster, do more work and to live longer than its "English Cousins." We have now the fastest train We have now the fastest train in the world running here daily; have made runs of 400 miles at the rate of a mile a minute, and have run miles in less than forty seconds, all of which are achievements which cannot easily be beaten or even equaled by the conservative and slow-going English railroad managers.

We have now before us tables compiled with great of care for T he Railroad and Engineering Journal, (Mr. M. N. Forney, editor and proprietor, 47 Cedar st., New York), showing the amount of work done by the average locomotive on each side, with the cost of doing it, and we find that while the American locomotives use more coal per mile they also do more work, and that while the cost of labor and fuel is higher in America than in England, there is a difference of only one and a half mills in the total average cost of engine service in the two countries; the total cost of locomotive service as calculated for 14,073 English locomotives being 18.72 cents, while the 14,-863 American locomotives compared with them cost 18.87 cents per mile run.

The average mileage per year in England s only 24,610 miles while the American mileage is 35,650 per year, thus showing that the two American locomotives run nearly as many miles in service as three English locomotives, and this in spite of the fact that the permanent way or track is much better on the average English road than it is on the American roads.

The average American train is also a great

deal heavier than the English train, thus showing clearly that American locomotives do more work in a day, or in a year, than English locomotives, and at nearly the same cost per mile. If these facts do not prove their superiority, figures and arguments are wasted and needless.

Vulcan.

#### TUCKER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Editor:—Since Mr. Wm. Weiler has called me up to give evidence in the case of Lockwood vs. Vulcan I will give my version of the transaction in question. My recollection is that it was a meeting of the stockholders of some investment company, the "Provident," I think, and a vote was to be taken on the question of paying a dividend or reinvesting the profits of the association. Mr. Lockwood represented to me that many of the shareholders were working people of small means, and that they needed their share of the dividend for present use, and that he favored paying the dividend and held a number of proxies that required witnessing and I attached my signature for that purpose. So you see that my recollection does not quite tally with either Mr. Lockwood's or Bro. Weiler's. I was also present at Mr. Lockwood's lecture at the Novelties Exhibition and, although I had heard the proposition that the top of a wagon wheel moved faster than the bottom, I had never analyzed it or given it serious thought, but I doubted the absolute correctness of the statement; and when Mr. Lockwood introduced his "standing still theory," I confess that I did not think that he believed it himself but just introduced it to scare the "boys" into studying technical questions. For this purpose the statement was admissable, but to stick to it after the position has been clearly proven untenable is calculated to pervert the use fulness of this department. I have ask d a number of questions that, had they been answered correctly, would have laid bare the fallacy of the "stand still" theory but these questions remain unanswered or were answered evasively. Regarding the working fulcrum of a locomotive I have always held to the center of the driving axle as its location, but whether it be there or at the rail is of no great importance to the men who have to make the mile, keep right side up and on the rails. Every operation of adjusting, disconnecting, repairing or rebuilding, in fact, every rule for the running and firing, or for the care and management of a locomotive is the same in either case. Therefore I think the matter has received more than its due share of attention. Some good books with which I am acquainted have been written on the subject of the locomotive without giving WY.

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lish tra: this question any prominence and I think that if it had "cut much figure" in locoan locain a verti motive problems the authors of these publirearly in cations would have given the matter special consideration. In the December number Mr. Lockwood in his effort to prove s do act arguet that the cylinder moves over the piston, lands right where I predicted he would, namely, in a walking machine instead of a locomotive, and even then he has only shown that the cylinder moves over the piston relative to a given point in space, and if he had qualified his former statea. Web in the a ments on this point by saying that the P DITT cylinder moves over the piston relative to  $M_{VP}$ a fixed point, he might have avoided a good restor. i,the? deal of opposition. It is of no use to state a proposition as an absolute fact when it is tales only a fact in its relation to some other proposition, and it would be eminently ides! 35575 loolish to claim that a coach passed over a e that o man simply because he left his seat in the forward end of a moving car and went back to look out of the rear door, when we remember that the man was supported all the time by the moving car. Before leaving the stand I want to say a few words in the case of the locomotive vs. the electric motor. Giving Mr. Edison all he claims, electricity and the electric motor are only adjuncts of steam and the steam engine, and the new motor has not only to perform the same service better and cheaper than the locomotive but it must be so much cheaper that the companies can afford to throw away good new locomotives and put the new style of motor in their places. Mr. Edison can remodel the present locomotive into his new form of motor and have it interchangeable with it in service, his enterprise stands a good show of going forward speedily; otherwise it must of necessity be a gradual process of development. What some man can get more money and renown out of in the electricity line. than any other way and at the same time knock out J. L. Sullivan steam, is to drop onto some way of inducing electricity to go his way without a big steam plant and a lot of center rail, overhead or underground, inducements to get it where he wants to use it. There is plenty of free electricity in the country if you only know enough to get it and use it when you have it.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo.

A. H. Tucker.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW Esq., the Consulting Engineer of New York City, is preparing for publication a Record of Scientific Progress in 1891 and such of our readers as have contributed in any noteworthy manner to the scientific progress of the year, or know of others who did, may communicate the particulars to Mr. Grimshaw, whose address is 21 Park Row.

RICHMOND, VA., December 15, 1891.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me the privilege of asking the following questions:

Suppose you place a piston in the centre of its cylinder, so that a line drawn through the exact centre between the two cylinder heads would evenly divide the thickness of both the spider and follower plate, where will it place the crank-pin? Will it be exactly on the quarter or a little in advance of the quarter, and why?

Second-Which end of a cylinder uses steam the furthest; front or back, or is it

the same on both ends?

By answering the above you will confer a great favor upon both myself and others in this locality. C. S. Perry.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

How many miles of railway in the United States? 156,000 miles; about half the mileage of the world.

How much have they cost? \$9,000,000. How many people are employed by them?

More than 1,000,000.

What is the fastest time made by a train? 442 6-10 miles in 7 hours, 23 minutes (443 minutes); one mile being made in 41 11-29 seconds on the West Shore Railroad, New

What is the longest mileage operated by a single system? Atchison, Topeka & San-

ta Fe system, about 8,000 miles.

What is the longest railway bridge span in the United States? Cantilever span in Poughkeepsie bridge, 548 feet.

### EXPIRED RAILWAY PATENTS.

The following list of railway patents furnished by F. B. Brock, Patent Attorney room 26, Atlantic building, Washington, D. C., expired during the month of December, 1891, and are now free to be used by any one; viz.:

Transmitter for automatic telegraphs, C. Wheat-

stone.

Locomotive watering pipe, Dodge & Palmer.
Station ticket for railways, C. W. Harvey.
Device for lifting and moving EM. B. F. Phelps.
Lubricating car wheel, S. & S. L. Hall.
Running gear for cars, O. M. Chamberlain.
Running gear for cars, C. M. Chamberlain.
Railway ticket punch. Spaulding & Dyer.
Ventilator for cars, E. E. Wallace.
Brake, Linnell & Ingraham.
Car coupling, B. B. Morran.
Sleeping car, H. B. Cobb.
Switch, J. Gray.
Tie, F. H. Whitman.
Convertible grain car, B. P. Power. Ale, r. H. Whitman.
Convertible grain car, B. P. Power.
Dumpling car, P. L. Weimer.
Car axle box, D. A. Morris.
Car lamp, J. M. A. Dew.
Switch signal, H. Conrad.
Car spring, W. P. Hansell.

Persons desiring copies of patents, drawing and specifications, can obtain the same for fifteen cents, by applying to Mr. Brock, whose address is given above.

### THE MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE. INDIANA.

TERMS:-ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISING RATES given on application to W. N. GATES, SOLE AGENT, 29 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Address:

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Eugene V. Debs, . . . Editor and Manager.

JANUARY, 1892.

### A CONFERENCE OF EDITORS OF RAIL-ROAD PAPERS.

What is more common than to toast the press? Why is this? It is because the press is a power, which it were folly to an-

tagonize.
Unfortunately, as a general proposition, the press of the country has not taken kindly to labor. Occasionally, here and there the press has been bold, and has come fully up to the demand of labor when its rights were assailed, but all too often, at the critical moment, the press has changed front, and victory has perched upon the corporation standard.

Within a brief period labor has established a press of its own. Labor papers are now numbered by scores. Some of them are firmly entrenched, while others are struggling for an existence, and still the cry

is "they come."

In the list of labor papers, railroad interests are largely represented, and it may be that they are in better shape than others to maintain their standing. But it is apparent to even the most casual reader that in our railroad labor publications there is not only an absence of a well defined policy, but frequently the advocacy of measures which are more or less in conflict with each

The question arises, therefore, would not a conference of the editors of our railroad labor papers, enable them to outline a policy upon which all could harmonize?

Railroad employes demand certain legislation for their protection, for the security of their lives. They demand a statute in all of the states where one does not exist, denying to railroad corporations the right to employ Pinkerton thugs to shoot them down like dogs when they strike for their rights.

Railroad employes demand statutes relating to the equipment of cars with couplers and brakes, for the protection of life.

Railroad employes demand legislation which shall absolutely do away with the power of the courts to inject into their

rulings opinions which deny the employe the right to come into court with his claim against the corporation, predicated upon the co-employe iniquity; one of the most monstrous shames and shams that disgraces the jurisprudence of the country

It is not required that we should even outline what is wanted for the protection of the interests, rights and privileges of railroad employes—they are numerous and varied, and from time to time are touched upon by the editors of the railroad papers. But, since Rome was not built in a day, and all that is required cannot be secured at once, the question is, what is most urgently demanded?

We do not doubt but that a conference of editors would speedily hit upon a programme of action which would result bene-

ficially.

But in a general way, we hold that such a conference of editors would result in creating a bond of friendship and fellowship between the men, which would be fruitful of many benefits to the cause in which they are all engaged. Personal irritations would disappear, and outspoken good will would take their place, and in pulling together the influence of the railroad press would be indefinitely increased.

There are still other, and possibly more important questions, which would doubt-less be brought to the attention of the conference, which, though not stated here, are occasionally hinted at, sometimes advocated or opposed, but which will not down, and which sooner or later will have to be met.

What has been said is sufficient to call attention of our cotemporaries to the subject, and as we deem it important, shall be glad to know what is thought of a conference of the editors of railroad labor papers of the country. Speak out, gentlemen.

### THE AGE OF LABOR.

Under the editorial management of Mr. L. W. Rogers, the Age of Labor, a semimonthly publication, made its appearance January 1, 1892.

We can do no more at this writing than

call attention to the fact that the Age of Labor is with us, that it has entered the arena of journalism fully equipped for the fray, and how it will deport itself is not a question of debate. Few and far between are the men who are possessed of sterner con-

victions or a loftier courage than L. W. Rogers, and labor in all its manifold interests will find him a champion of its rights, worthy of confidence and admiration. At a later day we shall take occasion to

more fully express opinions and views, based upon what the Age of Labor advocates and defends, as also upon what, with lofty scorn, it exposes and denounces. For the present it is sufficient to say that the Age of

Labor is with us.



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### AN OPEN MEETING

OF MEMBERS OF ALL RAILWAY EMPLOYES' OR-GANIZATIONS.

This meeting will be held in the city of Chicago, January 16, 1892, and is called for the purpose of discussing certain phases of what is known as the "Northwestern Conspiracy" in its relations to organization and federation.

More light is demanded by the great body of railroad employes with reference to a matter which, while but one body of railroad employes is directly involved, its contaminations endanger all other organizations of railroad employes.

I am impelled to address this meeting of the members of railroad employes' organizations for reasons which to my mind are cogent, and which can be met satisfactorily in no other way.

Information has come to me showing in full the workings of the Galesburg convention of the B. of R. T., in which it appears that I was made largely responsible for the expulsion of the B. of R. T. from the Supreme Council of the federated orders of railway organizations.

I deem it essential to the future well being of all organizations of railroad employes that the "Northwestern Conspiracy" should be fairly presented, because it is only by such a course that organization and federation in the future can hope for success.

Having, as I have said, the full text of the proceedings of the Galesburg convention in my possession, I shall be able to unmask falshood, and it may be said that "hewing

to the line" will be my purpose.

The condemnation of the Supreme Council makes it necessary that some one or more of its members should tell the truth as to its action, and I accept the task with becoming modesty, and with the assurance that truth unadorned—naked truth, by its own inherent power will find lodgment in all honest minds and win for the cause I have espoused a notable victory.

Referring to the investigation, so called, of the Nortwestern conspiracy, the infamous plot that blackens the fair record made by organizations of railroad employes, I shall be able to show that not one word of testimony was spoken calculated to enlighten the convention upon the acts of the conspirators. Nor was a single witness called who, whether ignorant or advised, did more than to aid in shielding the men whom the simple truth would have condemned.

The meeting hereby announced is called at Chicago because it is the place where the conspiracy was hatched, and it is, therefore, the place where it should be exposed. It is shown by the records that in secret,

behind closed doors, I was maligned for the gratification of the conspirators and their sycophants. In return, I invite all such persons, together with the grand officers of the B. of R. T., and all others who condone or defend the "Northwestern Conspiracy" to attend this meeting and should they deem it prudent to attempt a defense of conspiracy, black as night with perfidy, they shall have ample opportunity to be heard.

The meeting will be held at Battery D. hall, Saturday evening, January 16th, and will be called to order at 8 o'clock.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

### THE NEW FEDERATION.

A meeting for the purpose of forming a new federation of the various orders of railway employes, called by the grand officers of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, was held in St. Louis December 15. An associated press dispatch referring to the meeting, dated December 15, says:

ing, dated December 15, says:

The representatives of the switchmen's, trainmen's, conductor's, and operator's brotherhoods, which me here to-day under the name of the advisory council of railroad men, came here for an altogether different purpose than was stated this morning it was for nothing more nor less than the formatic was for nothing more nor less than the formatic that the states, to supplant the old federated council. A long, and at times greatly animated, discussion took place, in which Acting Grand Chief Ramser, of the telegraphers, advised a postponemental all the organizations could be assembled. Grand that the order of conductors, created consternation in the ranks of the assembled delegates by sayinh the order of conductors could get along without a federation, but he desired to see one formed, and therefore offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of, three authorized to frame all officers of all railway employes' organizations, be passed upon by them, and providing for a feeting of said grand officers in St. Louis on February 1822. The resolution was adopted, and Messis, Mitchell, of the stationmen's brotherhood. Thurston, of the operators, and Morrissey, of the trainmen, were appointed. The meeting then adjourned until 4 P. M. when the committee will report.

The foregoing constitutes our knowledge of the meeting and what was done.

We have no word of disparagement when an honest effort is made to secure the federation of organizations of railway employes engaged in the train service of the country, but we are frank in saying that we do not believe permanent success will attend the St. Louis movement, chiefly because of the peculiar condition in which the policy of the B. of R. T. has placed that organization, it being itself a federated order, having within its fold conductors, brakemen, switchmen, flagmen, baggage-men, &c. It will be seen at once if that order is to be made up of a half-dozen or more different classes of employes it becomes a sort of a federation, and recent events demonstrate that its policy, in addition, is such that it could burst any federa-

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tion not proof against the machinations of conspirators. Indeed, if the idea is that one organization may include all classes, what need is there for more than one organization, as for instance, why have an Order of Railway Conductors or Switchmen? The B. of R. T. now incorporates them, and would like, doubtless, to absorb them all. This, if the declarations of its chief executive are entitled to credit, is the purpose in view. Here, then, are two distinct plans or methods of organization, the one strictly class and the other general in its character, and in our opinion any attempt to harmonize them will result as disastrously as did the same experiment in the Supreme Council. The B. of R. T. will continue to reach out for a mixed membership and, of course, seek to hold them in its own ranks, while the others will assert their claims to the classes of which their organizations are specially composed. To federate organizations irrepressibly in conflict with each other has failed and will fail again. The first experi-ment culminated in the Northwestern conspiracy and the expulsion of the B. of R. T. from the Supreme Council. One such experience is amply sufficient for us. We know when we have got enough.

If the B. of R. T. plan of organization is correct there is no necessity for federation, it being only required that the conductors, switchmen and others abandon their standards and join the B. of R. T. in a body. This is the inevitable logic of its policy. If class organization with federation as its climax is correct, then the B. of R. T. will have-to change its policy and confine itself to a class of employes as others are doing. One is right, the other is wrong. Both can not be right, and any attempt to federate the right with the wrong is nothing less

than supreme folly.

### THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELE-GRAPHERS.

Within a comparatively brief period railroad telegraphers have regarded it the part of wisdom to organize, to create an Order of Railway Telegraphers for their protection. It is a well known fact, and as unaccountable as it is notorious, that while the railroad telegrapher is one of the most important of all the employes connected with the railroad train service he has been the poorest paid and the most overworked.

Certain railroad officials, conspicuously those of the Southern Pacific, concluded, in so far as their road was concerned, to utterly destroy, root and branch, the order

of Railway. Telegraphers.

The Railroad Telegrapher, the organ of the order, in its issue of December 15th, epitonizes the denouement of the railroad officials' scheme to disrupt and crush the order

and expressing uncertainty as to the motive which animated the officials, says:

It may be because they, (as one of their prominent officials said), believe if the telegraphers of America once become organized that they will have trouble, and that they want to keep them in a position where they will be compelled to submit to every indignity which the company may chose to inflict upon them, or it may be that they intend to stamp out organized labor upon their system shas been said by their under officials. In maternot which of these motives actuated them, the bare fact that they are commencing a systematic oppression of their employes is sufficient to call upon themselves the contempt of all patriotic American citizens.

But there need be no conjecture as to either motive or purpose of the officials. The *Telegrapher* tells the whole story as follows:

First came the order from General Superintendent Fillmore that every member of the order mustifier withdraw or resign his position. Then came the edict that he would discharge every man that was a member, and now he issues an orthogen that every telegrapher employed upon his system mustake an affidavit that he is not a member of theoretimes in the employ of the Southern Facific Ballway. If this order had been promigated during the dark ages, or had emanated from a land governed by a tyrannical Czar, we should feel that ft was no more than was to be expected, but originating as it does in free America, we can but feel that such an order points to but one thing, and that is; that either the laboring classes of our great land, must now bow their heads in fawning sycphancy and kiss the hand which smites them and levels them to the equality of the beasts of the fields who are merely brutish having no minds of their own, or they must awaken from the right to belong to such societies as we may deem to our best interest and we will resist to the last any interference with our God given right.

The Telegrapher, speaking for the order, expresses the conviction that the day has gone by when railroad officials can further degrade them, and that like the three "Hebrew children" who had to choose between disowning their God and a furnace of fire, they will not abandon their order nor take the degrading oath prescribed. How much we hope the Telegrapher outlines conviction and courage, we have no words to tell—and here let it be said, that cowards never won a battle, but have been the cause many a time and oft in giving victory to the wrong. As an indication of how the matter stood December 15th, we reproduce the following associated press dispatch of December 15th from St. Louis:

Besides the demanded withdrawal from the telegraphers organization by the officials of the road the Atlantic and Pacific operators have another grievance. They demand an increase in salary to \$150 per month for chief dispatchers, \$125 for dispatchers and from \$65 to \$50 for operators. In reference to the strike a morning paper has this to say: "Should the companies still determine to maintain their attitude of opposing it is difficult to tell where the strike may end. It is feared that if the trouble be not speedily settled, strikes may arise with other companies." "If we can settle out rouble with the Southern Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific," said a member of the executive committee of the order of Railroad Telegraphers, "nobodicise will be involved, but if we cannot settle with

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these companies, then we will involve every rail-road in the United States."
Assistant Grand Chief Ramsey says that the order has a membership of fifteen thousand. "And there are no surplus men," he added. "I see no possible chance for the company to get men to replace the strikers."

Here arises a question of vital import to all organizations of railway employes. interest have they in the troubles that environ the telegraphers? Does not the order of the railroad officials constitute a direct, offensive and tyrannical menace toevery order of railway employes in the country?

If the question is answered affirmatively and, can it be answered otherwise? does it not demand, on the part of all the orders active, outspoken, unquestioned, earnest and boundless sympathy for the telegraphers? Such is our unquestioned view of the subject. We hope for the courageous telegraphers a complete triumph. They are engaged in a fight, which vitally interests every order of railway employes in the land, whose shibboleth is protection.

The death of no member of our order has been so keenly felt as that of the late Bro. James Leahy, of Chicago Lodge, No. 95, and at a recent meeting of the lodge the members gave expression to their sympathy and sorrow as follows: "By the death of Bro. James Leahy, Chicago Lodge No. 95, B. L. F., loses a wisely conservative worker, a firm and earnest supporter, and the great Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen a consistent, steadfast, loyal member. memory of our late brother dwells that which impels us to meditate on the virtues of life as he practiced them, and to reflect upon how much we have lost, and how nearly we may emulate the example of his character. It is with feelings of deeply dark mournfulness at his being called to eternity in his very prime, of keenest regret and a solemn sense of the great loss endured, that his brothers and friends are compelled to face the grim visaged angel of death, and wave a final farewell as his soul is wafted on wings of light into the great hereafter."

### GRAND MASTER SARGENT.

Brother Sargent fell a victim to a serious illness in the latter part of November, which at one time threatened the most serious results, and has kept him confined to his home, and much of the time to his bed, for the past four weeks, and constantly under the care of a physician.

We are glad to state that he is now convalescing, but it must be some time yet, before he can resume active work.

In this crisis, his splendid physique has been of priceless value to him, and to the brotherhood-and in the near future, it is to be hoped he will be able to respond, as he so much desires—to every official duty.

### THE MAGAZINE.

It will be noticed, we doubt not, that the current number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine appears, out and out, in a new dress. It will also be observed that the cover is a new design, which, we conjecture, will be accepted as an improvement.

In addition to this we desire to call special attention to the fact that the January number of the Magazine contains articles from the ranks of the most distinguished writers upon economic questions in the country.

We take special pride in calling attention to the articles by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; from Angus Sinclair, author of the valuable work on "Locomotive running and management," accepted everywhere as the highest authority; an article from John A. Hill, author of "Progressive Examinations," than which no more valuable pocket companion for ambitious firemen was ever printed. Messrs. Sinclair and Hill are the editors of the Locomotive Engineer, a paper that deservedly occupies a position of unqualified importance to all men engaged in running locomotives. We have also an article from Thos. Pray, Jr., author of "Twenty Years with the Indicator," mechanical expert, and authority of the highest standing, together with other contributions from writers of national reputation.

We desire, furthermore, to call special attention to the superior character of the Mechanical Department of the Magazine, which we believe will be appreciated by all who take an interest in mechanical questions.

In other regards we are satisfied the readers of the Magazine will concede the publication to be fully abreast of the fimes, keeping step with advanced thinkers who are engaged in solving problems relating to the welfare of workingmen.

### METALLIC MONEY AND HARD TIMES.

In our December number we announced the issue of the above entitled pamphlet written by J. D. Holden, of Emporia, Kansas. This little volume is attracting widespread attention because of its pre-eminent merit as an educator of the voter upon the most vital question involved in the present struggle between the conflicting elements of society — What "dollars" really are, and why they are scarce. To read its brief and pithy preface is to read and re-read its 60 solid pages until its simple and unanswerable truths are mastered by the reader. A copy of "Metallic Money and Hard Times" should be in the hands, and its contents in the heads of every voter. Sent post-paid upon receipt of 25 cents by Geo. C. Ward, sole agent, 1028 Virginia Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

### L. W. ROGERS' FAREWELL.

"Farewell! A word that has been and must be, A sound that makes us linger, yet—farewell."

We shall miss L. W. Rogers when the Railroad Trainmen's Journal comes to our office in the future, and the fact enlarges our appreciation of the picture of the brave editor which embellishes the December number of the Journal.

But let it be said right here, that the retirement of Brother Rogers from the Trainmen's Journal does not make us sad, gloomy, melancholy, because he is to be heard from in the future; he is going to put a fine point on his faber and a still sharper one to his paragraphs, so in spite of his "farewell" we feel reasonably comfortable, and ask,

"Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandsire, cut in alabaster?"

We know no reason why, and therefore have no farewells to send back to editor Rogers, and consequently shall exercise the virtue of patience and wait for the coming of the Age of Labor, as that is to be the

name of the new paper.

In fact we are disposed to felicitate L. W. Rogers upon his escape from the Journal. With him in control, the Journal would have been eternally crying "down" to the four hundred ghosts of murdered switchmen, slaughtered as the result of the Northwestern conspiracy. He would have exclaimed:

"Avaunt, and quit my sight! Let the earth hide Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold."

Mr. Rogers is not at the head of the list of courageous men who have felt the stab of conspirators; not the first man whose lofty courage to do and dare was repaid by ostracism, the result of ignorance and the entire brood of base depravities which ignorance entails upon its victims. But in this case the combination of grand officers and railway magnates didn't kill Rogers; indeed, we doubt if there is a decapitated editor in the world as lively as the ex-editor of the Trainmen's Journal. As for instance, he

It is a mistake to suppose that an endorsement an whiten an outrage or a resolution can make an infamy respectable. If a thing is wrong in May it is still wrong in October. When men listen to a statement of the case where but one side is represented, where only favorable facts are allowed to appear, where the accused has full charge of both sides of the case, where the whole machinery of parliamentary usage is skillfully hundled to silence all conseiting where might be a time at 65 februs. parliamentary usage is skillfully handled to silence all opposition, where might is a king and fair play is an outcast, where the only man who insisted upon an investigation was compelled to speak before the evidence was in, it is not strange they should misunderstand the case. Under such circumstances anything may be "endorsed." I can go into the street and without provocation strike down in death the noblest man who lives, and then, under just such conditions, exonerate myself before any jury in the world.

Editor Rogers fires a number of shots in his "farewell" which, though they may not kill the conspirators, must make them feel

uncomfortable and cause them to experience symptoms of "heart failure," as for instance, such a shot as the following:

Instance, such a snot as the following:

It is folly to imagine that the labor world will condone an offence against its fundamental principles because three hundred men were tricked into saying it was right. Remember that a wrong grows more hideous with time. Remember that although the convention did not get the whole trult it did wring from the grievance committee the confession that a member of it went to Pennsylvania and hired men to go to Chicago take the places of union men and that they did come and did go to work. (I violate no obligation of servery by the statement for it has already been published to the world.) Can any man know that such a thing is approved by a labor organization without being aroused to hot indignation? I would object to such shame being fastened upon the fair record of any organization, and much more so to it becoming the policy of my own. I may be told that harmony demands that I should smooth it over. But the thoughtful know there can be no enduring harmony and programs heavely more a witstake. Nobed with a now mands that I should smooth it over. But the thought-ful know there can be no enduring harmony and progress based upon a mistake. Nobody but a cov-ard compromises with wrong. A structure reared upon such harmony rests upon sand. Those who desire peace at the price of principle will find in time that their mistake is nearly as bad as the origi-nal conspiracy. nal conspiracy.

We have italicised a paragraph for the purpose of showing that the conspirators were guilty as charged and that they did what they could to make the Brotherhood of Trainmen a scab organization. Murder will out, and in this case is out by the declaration of editor Rogers for the labor organizations of the country to contemplate at their leisure.

In conclusion, we notice that editor Rogers is going to ecture, and we presume one of his subjects will be something like this, "Whitewashed treason," or "Scabbing as a means of protection." We simply conjecture, but feel confident when the conspirators have passed through his thrashing machine there will be great need of more whitewash to make them presentable.

### BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS.

It affords the Magazine satisfaction to refer specially to the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, designed to promote the welfare of the men engaged in these departments of the iron industry of the country.

To build an iron ship is an achievement of modern times, of recent date, and the men who can perform the work, of necessity, stand among the first in the list of workers in iron; and the progress of the period, since the days of Watts, has depended upon the men who could build boilers where the steam power is generated that now moves seventy-five per cent. of the machinery of the world.

The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders contemplates "protection" and "benevolence"-mighty words in advancing the interests of wage-workers, without which the organization of working men is a sham and a delusion, not worth an



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effort, because the elevating, dignifying principle is omitted. The Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders have incorporated this vitalizing principle in their constitution, and we do not doubt that its success will meet every reasonable expectation.

We note that the brotherhood is to have an organ, a publication devoted to its interests. This is a good idea, and we make room for the following circular bearing upon the enterprise:

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.) 39 KING STREET.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1891. ) Greeting :

Greting:

At the convention held in St. Paul, a resolution was adopted instructing the International officers to publish a Journal to be devoted to the interests of the brotherhood, to consist of advertising, editorials, correspondence, poems, etc. The corresponding secretary of each branch to act as agent, and send a monthly report with condition of trade, time and place of meeting, the directory of all the officers, and all matters pertaining to the craft. The Journal to be published at the rate of \$1.00 a year, provided enough members would subscribe to pay provided enough members would subscribe to pay the expenses of the same.

You return the transfer of the

iand.

You are all aware that a venture like this cannot be started without money, and we ask each and every one of you to subscribe now. We want you to take this before your branch, and have your members act upon it. Get the names and addresses af all those who will subscribe, and as there will be some who will not have index, have the branch donate the same out of the treasury, the member paying to the branch as soon as he can. We will want you to send also the names of all boiler makers who are working where there is no union, as it is our intention to sprach the light, so a union can be organized in the near future.

Send all your moneys and all matters relating to

Send all your moneys and all matters relating to the Journal to Thomas J. Curran, No. 39 King St.,

THOMAS J. CURRAN, President and Editor of the Journal.

The Journal of the brotherhood will be welcome to our office, and the Magazine will cheerfully exchange with it, and will at all times do what it can to advance the growth and welfare of the new brother-

We notice that Mr. S. A. Wagoner, late editor of the *Raitroad Telegrapher*, has resigned the position to accept the management of the strangement of the strangement of the strangement. ment of the steam printing office of the B. of R. T. at Galesburg, Ills. While connected with the Telegrapher Mr. Wagoner displayed special fitness for the position, and we doubt not that he will prove equally efficient in his new position. The Vinton Eagle in a recent issue makes the following

pleasant notice of Mr. Wagoner's retirement from his connection with the Telegrapher:

pressant notice of Mr. A agoner sterifement from his connection with the Telegrapher:

The good feeling existing between Mr. S. A. Wagoner, superintendent of the Telegrapher office, and the employes, and also between the general officers of the O. R. T. and Mr. Wagoner, culminated in a substantial expression of that feeling last Saturday night. Early in the evening the employes and their families marched to the house in a body and after becoming settled Mr. Eastwood, book keeper of the office, presented to Mr. W. On behalf of his associates a fine bronze clock actimounted with corinthian columns and accompanied with three pieces of statuary, to which Mr. W. gracefully responded. Hardly had this presentation been completed when there came another kneek, and in marched the general officers and the circles of the different departments. Grand Chief Thriston on their behalf presented Mr. W. with a fine good head came. Mr. Wagoner took a senie good style. There were some forty present algother and a very social evening was spent. The surprisers brought a very fine collation of fruit to which ample justice was done. Mr. Wagoner's uniform kindness to all those associated with him has endeared him to them, and his departure to another seene of labor is much regretted, and the beautiful presents left were tokens of heartfield friendship and kindnesses rendered during their associations together.

The Magazine wishes Mr. Wagoner a pleasant and prosperous business career.

The Taylor Weekly Texan has paid our brother, W. S. Carter, a high and deserved compliment, by selecting him as the editor of its Railway Employes Department. In

of its Railway Employes' Department. In its issue of December 4th the Texan said:

Next week the Texan will begin the publication of the Mental of the Menta

We can assure the Texan that in selecting Br). Carter to take charge of its Railway Employes' Department it has a man who is not only thoroughly qualified for the po-sition but one who wields a sharp *faber*, and employs words which are the signs of ideas. We have the Texan of December 11th on our table, and must compliment Bro. Carter upon his success. Among many good things Bro. Carter says, we note the following:

Bro. Carter says, we note the following:

If the railway companies can use employes to defeat farmers legislative bills, they can use farmers, later on, to defeat employes "liability" and "Pinkerton" bills. The companies say to the employe "if the farmers bill passes we will have to reduce wages," and to the farmer they will say "if the Pinkerton' bill passes we will have to interested the property of the passes we will have to interest freight rates." The farmer and employe are "before tween the devi property bluyes. Bradlarly in our sanctum Vol. S. A.T. Constitution of the property of the property of the property in our sanctum Vol. S. A.T. Constitution of the property of the

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS CUMPELL UNIVERSITY

### CORRESPONDENCE.

### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The organization of labor is no longer a problem; it is an accomplished fact. To-day more than half of the industrial population of the country are in allegiance to some sort of organization, many of them it is true, of so very conservative a character as would scarcely justify one in classing them as labor organizations, yet all tending to the common line of protection to the wage-earner. This tendency may not be of the original purpose or of the natural accord; yet neverthefess it exists, forced upon all conservative or non-protective bodies by the conditions they meet and find themselves unable to combat until they equip and drill for the field of battle. The growth of labor organization within the past ten years has been marvelous indeed, and to the thoughtful, this fact alone indicates the possibilities of the future. That the full realization of our fondest dreams may come it behooves us now to give the deepest study to the problems of the times affecting us. To foster and strengthen this growth must our efforts be given. If what is here written engenders thought and leads to the adoption of broader views, the purpose of the writer will be met.

Five years ago the country rang with the proclamations of labor captains summoning all who loved its cause to one supreme effort in its behalf, and prophesying disasters irretrievable unless the battles then on be won. The battles were lost, but the propaganda of labor went wider than before as the victims of the struggles recovered from the temporary panic that overcame them for the moment. From the wrecks of labor organizations dashed to pieces on the rock of strike, enough was saved to begin anew the work of building a ship which would sail clear of future disaster.

From the extreme of conglomeration as had in the Knights of Labor, which method had replaced the isolation of trades unionism, came the middle ground of distinct class organization, strengthened and solidified in common interests through federation, thus preserving the autonomy of trades, which is the vital strength of organization, but remedying the weakness of isolation which this very autonomy had produced by granting co-equal rights in the general or federate body.

It may be seen that labor organization has passed through two distinct stages and is now well entered upon the third. Each stage was reached because of the lack of success attending the formation of the one before. There was no failure. But humanity is weak and impatient as well at the lack of

success, as at failure outright. Let us view the points both of strength and weakness in the first two stages, that the third may be built to better purpose; to obtain this view it is strictly proper for us to honestly acknowledge what of the past was a mistake, and what part was worth preserving.

Trades unions were first and their strength was and is indeed remarkable. They have not only withstood the assaults of capital and accomplished much for their membership, but, nost remarkable fact of all, were able to hold their ground before the second or conglomerate stage when it seemed to be the best because of its wide-reaching scope. Thus was demonstrated that in the close-knit ties of distinct or class organization

lies the vital point of strength.

This strength comes from the natural masonry of craft, which binds men together whose daily walks in life lie side by side; a secret affinity which must exist between men who toil together in sun and rain, who stand side by side in pleasant places and in posts of danger; who feel the burdens the other bears and sees the soul of the man beside him. What more natural then, that he obeys God's law and loves his neighbor as himself? What is more natural, too, to find it an easy task to love his neighbor as himself when he knows that love is reflected back to himself, brightening his life and lessening its burdens? In binding yet more closely together men who work together. trades unionism finds its strength simply because it is obeying the natural law of human love and on this foundation rears a structure that is imperishable. In this and this alone lies the secret of the strength of trades unionism or distinct class organization. Its weakness-if a trades union can have weakness-let us say its fault, for fault it is more than weakness-was in that the superstructure did not conform to the foundation. Founded in love of humanity, it admitted the principle of selfishness in its building. This was natural enough, too: having provided for love they must needs provide for that other dweller in men's hearts, selfishness. Here is the fault. The banners of the brotherhood of man should never float over a host wherein beats one selfish heart. It cannot be but a perversion of the very foundation principle of labor organization, and to admit it is to admit an enemy. Selfishness exemplified in isolation, brought lack of success. Isolated organizations may gain temporary advantages but permanency can only come when the conditions all inure to their advantage. The organization of labor cannot reach a perfect stage until all labor is organized.

True to the principles of organization, trades unionism saw its fault and sought the remedy. Then came the reaction from isolation, and, as the pendulum swung far

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to the opposite side, we had conglomeration, which for a time threatened to entirely do away with trades unionism. But when the Knights of Labor came to the field of battle the principle of crafthood masonry was gone. Raw divisions could not fight like trained troops, and were hard to handle because of their lack of acquaintance with the methods of their generals, oftentimes not of themselves, and of different methods to which they were accustomed.

The strength of the Knights of Labor was in the educational field, not in battle. That organization is of most value in aiding to solve the social and political questions that affect labor, as an adjunct, rather than ab-

sorbent of trades organization.

Undismayed, however, trades unionism must still fight on to rid itself of its weakness-selfishness, and consequent isolation, and thus prove its progressive spirit and its right to live as a principle. Federation is the next step, and with a full view of the past, federation must be reached by a path which avoids past errors. ready been done to weld the various bodies Much has alof labor organizations into a cohesive mass, but more remains. The history of the past must be courageously acknowledged and the mistakes of the past avoided. In the perfect federation yet to come equality of interests must be accorded to the weakest as well as to the strongest. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and, when in federation, or out of it, the stronger body seeks to disrupt or weaken the weaker, fail-

To entirely equalize conditions, distinct trades organization is necessary. It must be the starting point, and no organization is ready for federation which seeks jurisdiction over any but a distinct class or avocation. This principle is closely applied in the American Federation of Labor and it must be accepted by the railroad orders as a prerequisite to permanence. This proposition may be easily accepted when it is known that the only condition that has resulted in a set-back to federation among the railroad orders has heen one of antagonism to the idea of distinctiveness in organization, or to put it plainly, the fact that the Brotherhood of kailroad Trainmen has departed from the principle of distinct organization, and seeks membership from other than the original class that it was founded to organize causes weakness among all bodies of railway labor. So long as there exists an organization of witchmen, of conductors and of other distinct classes of the service, any attempt to divide the men who follow these various branches will only result in confusion which haturally must follow the violation of the vital principle of trade organization-distinctiveness. The American Federation has never permitted one of the trades which

enjoys its benefits to encroach upon the lines of a sister body, and the United Orders of Railway Employés must adopt the same plan in order to insure complete control of each branch to the organization paramount in that branch.

When the telegraph operator quits the key and accepts service as a switchman, brakeman, fireman, conductor or engineer, he cannot reasonably expect to be fully in touch with the men in whose company he is thrown if he rely on his membership card of the telegraph order to give sole evidence of his unionism; he must carry his unionism from his former to his later employment. A printer who also knew or learned something of carpentering does not ask place as a union man on a job of carpentering on the strength of the fact that he is a union printer, but promptly transfers his allegiance to the union which controls the trade in which he seeks a livelihood. We must do the same, and provision must be made in the successful federation for such a transfer. No false idea of love for the order to which we were first admitted should be a bar to the change. In federation co-equal rights are assured, and the strength of the member so transferred is not lost, it is merely given freedom to best exercise itself for the good, primarily of its own class, and sec-ondarily for the benefit of all, through federation.

The true unionist is the unionist of every trade, organized or unorganized, and the man who freely goes from the stronger to the weaker body gives evidence of the real faith that is in him, in a much more practical way than to remain with those who need him the least. Per capita tax is the most that is lost to the organization which surrenders its membership on such a plan. but that loss is richly compensated by the unity and harmony that must pervade all parts of the federate body and which must be had before success is possible in any one part

What to us are the boasts of strength of membership in which we may indulge, if by gaining that strength we have caused a corresponding weakening of another organization founded for the same principle of protection? Why shall we of the rank and file wait and wait until some one leader may stand preëminent as the head of the body with the largest membership, whilst the interests of all suffer until this boast may be verified?

Away with false ideas; with selfishness. and with personal differences. Give us federation, federation that federates and fully protects the right of every man in the railway service, no matter what his class may be; but do not attempt federation upon a principle which permits the utter destruction of these rights and the utter loss of

cohesiveness which they foster. Rise superior to your past and guide the waiting thousands of our avocations to a safe shelter from the storms of strike, of disorganization and despair, and thus prove to the men who have so loyally followed your various ban-ners that the "greatest good to the greatest number" is really and truly your motto.

Obey natural law. Federation is the sequence of trade organization, and must abide by the law of its species or perish. Distinct organization is not distinct if it be conglomerate and it will be found merely a waste of time and talent to attempt to reconcile the two principles in any one federate body. One or the other must give way. Which shall it be?

St. Louis, Mo.

M. D. Shaw.

### RAILROAD MEN, NOT SAILORS.

Mr. Editor:—A singular article appeared in the Firemen's Magazine recently, and was copied into the Conductor, with editorial comment, the author of which, Congressman John Davis, is somewhat famous, if not infamous, in the eyes of the railroad men of Kansas. The article is entitled, "All in the Same Boat, or Farmers vs. Workingmen, Especially Railroad Men.'

Now, if Davis is to be a commander of the craft he refers to, it will be unnecessary for him to display the "black flag" at the mast head to designate its piratical tendencies, as the railroad men of Kansas know well the waters he hopes to cruise in; in fact he openly displayed his chart to them during the late session of our legislature, and they made a note of "the cut of his jib," together with the many points of danger as laid down on his chart, one of which was the vast sea in which their wages were located, which sea will no doubt be his objective point while on his piratical voyage.

In the article referred to be pictures the railroad men as among the "down-trodden. and enlarges upon the manner in which the "soulless corporations" are gradually crushing the life out of them; and winds up with the comforting assurance that their only salvation is for them to enroll their names on this ship's articles, with this Captain Kidd of a John Davis for

commander.

His theory that the railway employes' condition is growing worse instead of better, is by no means complimentary to our protective organizations; and emanating from John Davis, of all others, shows a cheek worthy of a lightning-rod peddler.

The railway employes are to-day getting better wages, and more privileges than at any time in the history of railroading thanks to our protective organizationsand if they stand together, and let such

pirate captains as John Davis sail alone in their "boats," they will progress instead of retrograde in the good work so well begun; but on the other hand if they enlist with him on this voyage of piracy, their condi-tion, as the Dutchman said, "will grow no better d-d fast.

Captain John Davis is the man who framed and had introduced in the last legislature, House Bill, No. 581, which provided that every railway employe who remained on duty more than sixteen hours. without taking at least eight consecutive hours of rest, should be fined \$100, and be subject to removal from their position at the option of the state board of railroad commissioners, and further that the salaries of all railroad employes should be fixed by the said board of railroad commissioners.

Now when the railway employes' legislative committee met Captain Davis, for the purpose of inducing him to modify the provisions of the above bill to exempt employes from such fine in case of accident or washout, which they succeeded in doing after a long argument, he was asked by them what his object was in having such a bill introduced, as it would certainly work a hardship on all railroad employes, and that their grievance committees could regulate the amount of their salaries without the help of the legislature. He told them that the railway men got fifty per cent. too much money, and that that was the reason why the farmers had to pay so much to get their produce to market; he said, "you get \$100 per month, that is preposterous, it's more than a farmer makes in a whole year: now we have six millions of tramps in this country and if this bill becomes a law we will put another car on the rear end of every train, where the men can cook, eat and sleep, and we will double crew every train, we will cut your wages in two and give half to this other man; the farmers raise this provision, and we want to get these tramps to work so that they can earn the money to buy it with." He also said. "if your legislative committee refuse to endorse Bill 581, referred to above, and you ever have a strike, I will furnish five men for every one of your places.

During the campaign of 1890, Davis repeatedly, both on the stump, and in his paper published at Junction City, commented on the wrongs done railway employes by reason of their having to work on Sunday, and by their having to be away from their homes and families so much: but as soon as he got their votes and his office, he straightway gets up a bill, and gets another man, who was also elected by railway votes, to introduce it, which scheme would put, so Captain John says, a car on the rear end of every train where the employes could cook, eat and sleep and be 1 abo

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away from home all the time, and divide their pay with "tramps" in the bargain. As to the truthfulness of what I say concerning John Dawis' statements, I have but to refer to the Hon. Frank Betton, labor commissioner for the state of Kansas, and his two clerks, who were present at the time this conference was had.

I could repeat a great many statements this great big-hearted, manly Captain made during the conversation mentioned above, if it was necessary to show how much he loves the railway employe, or anything else connected with railroads, except his annual passes, but will let the above suffice for the present.

The railway employes were told times without number, that their wants would be especially looked after if the People's party were successful, and on the strength of the many pledges and promises made us, fully two-thirds of our number voted their ticket, and through our help, a house of representatives, largely alliance, were elected. When the legislature convened, a legislative committee representing the railway employes exclusively, was convened at Topeka, by the B. of L. E., they having met there in pursuance of their constitution and by-laws, and when they had met and they realized the importance of the promises that had been made the railway employes, the committee invited all of the different railroad labor organizations to send delegates to work in conjunction with them to secure needed legislation for the employes' benefit. All of the organizations responded except the Locomotive Firemen; and when they had assembled, there were present seventy-eight delegates, all members of some of the many brotherhoods, and all in active railway service, and these are the men who John Davis—in his article—says "called themselves railroad engineers."

This committee then proceeded to frame bills to cover some of their most pressing needs, and presented them to this house of people's representatives for passage, and but one ever got through in time to be considered by the senate, the rest being killed either in the house or by their committees. And when we appealed to them to pass our bills we were given to understand that the wants of the railway men were nothing to them, and when we referred them to their numerous pledges and promises, they cursed us, and this same Captain John Davis, was the loudest in his denunciations of railroad men in general, and this legislative committee in particular

Now, Captain John, if you wanted to do something for these "down-trodden railway men," why didn't you do it when you had a chance? instead of introducing a bill that would cut their pay in two, and double-crew every train in the state and would

keep them away from home all the time? How can you expect us to believe you in the future, when you have deceived us so in the past? It is the old story of the boy and the wolf; you have cried wolf once too often, and we have about made up our minds that you are the biggest wolf of them all, and if there are any who do not know you, they have but to peruse your pet bill No. 581, referred to above and they will be convinced without the fraction of a doubt that you are not the friend of the railroad men.

No, Captain John, the railway boys are not in the same "boat" with you, and you will have to sail your piratical craft with "your tramps" for seamen; the railroad men are anchored in a good safe harbor. i.e. their protective organizations; besides they are railroad men, not sailors; and they do not care to divide their dollars, earned at the risk of their lives, by reason of their hazardous employment, with your "tramps." No, thank you; not to-day. When do you sail, Captain John?

TOPEKA, KAS. W. M. Mitchell,

### THEORIES OF FEDERATION.

Mr. Editor:—After waiting patiently the past two months for some of our more gifted contributors to discuss the merits of the plan of iederation proposed by G. F. Habernigg, of Division No. 149, O. R. C., in the October Magazine, and seeing no response, I will undertake to offer a few objections to the adoption of the plan of our Mexican friend, as I consider it impracticable. Mr. Habernigg's plan is the ideal plan of federation; it is the dream of an optimist, who would treat men as they should be, not as they are.

If the five organizations were composed of broad-minded men, especially the grand officers, who were free from any suspicion of narrowness or jealousy, men who had at heart the prosperity of their fellow mem-bers and their fellow workmen in general, rather than their own aggrandizement, there would be some hope for the fruition of the plan outlined by Mr. Habernigg. He imagines that the good qualities of his plan will conquer petty jealousy, while the contrary will prove to be the sequel, as it will prevent his plan from ever seeing the light of day and will strangle it in its accouchment. We must learn to speak of, and treat the men composing the various brotherhoods as they are, not as they should And they are not ripe for any such wholesale amalgamation at present; it will be some time before they can be educated up to the point of surrendering their or-ganization for an experiment that the ma-jority of them have little faith in, a proposition that is amply proved by their tardi-

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ness in joining the present scheme of federation which is an abbreviated edition of the

plan under discussion.

Let Mr. Habernigg compare his plan with the one promulgated by the B. L. F., at Atlanta, Ga., in 1888, and he will see that there is a decided similarity between them; the greatest difference being in the fact that he has elaborated and carried out to a

greater extent.

The very features which proved a stumbling block to the success of the plan upon which the Supreme Council is founded, viz.: a closer affiliation of the orders, the B. of L. E., numerically the largest and best organized order of the five, and without which any plan would be imperfect, has barely tolerated a discussion of, and in the October issue of their official organ, have served notice that in the future their columns will be closed to any reference whatever to general federation, which leads us to the conclusion that it would be folly to expect a complete change of front from them in the future. System federation is the only feasible plan of federation at present that will bring the different organizations together and from which may eventually be evolved a plan that will be satisfactory to all parties. I admire the plan upon which the Supreme Council is founded, it has many good qualities and has won many victories, comparatively speaking, and the most serious objection to it is the fact that it has failed to fulfill its mission, inasmuch as it has failed to bring the different organizations to-gether. I don't lay the blame on the Su-preme Council; it may have been their fault and then again it may have been the fault of those with whom they had to deal. At any rate it has not accomplished its purpose in a manner wholly satisfactory to its membership, regardless of what its intrinsic merits may be.

As there is no principle involved, I would advocate a change of policy; not that I think that system federation possesses any material advantages that are not embraced in the general federation, but as we apparently cannot have national federation we can at least accept the situation gracefully and adopt system federation which has

many good qualities.

When we take a retrospective view of the past and think calmly of all the little differences and frictions between the members themselves and the various railroad organizations with one another, it is folly to imagine that the millennial era will dawn in a single night, or day; it is only by degrees that the change from open hostility to brotherly friendship can be accomplished and the first degree in such a change is system federation.

By giving system federation a trial, none of the orders would be in danger of losing

anything; they could join it and if it proved unsatisfactory they could withdraw, but I don't think there would be any danger of that, for after once realizing the benefits accruing from federation they would be only too glad to attach their respective organizations to a scheme of national federation.

Federation at present is a theory; it would then be a fact, under the direct observation of every railroad man in the country, providing, of course, that his road adopted it, which would round out his education on federation to a degree that would correct the false notions that are now affoat about it.

I admire the Supreme Council for its virtues; it has failings, and one of its failings lies in the fact that it is more of a federation of grand officers than of men, which partially accounts for its failure to unite the rank and file more closely. And I for one, think it is time to have a federation of the men, and as time passes there will be suggestions made and ideas advanced which. if carried out, will develop a method of federation as perfect as its most devout exponents ever dreamed of.

In conclusion, I want it distinctly understood, that I do not advocate system as superior to national federation, but only preferable as an avenue that will eventually lead to the ideal plan of federation.

Huntington, Ind.

James Deegan.

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To even the casual observer of events, as well as those who are watching and studying the labor question, including the relations existing between capital and labor. the conclusion is inevitable, that the power of combined capital in this country is growing rapidly and that, being reinforced from England, English and American capitalists join hands financially. This being accomplished, Americans at once are seized with a passion for royalty, aristocracy and a titled nobility, and desire to gratify the ambition by the establishment of such ideas in America. And many of the money barons of the United State, finding that at present they cannot create a titled class, have paid out immense sums in purchasing titled husbands for their daughters, in one instance as high as \$5,000,000 being paid for a title, with a husband thrown in. or, the sum was paid for the husband, with the title thrown in, any way to suit the purchaser.

In our large cities, society is graded, not on an educational or an intellectual basis. not on worth or merit, but on a money basis, the millionaires holding a sort of a royal court by themselves and their cronics.

These plutocrats inscribe upon their ban-

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ners: "Brains and integrity not wantedwe are railroad wreckers and trust com-biners." They recognize only money. Money opens the doors to their parlors and their banquets, and without it there is no admission.

Survey the field and note the countless throng of humanity, and you will find the poor devil with only a few dollars fighting with might and main to hold what he has secured, while from the vast multitudes goes up the plea for a just recognition of the laboring classes of our country, that honor, virtue, skill, merit and fidelity may

justly be rewarded.

Is the demand heeded? I answer no. The whole power of combined capital is put forth to debase and oppress labor, and compel it to yield servile obedience to its mandates, realizing that if once labor is degraded, there will exist only two classes, the very rich and the very poor. This accomplished, capital will reign king, clothed with despotic power. Then the plutocrats will more completely own and control the State and National governments than at present. Under their sway, the government, State and National, would be used as an engine to oppress the toiling masses, and the old Egyptian code would be re-enacted to bring the laboring masses to a point of starvation.

The Egyptian tax-gathering thieves took from the farmers and laborers 70 per cent. of what they produced. That was confiscation by law, and is it not a fact that we are reaching towards that point in this

country?

Much wealth, little taxes; little or no wealth, big taxes. It is a fact that our tax gatherers are the plunderers of the pro-

ducing classes of our country.

To-day the laboring masses of our country are falling behind; they are in a sure decline, and unless they organize them-selves, ruin and slavery awaits them. There are but few rights left a laboring man to-day that corporation or individual capitalists feel bound to recognize, and more especially is this true in the railroad laboring world.

Read the daily chapters of accidents published in the morning papers from all over the land, and the same old story-"tired nature sunk exhausted while on duty." The rest is known.

Men twenty, twenty-four, thirty and forty hours on duty, and that, too, for the paltry sum of 85 cents to \$2.00 per day. Only a few

get \$2.00.

It is a fact that the reports of the railroads north and south show an increase in business, in revenue, in profits and dividends, but show me an instance of increased pay to their employes.

On the Illinois Central R. R. and the L.

N. O. and T. R. R., they are working their freight men to death, a complete freight blockade along their whole line, a great increase of work but no increase of force or pay-and this is true of every railroad,

north and south.

We read in the public prints that the accident the other day on a southern road was attributed to the crew who had been on duty thirty-six to forty hours, going to sleep. Sequel—those who escaped alive will be discharged. The higher officials will tell the gullible public that they (the officials) were not to blame-will look wise and plead innocence. Nevertheless, the officials, President, General Manager and Superintendents are the guilty ones and the poor devil of an overworked conductor, engineer and brakeman are tramping, looking for another job. Oh! Injustice! thou art deeply rooted in the hearts of ninety-nine per cent, of the railroad magnates of the country.

But says Mr. —, "wait awhile. The picture is overdrawn. What was enacted in Egypt cannot be enacted in free America." What man has done he may, if opportunities offer, do again -so take warning act before it is too late. Let laboring men stand shoulder to shoulder for reform in every branch and department of govern-ment. Unloose for a while the "belly band" of justice in legislatures and courts. Let laboring men send friends not enemies to represent them in legislatures and congress. Let laboring men read more, think more, drink less cheap lager beer. By their own acts, let laboring men elevate themselves and compel corporate capital to respect them.

And last, but not least, I appeal to our 750,000 railroad men in America to at once go into class organization, each particular branch to themselves with laws and rules of their own. Then federate and form a supreme council composed of their best and brainiest men. Let the motto be, "All for each, and each for all." Do this and you are safe. Continue as you are and you are powerless to either help yourselves or

your fellow laborers.

All branches of the laboring classes should get in close touch. I hope that the organization known as the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which has done a noble work in educating railroad men, will now turn its influence to bring about the desired end. Let their members organize under their class, engineers going to the B. of L. E., the firemen to the B. of L. F., the conductors to the O. R. C., and the various others organizing to themselves, and then, all get shoulder to shoulder and federation will surely follow. Then will you be able to give your companies a better service, and you will be in a condition to demand an honest day's pay for an honest day's work. Now the companies combine and handle you without gloves. They combine to make you work more hours per day for less pay, and why may not you organize and federate as they have done and feed them with a little justice from the same bowl?

These suggestions, brother railroad employes, I hope may be food for thought and prompt you to action.

MEMPHIS, TENN. W. H. Sebring.

### REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

Mr. Editor: Thanksgiving day, that good time for rest and retrospection, has come and gone, and on every hand we are invited to note the great prosperity and happiness of our nation of sixty millions of

Never in the history of this country has there been a year so satisfactory in every respect. The crops have been unusually good, and the demand for our agricultural products abroad is unprecedented. Our crops are worth \$700,000,000 more than were those of 1890. Europe will absolutely require every pound of food that we can spare, to feed her people during the coming year.

This being true, why should not train-men naturally expect a good time? The entire capacity of every trunk line to the seaboard will be taxed to its utmost to move the crops. The astute general managers of many of the large systems have long since made approximate estimates of their companies earnings. Let us trust that none of them have overlooked the fact that every man in the train service, from brakeman up, is a prominent factor in the money-earning powers of their companies, and that, therefore, any consideration accorded them is by no means wasted. Just as the shining machinery of our engines requires oiling, so do the good fellows who keep them going need a little of the lubricant of kindness and courtesy.

The American people are peculiarly a happy people, notwithstanding the small row at Valparaiso with the Chilian rabble, and our marines-our "Jack-ashore" in a foreign land—is often so fresh that he be-lieves his title of "Old Jack" is equal to the flag in importance, and when he undertakes to coat a town a brilliant carmine he will fight like a tiger if opportunity of any kind is offered; and whether we look with a lenient eye upon Jack's weakness or not the question arises, what difference will it make? What do we care for Chili or Italy? Only small favors can be expected which may be thankfully received in anticipation of larger ones

Most certainly, in every description of enterprise, we have a great deal to be thankful for, personal peace and prosperity,

health, home, and everything that makes life worth the living. Why not say we, as a nation, are richly blest, and as individuals be content?

C. H. Arthur, Div. No. 92, O. R. C. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

### TO MR. AND MRS. F. P. SARGENT.

In commemoration of their tin wedding. Dear Frank, and Mrs. Sargent, too, And little winsome Mabel. Who now is old enough to coo, And sit before the table Please lend me your attentive ears. For these congratulations: They'll mingle in amid your cheers And wedded exultations.

A decade, boy, of married life Is well worth celebrating; It proves a fellow loves his wife, And glorifies the mating. It isn't every lad can boast A prize from Hymen's altar; Some fellows' necks begin to roast, When once they feel the halter.

Admirers of my squibbling think I wedded life disparage; 'Tis only said in printer's ink, My heart approves of marriage. What joy surpasses childish glee, And dimpled features smiling. For doting parents' eyes to see, And feel their cares beguiling!

To press a babe against one's breast, And feel its fingers creeping Around one's neck with childish zest, Sends all the life tide leaping From heart to brain with eager strides And manifold emotions Domestic lore controls such tides, Confined in household oceans.

Old ancient bucks, with grizzled heads. And surly dispositions, May prophesy each chap that weds Goes off on fruitless missions: But, Frank, they never felt the thrill Of love intensely human, Which man enjoys through good and ill, Linked to a noble woman!

For heaven's blessings on you three I'll pray while I am able: And may the ails of infancy Pass far away from Mabel, Until she grows a witching lass; Endearments on your wedding. Till forty happy years shall pass, To bless your golden wedding.

Shandy Maguirt.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Mr. S.—, a chemist of Liverpool, recently received a bill for the amount of 28s, from Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Mr. S.—, being at the time in pecuniary difficulties, pondered for a considerable time how to meet the demand. At last a bright idea flashed across his mind, and he said, joffuliv. "Yes. I will send Beecham a box of his own pills—he says himself they are worth a guinea a box—and seven shillings in cash."

This he did. In the course of a few days great was the surprise of Mr. S.— to find that Beecham had forwarded the receipt, attached to which were the words, "Cash only in future. Thomas Beecham."

In the United States But Mr. S.—

In the United States Beecham's Pills are also advertised as universally acknowledged to be "worth a guinea a box"—but that they are for sale by all

druggists at 25 cents.

Beecham evidently thinks it best to hedge against such bright fellows as the Liverpool druggist turning up on this side of the water.—London Fame.

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## GRAND LODGE.



### QUARTERLY DUES NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE B. OF L. F., FERRE HAUTE, IND., January 1, 1892

To members of Subordinate Lodges:

SIBS AND BROTHERS:—Pursuant to Section 129 of the Constitution, you are hereby notified that the dnes for the quarter ending April 30, 1892, such an amount as may be determined by the several lodges, provided in no case it shall be less than five (85,00) dollars, are now payable, and must be pald to the Collector of your lodge on or before February 1, 1892. This amount will be in full payment of all subordinate dues and beneficiary assessments leviced by the Grand Lodge for said quarter, as provided in Section 182 of the Constitution. All beneficiary members now enrolled, and all those admitted prior to March 1, 1892, are liable for the full amount of quarterly dues for said quarter. All members instanted during the months of March and April are exempt from payment of quarterly dues for said quarter, as provided in Section 182 of the Constitution. Any member failing to make payment as above provided will be expelled from the order, as ber Section 130 of the Constitution, said expulsion taking effect February 2, 1892, and the Secretary is required to make due report thereof to the Grand Lodge.

Yours fraternally.

F. P. SARGENT, G. M. EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T. SIRS AND BROTHERS:-Pursuant to Section 129 of

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

### NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. OF L. F., ) TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 1, 1892.

To Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges :

In scendaries of Subordinate Loages:

Sibs and Brottlers: Pursuant to Section 130 of
the Constitution, you are required to report to the
Grand Lodge as expelled all members who fail to
make payment of their quarterly dues for the quarter ending April 30, 1892. The names of said members must be reported to you by the Collector of
your lodge not later than February 2d, and by you
reported to the Grand Lodge, in the prescribed
form, immediately thereafter. Failing to report
the names of expelled members as herein provided,
the Grand Lodge will hold subordinate lodges the Grand Lodge will hold subordinate lodges liable for their assessments, as per Section 53 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally, F. P. Sargent, G. M. EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

### NOTICE TO RECEIVERS.

OFFICE TO RECEIVERS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. OF L. F., )
TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 1, 1892. 

To Reviers of Subordinate Lodges:
SIBS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified, as provided in Section 54 of the Constitution, that no beneficiary assessment is required for the month of January, 1892, and that therefore none has been levied for said month. Yours fraternally,
EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND. T.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND. T.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TERRE HAUTE, IND., December 1, 1891

To Subordinate Lodges:

SHS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of November, 1891:

RECEIPTS.

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23 4 5 6 7 8	498 106	74	90 64 22:2 50 284 176	145 146	136 202	216 217	64	$\frac{287}{288}$	138 50	359	62 76
5	200	76	50	147	116	218 219	54 86	289 290	128 14	360 361	76 80
7	106 200 126 72 242	77 78 79	176	148 149	110 352 176 100 104 62 72 166 98	220	10.1	291	58	362	138 44 166 64
8 9	242	79	76 50 152 288 168 168 140 168 68 128 80 114	150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157	176	220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228	84 76	202 203	44	363	166
10 11	198 170 164 290 274 352 102 198	80 81 82 83	152	152	104	223	34	294	42 78	364 365	38
111	290	82	288	158 154	$\frac{62}{72}$	224	52 26	295 296	- 40 92	366	38 54 72
12 13	274	81	168	155	166	226	26 108	297 298	92 102 74	368 369	70
14 15	102	84 85 86 87	168	156	44	228	68 256	299	96	370	92 30 48
16	198	87	68	158	44 170 258	229 230	68 88 140	300 301	60	370 371 372	48 70
16 17 18 19	78 102 104 76	88 89 90	80	160		231	140	302	42	373	- 34
19	104	90	114	161	32	232 233	€8 44	303	50 69	374 375	76 46
20 21	198	91 92 93	100	163	32 212 98 88 122	234	82	304 305	96 60 68 42 50 62 48 158 112 42	370	64
22 23	36 36	93	120	164	199	235 236	92 100 138 124	306 307	158	377 378	128 174
24 25	118	94	196	166		236 237 238	135	308	42 94	378 379 280	120
25	130 144 148	96 97 98	196	158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168	104	239		309 310	70	381	44 76
151 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	148	98	98 100 120 132 196 94 196 68 204	169	104 88 244 88 82	240	160 280 202	311 312	32 16 78	382 383	94 68 64
29	112 60	99 100 101	120	170 171	82	241 242	202	313	. 78	:834	64
30	81 48	101 102	130	171 172 178 174 174	86	243 244	32	314 315	114 126 120 56	385 386	42
32	5.0	103	284	174	128	245 246	104	316	120	387	48
33	108 52 56	104 105	120 84 120 284 102 82 44	1 176	86 112 128 174 76 74 182 32	246 247	32 100 104 94 192	317 318	- 111	388 389	42 40 48 102 60 60 100 56
34 35	56	106	44	177 178 179 180	74	1.718	1.40	319	82 150 54 56	390 391	60
36 37	108 84 100 66 152 58 38 132 154	107 108	192 76 122 78 166 68 122 40	178	182 32	249 250 251	124 152	320 321	. 51	392	56
38	100	108 109	122	180 181		251 252	244	322 323	56 14	393 394	36 36 62
39 40	152	110 111	166	100	40	253	82	1324	52	395	62
41 42	58	112 113	68	183 184 185	38 40 156 60 72 110 60 224 96 38 110	253 254 255 256 257 258 259	244 158 82 116 86	325 326	48 78	396 397	80 46
43	132	114 115	40	185	72	256	- 66	327	- 70	398 399	40 62 38 54
44	154 144	115	56 138	186 187 188	110	257	96 56	328 329	108 34	399 400	38 54
46	84 178	116 117 118	92	188	224	259	56 138 78 74 94	330 331	80 78 136 184	401	72 54
47 48	1.20		46 58	189 190	96 38	260	78 74	332	136	403	62
49	94 230 94 162	120 121 122	58 152 216	189 190 191 192	110	260 261 262 263 264 265 266	$\frac{94}{112}$	833 334	184	400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409	52 116
50 51	230	122	54	1193	72 128 56 166	264	98	335	96	406	18 92
52 53	162	123 124	136 96	194	128	265	$\frac{122}{132}$	336 337	156 156	407	92 50
54	112 222 62	125 126	56	195 196 197	166	267	- 98	338	94 234	409	48
55	62 73	126	68 88	197 198	96	268 269	66 76	339 340		411 411	48 80 28
56 57	400	128	69	199	$-7\overline{2}$	270	190	341	46 72	412	72
58 59	76 226	129	194 142 114	200 201	96 82 72 40 102 96	$\frac{271}{272}$	76 190 68 38	342 343	42	413 414	72 52 60 174
60	24	127 128 129 130 131 132	114	202	96	273	156	344	82 52	415 416	174 76
61 62	70 400 76 226 24 154 122	132 133	100 144	203 204	138 44 130	274 275	60	345 346	36	417	56
63	94 192	133 134 135	104 92	205 206	130	276	60 18	347 348	46	418	40 100 72 40 50 98
65 66 67	0.1	136	46	207	102 166 68	277 278 279	42 62	349	124 82 82 34	419 120	72
66	.84	137	52	$\frac{208}{209}$	68 96	279 280	62 50	350 351	[-82]	421 422	40 50
68	84 151 94 62	138 139	92	210	36	281 282	86	352	' 90.	423	98
69 70	62 74	140 141	52 86 92 168 288	211 212	140 76	283	60 80	353 354	54 116	424 425	92 108 40
70 71	138	142	236	213	44	284	286	355	66	426	40

RECEIPTS—Continued						
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Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
427	<b>\$</b> 48	436	\$32	445	\$48	454	496	468	974	472	\$42
428	46	437	22	446		455		464	22	473	40
429	30	438	36	447	40	456		465	98	474	10
430	72	439	64	448	36	157		466	28 52	475	8
431	66	440	92	449	74	458		467	30		
432	56	441	46	450		459		468	20		
433	51	442	66	451	31	460	34	469	28		: :
434	82	443	44	452	26	461	36	470	44		1
135	26	444	98	453	30	462		471	30		
Bala Rec	ance	on l	and ring	Nov	emb	er 1,	1891		::		71 75 28 00
	Tota	1								\$86,6	99 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

By claims 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, °548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, †562, 563, 564, 565, 566, . . . . . . . . . . . \$34,250 00

Balance on hand December 1, 1891 . . . . \$52,449 75 Respectfully submitted, EUGENE V. DERS, G. S. and T.

\*\$1,000 allowed on this claim by Second Biennial Convention.

†\$750.00 allowed on this claim by Second Biennial Convention.

#### ADDRESSES WANTED.

JOHN O'BRIAN—Was at one time (1884) a member of Sunny South Lodge, No. 148. When last heard from, about six years ago, was reported to be running a switch engine at Dodge City, Kan. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communiate with his mother, Mrs. Johanna Lyons, care Messrs. Benjamin & Morrissey, Bloomington, Ill.

HARRY L. GEER-When last heard from was in Orange, Texas. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with his mother, Mrs. Jennie Geer, Box 88, Stanford, Ky.

WM. CHRISTIE—An engineer; when last heard from was in McCook, Neb. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with Mrs. Readly 468 Flyin et Otto-Beasly, 468 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont.

A. E. HITT-When last heard from was at Worth-A. E. Hill-when has a woren-ington, Ky. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with the Secretary of his lodge, J. E. Nelson, Lock Box 677, Paris, Texas.

GEO. BROWN-Formerly a resident of Otto, N. when last heard from was at Chicago. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please correspond with L. B. Maynard, Kent, O.

#### BROTHERHOOD CHARTS.

We are requested to announce that there are still on hand about 300 copies of the original brotherhood chart which was at one time adopted as the official chart of the order. Members desiring to procure a copy can do so by remitting twenty-five (25) cents to Wm. J. Hugo, 79 N. Noble St., Indianapelis. Ind.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

BOONE, IOWA, Nov. 28, 1891.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for the prompt payment of fifteen bundred dollars on the policy of my husband, J. S. Williams, who died September 17, of Typhold fever; and especial thanks to Connecting

Link Lodge, No. 25, who did so much to lighten my burden of sorrow. May the choicest blessings rest upon your noble order.

e order. Respectfully, Mrs. M. E. Williams.

PARSONS, KAS., Dec. 2, 1891. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received from Mr. GENTLEMEN: I have this day received from M. Lot Brandenburg, Receiver of Great Western Lodge. No. 24, fifteen hundred dollars, being payment in till of the amount due me from your order upon the death of my husband, T. F. Wright. Accept my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of the same, also my best wishes for the prosperity of your no-block brother board. ble brotherhood.

ELIZABETH WRIGHT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 5, 1891.

To Franklin Lodge, No. 9, B. of L. F.:

To Franklin Lodge, No. 9, B. of L. F.:
GENTLEREN: —I return my sincere thanks for the
receipt of draft for fifteen hundred dollars (81.50),
the amount due me on the polley held by my beloved son, John Kelly, who met his death in te
discharge of his duties on the 21st of October. We
cannot express our gratitude for the kindness
shown to us by the brotherhood. From the depth
of our hearts we wish you prosperity, health and
all earthly happiness. We pray when this last sit
is ended you will enjoy the happiness of Heaven.
Your sincere friends,
MRS. M. KELLY AND FAMILY.

MRS. M. KELLY AND FAMILY.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, December 13, 1891.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—Please accept thanks for the receipt of draft for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), the amount due me on the policy held by my beloved husband, H. F. Christman, who died October 15th. nusband, H. F. Christman, who died October 18th. I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of Clark-Kimball Lodge, No. 113, for their many acts of kindness during my dear husband's recent illness, and especially to those members who accompanied his remains to Laramie City, Wyoming, his last resting place. Also I wish to thank the members of Black Hills Lodge, No. 86, of that city, for their kindness and beautiful floral offering. May God bless you, one and all is my carnest prayer. God bless you, one and all, is my earnest prayer.

Very respectfully,

MRS. H. F. CHRISTMAN.

THE DALLES, OREGON, December 8, 1891.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen: GENTLEMEN:—Please accept my thanks for an order for fifteen hundred dollars, due me on my disability claim, received this day from our Receiver, Mr. Mark Dashiell. I wish each member and the order prosperity. I wish also to thank the members of No. 167 for their kindness, and ospecially Dan Marshall, our Secretary.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK E. SHOUTELL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 11, 1891.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—I desire to express my thanks to the brotherhood for their prompt payment of my beneficiary claim, and especially to Baldwin Lodge, No. 189, for their favor of keeping me in good standing for so long a time, to see if my injury would get well, or be a total disability. Unluckily it took the batter course. latter course

latter course.

I was ever happy to know I was a member of such a noble order, but never fully realized what a help it was until my injury came, when it stood ready to offer any relief that was needed. With such a supporter as the B, of L. F, one is all right, and in assect to total disability, which we are all liable to, it comes promptly up with \$1,500 with which one can start some kind of a business or it himself or some profession, the latter of which I have chosen, that of an M. D. Hoping to ever remain a member of your noble order, I remain

F. B. GREEN.

elett Medical Medica M

	TILL
F P SARONNE	
F. P. SARGENT	ster
5949 Princeton ave., Englewood, Ill.	ster
E. V. DEBS Grand Secretary and Treast Terre Haute, Indiana.	arer
E. V. DEBS Editor and Manager of Magaz Terre Haute, Indiana.	- 1
BOARD OF GRAND TREESMAN	
WM. F. HYNES	nan
Ban'l. E. Barry 552 Swan st., Buffalo, N. Y.	ary
CHAS. W. MAIER Box 514, Parsons, K	an
GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.  HARRY WALTON	
C. J. SINGLETON	1.
L. Box. 735. Muttoon III Secreta	ry
JOHN F. O'REILLY 624 N. 5th St., Terre Haute, In T. P. O'ROURKE Pocatello, Idal BUGENE A. Ball Stratford, O	nd ho nt
SUBORDINATE LODGE	
I. DEER PARK; Port Jervis, N. V.	
Meets in Deer Park Hall, every Thursday at 7:	30
Robert King, 14 Front st. Master F. S. Bishop, 53 Ball st.	er 1
Meets in Deer Park Hall, every Thursday at 7: P. M. Robert King, 14 Front st	r
2. SPARTAN: Monon Ind	t
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sunda	v l
A. M. Holman P Mosto:	. 10
Wm Vork	2
3. ADOPTED DAUGHTED. T	t
Meets in Germania Hall, 140 Newark ave., 2d and	
H. A. Decker, 22 Chestnut ave Master	13.
Meets in Germania Hall, 140 Newark ave., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. E. Welsh, 201 Payonia ave Master H. A. Dock 21 Payonia ave Master H. A. Dock 22 Chestnut ave Secretary J. B. Sweet, 125 Academy st Collector J. B. Sweet, 125 Academy st Receiver J. E. Welsh, 212 Second st Magazine Agent 4. GREAT EASTERN; Portland, Maine.	
4. GREAT Property of the Conduction of the Condu	
3d Sundays. J. E. Cook, St. John st	
osundays. E. Cook, St. John st. D. Getchell, 402 Cumberland st. Secretary A. E. Dennison, 23 Merrill st. Collector P. A. Huff, 47 Hanover st. Receiver	14.
	1
	I
P. M. G. W. Dyer, Box 1273 Master J. W. Dirney, Box 1273 Master J. W. Finney, Box 1273 Secretary J. M. McKillop, Box 1273 Collector Wm. Couse, Box 1273 Robt. Forster, Box 1273 Magazinese Robt. Forster, Box 1273 Magazinese	J
J. M. McKillop, Box 1273 Secretary Wm. Couse, Box 1272 Collector	15.
Robt. Forster, Box 1273 Receiver 6. PRIDE OF THE WARDS	· M
O. PRINE OR MILE	Н
Monday at 2 P. M.	S
Fred Showman, Box 52 Master H. B. Toler Secretary	н
W. H. Wonardson	A
Magazine Agent	

REMEN'S M	IAGAZINE.	59
7. РОТОМ	AC; Washington, D. C.	
betwee	and 4th Sundays in McCa	aulley's Hall, vania avenue
W. A. Cal C. R. Bus	hoon, 1106 Second st., S. E.	Master
Wallace I	ast. hoon, 1106 Second st., S. E. h., 1009 N. J. ave S. E	· · Secretary · · Collector
e Wm. Bald Baltimo	lwin, 216 Girard ave, ore, Md Ma	gazine Agent
8. RED RI	VER; Denison, Tex.	omine rigent
Saturda M. H. Kill	y at 7 P. M.	lain st, every
M. L. Han Jno. Hoga J. E. Nevi Chas. Full	yer, Md Ma VER; Denlson, Tex. Odd Fellows' Hall, W. M y at 7 P. M. dery, 305 E. Chestnut st. III. 723 Munson st. Ile. 911 Austin ave. ington, 807 Travis ave. Mag MY; Columbus. Obto	Master Secretary Collector Receiver
9. FRANKL	IN; Columbus, Ohio.	gazine Agent
Meets in E	s. of L. E. and B. of L. F. I	Hall, 180½ N. . M.
G. C. Coit, G. H. Land H. C. Schn J. F. McNar	996 Pennsylvania ave on, PanHandle roundhous eider, 881 Curtis ave mee, 465 Grove st Magi	Secretary se, Collector Receiver
1:30 P. M. E. Manzelm	82 Ontario st, 1st and 3d	Sundays at
S. R. Tate, : A. G. Laub T. P. Curtis S. R. Tate, 3	374 Jefferson st. scher, West Cleveland , 39 W. Madison ave ,74 Jefferson st Maga	Master . Secretary . Collector . Receiver zine Agent
	, rampaourg, A. J.	
2 P. M.	imer's Hall, 2d and 4th	Sundays at
David Gorga E. E. Teel . J. W. Sincla Abram Vana	imer's Hall, 2d and 4th says.  ir, L Box 196	Master Secretary Collector . Receiver
12. BUFFALO	; Buffalo, N. Y.	ane Agent
W. R. Drisco G. E. Chamb W. J. Stone, P. J. McNam J. J. Ryan, 43	; Bunalo, N. Y. Seneca st, every Tuesday ll, 75 Pinest erlin, Sloan 6 Seymour st ara, 70 Michigan st 10 Louisiana st Magaz	at 8 P. M. Master Secretary Collector Receiver
13. WASHINGT	ON; Jersey City, N. J.	ine Agent
Meets in Mas ave, 1st Sat	ON; Jersey City, N. J. onic Hall, cor. Maple st a urday at 7:30 P.M., and 3 M. 40 Pacific ave 135 Woodward st 11 Pacific ave 225 Whiton st, Magazi ndianapolis, Ind	nd Pacific d Sunday
H. R. Avers,	140 Pacific ave	. Master
E. F. Jones, 1	11 Pacific ave	Secretary Collector
G. R. Rowlan Elizabeth	d, 160 Franklyn st,	Receiver
14. EUREKA; I	ndianapolis, Ind.	ne Agent
Meets at 34 W. Tuesday at 8	ndianapolis, Ind. Washington st, fourth flo 8 P. M. 9 North Noble st E. Morris st 1 North West st (North Noble st Fayette st Magazir CE; Montreal, Canada.	or, every
W. J. Hugo, 79 G. P. Kern, 77	North Noble st E. Morris st	. Master
E. J. Kline, 63 W. J. Hugo, 79	1 North West st	Collector
J. G. Zink, 208 5. ST. LAWREN	Fayette st Magazir CE; Montreal, Canada.	ie Agent
every alterna	arles Club Room, Point St. ate Sunday.	Charles,
	06 Charron st, Point St.	. Master
Charles Samuel Edwar	ds, 172 Grand Trunk st,	creaty
H. J. Clark, 154	Charron st, Point St.	ollector
Albert Wright, St. Charles	167 Magdalen st, Point Magazine	leceiver e Agent

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16. VIGO; Terre Haute, Ind.	27. HAWKEYE; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. F. E. Dupell 928, N. Ninth st	Meets in Room 13, O'Hara's Block, 2d Sunday at
F. E. Dupell 928, N. Ninth st Master	2:30 P.M., and 4th Monday at 7:30 P. M.
Henry Bairsdorf, 621 N. Eighth st Collector	J. R. Byerly, 403 G ave West Secretary
C. A. Bennett, 1004 N. Ninth st Receiver	Frank Hunter, 328 G ave West Collector
W. C. Pearce, 521 N. 14th st Magazine Agent	229 P.M., and 4th Monday at 7:30 P.M. J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West
II. FIRE MIDGE; CHAGFOR, Neo.	
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	28. ELKHORN; North Platte, Neb.
2 P. M. J. F. Plattner Master L. V. Bowman, L. Box 545 Secretary Michael Devaney Collector John A. Mullin Receiver T. A. Johnston Magazine Agent S. WEST EVEN States Wo	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Sunday at 1 P. M. W. L. Kingelty, Box 213. Master
L. V. Bowman, L. Box 545 Secretary	S. H. Donehower, Box 117 Secretary
John A. Mullin Receiver	J. G. Warland Collector
T. A. Johnston Magazine Agent	W. L. Kingelty, Box 217 Master S. H. Donehower, Box 117 Secretary J. G. Warland Collector II. F. Jeffrey, Box 221 Receiver F. J. Doran, Box 623 Migazine Agent
The state of the s	
Meets in K. of P. Hall every Saturday night. P. J. Griffin, Box 228 Master John Reld, Box 131 Secretary Geo. Hockery, Box 98 Collector Rufus McCormack, Box 396 Receiver J. W. Kelleher Magazine Agent 19. TRICKEY. Wadworth Vacch	29. CERRO GORDO; Mason City, Iowa.
John Reid, Box 134 Secretary	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
Geo. Hockery, Box 98 Collector	W. R. Rouse Master
J. W. Kelleber Magazina Arant	Max Newbowers, Box 7 Secretary
19. TRUCKEE: Wadsworth, Nevada.	Lewis Leitner, Box 826 Receiver
19. TRUCKEE: Wadsworth, Nevada.  Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall every Friday at 7 P. M. Theo. Wettmers.	W. R. Rouse Master Max Newbowers, Box 7 Secretary W. R. Rouse Collector Lowis Leitner, Box 826 Receiver Warren Barmour Magazine Agent
Friday at 7 P. M.	30. CEDAR VALLEY; Waterloo, Iowa.
T. J. Giffen, Winnemucca Secretary	Meets in Select Knights' Hall Sycamore and 4th
Theo. Wetmore Master T. J. Giffen, Winnenneea Seretary G. W. Davis Collector D. W. Strong Receiver J. J. Tracy. Box 283. Magazine Agent	sts. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
D. W. Strong Receiver	W. E. Penn
20. STUART; Stuart, Iowa.	R. M. Fern
Meets in Engineer's Hall every Monday at 7:30	W. E. Penn
	II. J. Reynolds, 2 Grove st, Dubuque Magazine Agent
F. M. Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Master George Morse, Box 400 Secretary H. E. Chalmers, Box 120 Collector Grafton Zonor, Box 17 Receiver J. F. Taylor, L. Box 52 Magazine Agent	_
H. E. Chalmers, Box 190 Collector	31. R. R. CENTRE; Atchison, Kansas.
Grafton Zonor, Box 17 Receiver	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M., in Wood- man's Hall, cor. 6th and Kansas ave.
J. F. Taylor, L. Box 52 Magazine Agent	M. A. Sullivan, 1317 Commercial st Master
21. INDUSTRIAL; St. Louis, Mo.  Meets in Havlin's Hall, S. W. Cor. Sixth and Walnut Sts., 2d and 4th Mondays.  A. McKeehnie 4205 Hunt are	Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Secretary
Walnut sts., 2d and 4th Mondays	Jno, O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Receiver
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave . Magazine Agent W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave . Secretary W. R. Grate, 941 Chouteau ave . Collector W. C. Linck, 2619 Slatery st . Receiver W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave . Magazine Agent	M. A. Sullivan, 1317 Commercial st. Master Jno. O'Commor, 1428 Santia Fe st. Secretary Edwin McKeen, 1331 Commercial st. Collector Jno. O'Comnor, 1428 Santia Fe st. Receiver C. M. Noble, 1501 Main st. Magazine Agent
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave Secretary	82. BORDER; Ellis, Kansas.
W. C. Linck, 2619 Slatery st Receiver	March 14, 17 - 6 th TT - 11 Th
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave . Magazine Agent	Harry Stigall Master
22. CENTRAL; Urbana, Ill.	W. M. Griest
Daniel O'Connor	G. S. Leisenring Receiver
Scott Busey Secretary	Harry Stigall Magazine Agent
Meets in 1, 0, 0, F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. Daniel O'Connor Master Scott Busey Secretary H. B. Hiestand Collector Grant Miller Receiver H. B. Helstand, Box 179 Magazine Agent 28, PHENIX - Rook field We.	33. SUCCESS; Trenton, Mo.
H. B. Hiestand, Box 179 Magazina Agent	Meets in Engineers' Hall, over Union Bank, 1st
28. PHŒNIX : Brookfield, Mo.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, over Union Bank, 1st and 3d Mondays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
28. PHENIX; Brookfield, Mo.  Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., in Odd Fellow's Hall our Brook and M.	Mondays at 7:30 P. M.   Master
Joshua Proctor Box 60	C. H. Torpey
F. J. Hight, Box 13 Secretary	W. C. Gallup
G. H. Morris Collector	F. L. Cox, Box 495 Magazine Agent
Joseph Hall, cor. Brook and Main 8ts.  Joshua Proctor, Box 60  Master F. J. Hight, Box 13  G. H. Morris Collector F. J. Hight, Box 13  Receiver A. S. Lucas  Magazine Agent	34. CLINTON; Clinton, Iowa.
24. GREAT WESTERN; Parsons, Kan. Meets in Brotherhood Hall, Forest ave., every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, 4th st, 1st and 3d Sun-
Meets in Brotherhood Hall, Forest ave., every	1 Gavs at 2:30 P. M.
Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. J. W. Terrell	Theodore Ekstrom, 653 Eleventh ave Master W. A. Preston, 533 Fighth ave Secretary
R. H. Cloughley Secretary	W. N. Smith, 425 Eighth ave Collector
John A. Cribbett Collector	W. A. Preston, 533 Eighth ave Secretary W. N. Smith, 425 Eighth ave Collector P. J. Coffey, 919 Third st Receiver Parker Liftis, 901 Third st Magazine Agent
wednesday at 1:30 P. M.  J. W. Terrell Master R. H. Cloughley Secretary John A. Cribbett Collector Lot Brandenburg Receiver E. B. Williams Magazine Agent 25. CONNECTING LINK BROND LAND	ar Armen Linns, 901 Third St Magazine Age.
25. CONNECTING LINK : Boone, Iowa.	35. AMBOY; Amboy, Ill.
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays, T. W. Monahan, Box 458   Master H. J. Brown Secretary W. J. Clark (Ollector W. T. Getty Receiver F. W. Calkins, Box 255   Magazine Agent 36   Magazine Agent Magazine Magazine Agent Magazine Magazine Magazine Magazine Magazine Agent Magazine M
F. L. Maynard, Box 652	H. J. Brown Secretary
B. H. Smith Secretary	W. J. Clark Collector
W. H. Cummings, Box 426 Collector	F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Magazine Agent
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. F. L. Maynard, Box 652	36. TIPPECANOE; Lafayette, Ind.
Monte in D. of L. 15 11 11 at	Meets in Masonic Hall Witch and Columbia Six
Henry Wettstein	
Henry Wettstein Manuel Henry Wettstein Master Fred VanLeshout, Box 815 Secretary G. B. Williams Collector C. A. Rieh Receiver Franz Farwell Magazine Agent	G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4
C. A. Rich Collector	G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4 Collector
Franz Farwell Receiver	W. R. Johnson, 110 S. Fourth st Receiver
. Magazine Agent	a. 2.F. M., SHIMARY. G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4. Master A. A. Lovejoy, Jr., 189 N. Sixth st. Secretary G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4. Collector W. R. Johnson, 110 S. Fourth st. Receiver Jno. Morrow, L. E. & W. R.R. Magazine Agent



19021	
37. NEW HOPE; Centralia, Ill. Meets in Engineers' Hall, every Thursday at 8	47. TRIUMPHANT; Chicago, III.  Meets in Prosperity Hall, N. E. cor. State and 18th sts., 1st Monday eve., and 3d Sunday afternoon. G. M. Dix, 1522 Wabash ave J. W. Hughes, 2107 S. Clark st Secretary J. W. Hughes, 2107 S. Clark st Collector W. A. Leonard, 1731 Wabash ave Receiver S. J. Cahill, 35 E. 16th st Magazine Agent
D W	sts., 1st Monday eve., and 3d Sunday afternoon.
H. G. Cormick Master	I W Hughes 2107 S Clark at Secretary
E. L. Welton, Box 19 Secretary	J. W. Hughes, 2107 S. Clark st Collector
C. C. Colmus Pagaiyar	W. A. Leonard, 1731 Wabash ave Receiver
H. G. Cormick Master E. L. Wilton, Box 19 Secretary W. H. Meng Collector G. C. Calrus Receiver F. H. Bauer Magnalue Agent	S. J. Cahill, 35 E. 16th st Magazine Agent
98 AVOV. Streetford Ont	48. W. F. HYNES; Peoria, Ill.
38. AVON; Stratford, Ont.	Meets in Woodmen's Hall 1519 So Adam st 2d
Meets in Foresters' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	Meets in Woodmen's Hall, 1512 So. Adam st., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.
2 P. M. Robt McIntosh, Box 318	C. C. Crane, 509 First st Master W.A. McMilan, 206 State st Secretary W.A. McMillan, 206 State st Collector G. C. Watt, 610 Western ave Receiver W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jefferson st
I T Rurke Roy 318	W. A. McMillan, 206 State st Secretary
Wm. O'Brien. Box 318 Collector	W. A. McMillan, 206 State st Collector
Wm. Brown, Box 318 Requiver	G. C. Watt, 610 Western ave Receiver
W. H. Whitehurch, Box 318 Magazine Agent	W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jenerson St.,
39. TWIN CITY; Rock Island, Ill.	
Moste in Programme Hall and Cunday and the	49. J. M. RAYMOND; Decatur. Ill.
Monday at 2 P. M. J. P. Dolly, 2501 Sixth ave	Meets in Engineer's Hall, E. Eldorado st., 2d
J. P. Dolly, 2501 Sixth ave Master	and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.
Dan'l Moroney, 8th ave & 27th st Secretary	E. J. Wilkins, 1930 E. William st. Master Daniel Dincen, 537 N. Broadway Secretary Daniel Dincen, 537 N. Broadway Collector A. H. Sutton, 975 N. Water st. Receiver H. England, 922 E. North st. Magnzine Agent
Matt Maroney, 2119 Third ave Collector	Daniel Dineen 537 N. Broadway
W W Polts 9511 Fifth and Magazina Agent	A. H. Sutton, 975 N. Water st Receiver
40 BY CONTROL DI	H. England, 922 E. North st Magazine Agent
40. BLOOMING; Bloomington, Ill.	50. GARDEN CITY; Chicago, Ill.
Meets at 910 W. Chestnut st, Tuesdays at 7:30	Mosts in Engineer's Hall corner 48th and State
P. M. W. F. Some 1906 V. Ook at	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and
Jas. Ramage 704 Lumber st Secretary	Meets in Engineer's Hall, corner 48th and Statests., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.
Jas, Ramage, 704 Lumber st Collector	W. E. Comphor, 5319 Princeton ave Master
r. M. W. E. Sage, 1308 N. Oak st	W. H. Greene, 4900 Dearborn st Secretary
W. J. House, 603 N. Mason st Magazine Agent	T. C. Porry, 227 Forty-sixth st Reggiver
41. ONWARD; Dickinson, N. Dakota.	4ft Saturanys at 7,50 F. M. W. E. Comphor, 3319 Princeton ave
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, every Thursday at	51. FRISCO; North Springfield, Mo.
	Mate in C. A. D. Hell Station A Comingfield
P. J. Needham Master G. W. Poor, Box 111 Secretary Alex. Fowler, Box 169 Collector W. D. Sinnamon Receiver	Meets in G. A. R. Han, Station A, Springheid.
G. W. Poor, Box 111 Secretary	Frank Gano, 1934 N. Robberson ave Master
W. D. Sinnamon	B. C. Reddick, 1031 Blaine st Secretary
L. Wagner, Box 125, Mandan Magazine Agent	M. W. Reed, 521 Dale st Collector
	H. F. Hill, 1614 Clay st Receiver
42. ELMO; Madison, Wis.	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, Station A, Springfield. every Wednesday at 2 P. M. Frank Gano, 1931 N. Robberson ave Master B. C. Reddick, 1031 Blaine st Secretary M. W. Reed, 521 Dale st Collector H. F. Hill, 1614 Clay st Receiver H. C. Crawford, 2006 Benton ave. Magazine Agent
Meets in Sharp's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st	52. GOOD WILL; Logansport, Ind.
B. B. Wilher 207 Park et Master	Meets in Firemen's Hall, corner 4th and Market sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and
W. E. Bristow, 2303 S. Sixth st Secretary	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and
John Harrington, 520 W. Main st Collector	4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st Receiver	J. A. Holland, 2 Elm st Secretary
W. J. Parsons, 619 W. Main st . Magazine Agent	J. C. Irvin, 1712 Spears st Collector
43. ST. JOSEPH; St. Joseph, Mo.	F. P. Beam, 531 Ottawa st Receiver
Meets in Switzer's Hall Touth and Olive etc.	Master   Jac. Wilson   Master   Jac. Holland, 2 Elm st   Secretary   J. C. Irvin, 1712 Spears st   Collector   P. P. Beam, 531 Ottawa st   Receiver   J. J. Flutgerald, 1 T Uhl st   Magazine Agent
2d and 4th Thursday at 8 P. M. Juo. Maurice, 2122 S. Fifth st Muster Geo. Whaley, 1906 S. Fifth st Secretary Robt Melyoudd 1813 S. Tradith at Golden	53. EMPORIA; Emporia, Kansas.
Jno. Maurice, 2122 S. Fifth st Master	Meets in K. of L. Hall, cor. 4th and Commercial sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 1:30 P. M.
Geo. Whaley, 1906 S. Fifth st Secretary	cial sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 1:30 P. M.
W F Sullivan 2010 C Clark at D. Collector	R. F. Maire 205 Commercial et Secretary
Robt. McDonald, 1615 S. Twelfth st. Collector W. E. Sullivan, 2219 S. Sixth st. Receiver Thos. Burke, 2026 S. Fifth st. Magazine Agent	C S Williams 1017 W First ave Collector
At B w among a special regular	E. S. Pearce, 332 Constitution st Receiver
<ol> <li>F. W. ARNOLD; East St. Louis, III.</li> <li>Meets in Jackiesch Hall, corner Missouri and Main sts., alternate Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M.</li> <li>J. P. Collins, 518 W. Missouri and Matter.</li> </ol>	CHI St., 18 and 34 atomay at 18 A. E. Pearce, 325 West st Series C. S. Walter F. E. Maire, 325 Commercial st Secretary C. S. Williams, 1017 W. First ave Collector E. S. Pearce, 332 Constitution st Receiver Jno. Dunn Magazine Agent
Main ste alternate Transfer Missouri and	** ANGUAD Walanda Wa
J. P. Collins 518 W Missonri ava Master	54. Anchon; moderly, ac.
W. W. Reeve, 1837 S. Seventh st. Secretary	Meets in Supples Bros. Hall Tuesdays at 7 P. M.
P. C. Cramer, 624 N. Sixth st Collector	T. I. Clayton 599 F. Rollins st Secretary
W. W. Reeve, 513 S. Fifth st Receiver	Meets in Supples Bros. Hall Tuesdays at 7 P. M. J. T. Grimes, 612 Vincil st
J. Collins, 518 W. Missouri at v. 30 F. M. W. Reeve, 187 S. Seventh st. Secretary W. W. Ramer, 624 N. Sixth st. Collector W. W. Reeve, 513 S. Fifth st. Receiver Magazine Agent	E. R. McCosh, 103 N. Morley st Receiver
45. ROSE CITY . I test . Deals . a.s.	G. S. Hagar
Meets in O. R. C. Hall, corner Markham and Chester sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M.	55. BLUFF CITY; Memphis, Tenn.
Chester sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.,	Meets in K. of H. Hall, cor. 4th and Lewney sts
P. T. Homand 700 W. Adays at 7:30 P. M.	1st and 2d Thursdays at 7:20 P M
J. W. McKey, 1117 Water at	Edw. Dwyer, 204 Mill st Master
Mathias Laux 1018 Water st Collector	A. S. Klyce, 100 Mosby st Secretary
C. D. Sleeth, 123 Riverside ave Receiver	L. W. Gullett, 30 Second st Collector
and 3d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M. P. T. Homard, 722 W. Markham st Master J. W. McKay, 1117 Water st Secretary Mathias Laux, 1018 Water st Collector C. D. Sleeth, 123 Riverside ave	Edw. Dwyer, 204 Mill st
46. CAPITAL; Springfield, Ill.	Thos. Carroll, 150 Manassas St., Magazine Agent
Weets in Engineers' Hall, 217 S. Fifth st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. E. W. Rowland, 901 Capitol ave Master C. G. Brittingham, 513 S. 7th st Secretary Frank Magers Collector W. E. Hall, 1604 S. 10th st Receiver J. F. DeSouza, Wabash t'd house, Magazine Agent	56. BANNER; Stanberry, Mo.
3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Manager P. J. Hell every Saturday at 7:20 P. M.
E. W. Rowland, 901 Capitol ave Master	E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Master
Frank Marray	W. E. Baldwin, Box 400 Secretary
W. E. Hall 1604 S 10th	J. R. Curry, Box 507 Collector
J.F.DeSouza, Wabash r'd house, Magazine Agent	Meets III 5 L. Hill., very warm was Massier E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Massier W. E. Baldwin, Box 460 Secretary J. R. Curry, Box 397 Collector E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Magazine Agent Wm. Callacott, Box 143 Magazine Agent
any whoman i a nouse, magazine Agent	min. canacott, box rio



57. BOSTON; Boston, Mass.	67. DOMINION; Toronto, Canada.
Meets in Templer Hall 794 Washington st 2d	Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
and 4th Sundays at 10:30 A. M. A. A. Kilburn, 11 Teletson ave., Mattapan	2:30 P. M. T.R.Irwin, 7 Waterloo Terrace, Kingst . Master
District Master Sheridan Bisbee, 5 Davis st Master Sheridan Bisbee, 5 Davis st Secretary J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Collector W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Salem, Charles- town Receiver	G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Woolsley st Secretary Philip Richardson, 15 Walnut ave Collector I. K. Belvea, 59 Niagara st Receiver
J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Collector	I. K. Belyea, 59 Niagara st Receiver R. I. Reddie, 155 Bathurstst Magazine Agent
town	68. EAU CLAIRE; Altoona, Wis.
L. B. Sanborn 225 Shawmut ave, Magazine Agent 58. SACRAMENTO: Rocklin, Cal.	Monta in D. of C. 13. IV-11. Od and tab Condess of
58. SACRAMENTO; Rocklin, Cal. Meets in Masonic Hall, every Monday and Thursday at 1:30 P. M.	2 P. M. W. H. Campbell Moster
Thursday at 1:30 P. M. W. D. Stevens	Jno. Dorner, Box 163 Secretary
J. B. Hogan Secretary	S. J. McCauley Collector Ed. Brogan Receiver
J. H. Penney Receiver	2 P. M. Orbert Hail, 2d and 4th Sindays at 2 P. M. W. H. Campbell Master Juo. Dorner, Box 163 Secretary S. J. McCauley Collector Ed. Brogan Receiver Ed. Brogan Magnatine Agent
A. E. Harter Magazine Agent  59. ROYAL GORGE: Pueblo, Colo	O. ISLAND CITT; Brockville, Untario.
	Acets in the Merrin Block, every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.  A. W. Dales, Box 206 Master J. G. Goodison, Box 206 Secretary Francis Flantigan Collector W. J. Dowell, Box 188 Receiver F. H. Corrigun Magazine Agent 70. LONE STAR. Longular Types
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. High st. and Union ave., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Jno. Gallagher, 27 Block S. Master R. S. McAlpin, 26 Block S. Secretary Robt. Wilmunder, Block U. Collector M. C. Donnelly, 216 E. Third st. Receiver T. W. Hughes, 13 Block L. Magazine Agent 60. UNITED: Philadelphia P.	A. W. Dales, Box 206 Master J. G. Goodison, Box 206 Secretary
R. S. McAlpin, 26 Block S Secretary	Francis Flanigan Collector
M. C. Donnelly, 216 E. Third st Receiver	F. H. Corrigan Magazine Agent
T. W. Hughes, 13 Block L Magazine Agent	to Bonz Gran, Longview, Texas.
Meets in Dover Hall, Marshall at above Sus-	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M.
decimal tree, 1st that sa saudays,	P. M. L. D. Oden, Box 135 Master C. M. Melson, Box 123 Secretary L. D. Oden, Box 135 Collector Harry Finnegan, Box 141 Receiver G. S. Zeigler Magnzine Agent
Howard Reeder, 1943 Lawrence st Secretary	L. D. Oden, Box 135 Collector
F. O. Mc12ger, 1815 Adams st. Master Howard Reeder, 1913 Lawrennee st. Secretary Jas, Wertz, 2013 N. Third st. Collector B. F. Pettit, 1923 Marshall st. Receiver B. F. Pettit, 1923 Marshall st. Magazine Agent	G. S. Zeigler Magnzine Agent
61. MINNEHAHA: St. Paul Minn	71. SUSQUEHANNA; Onconta, N. Y.
61. MINNEHAHA; St. Paul, Minn. Meets in Druid's Hall, cor. Jackson and E. Seventhsts, 2d and 4th Sundays. J. V. Piper, 117 Acker st. Master H. E. Kemp, 677 L'Orient st. Secretary Henry Shepherd, 641 Polk st, N. E. Minneapolis	Moote in D of I D II. 11 of 4 th Conders of
J. V. Piper, 117 Acker st Master	3 P. M. A. E. Loucks, 9 Ernst st. W. W. Rowe, 23 Franklin st. Secretary D. B. Howard, 57½ Main st. Collector Irvin Baker, 38 Grove st. Receiver Jas. Walters, 82 W. Broadway Magazine Agent 72. WELCOWE - Candon N. I.
H. E. Kemp, 677 L'Orient st Secretary Henry Shepherd, 641 Polk st N F	D. B. Howard, 57% Main st Collector
Minneapolis	Irvin Baker, 38 Grove st Receiver
Minneapolis	72. WELCOME; Camden, N. J.
W. F. Maner, 193 Penna ave Magazine Agent  62. VANBERGEN; Carbondale, Pa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. 7th and Church sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M. E. B. Gardner, 31. N. Washington st Master G. P. Berry, 83 Park st Secretary S. E. Banker, 54 Spring st Collector Jno. McCawley, 28 River st Receiver J. E. McCawley, 30 River st Magazine Agent  63. HERCULES; Danville, III.	Moste at 2d and Padamal at 1st and 2d Sundays
sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.	W. H. Durand, 410 Evans st. Master John Colton, 412 S. 6th st. Secretary G. Zash, 244 Royden st. Collector John Colton, 412 S. 6th st. Receiver G. W. Tash, 244 Royden st. Magazine Agent
G. P. Berry, 83 Park st Secretary	G. W. Tash, 214 Royden st Collector John Colton, 412 S. 6th st Receiver
S. E. Banker, 54 Spring st Collector Jno, McCawley, 28 River st	G. W. Tash, 214 Royden st Magazine Agent
J. E. McCawley, 30 River st Magazine Agent	13. BAY STATE: Worongton Mage
Meets in K. of H. Hall, W. Main st. let and ad	Meets at Stationary Engineers' Hall, 302 Main st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.  J. W. Mead, 75 Prospect st Master Thos. Loynd, 8 Glenwood st Secretary J. H. Crawford, 20 Harrison st Collector Thos. Loynd, 8 Glenwood st Receiver W. N. Holland, 26 Fountain st Magazine Agent
Sundays.	J. W. Mead, 75 Prospect st Master Thos. Loyad, 8 Glenwood st Secretary
Sundays.  Herbert E. Kyger, 515 N. Hazel st Master John Tracy, 301 E. North st Secretary C. A. Snyder, 709 N. Vermillion st Collector Herbert E. Kyger, 515 N. Hazel st Receiver C. A. Snyder, 709 N. Vermillion st Magazino Acqui-	J. H. Crawford, 20 Harrison st Collector
Herbert E. Kyger, 515 N. Hazel st Pageina	W. N. Holland, 26 Fountain st . Magazine Agent
C. A. Snyder, 709 N. Vermillion st.	** MANSAS CILI; Argentine, Man.
64. SIOUX; Sloux City, Iowa.  Meets in K. of P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, cor. Silver ave. and 2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	Thos. Donohue, Box 421
T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st Master	Chas. Justice, L. Box 421 Collector
2.50 F. M. Leonard Lampson, 803 Wall st. Master T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st. Scerctary A. W. Johnson, 1123 Fourth st. Collector T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st. Receiver M. J. Richardson, 629 Nebraska st. M.	2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Thos. Donohue, Box 421 Master G. B. Campbell, L. Box 421 Secretary Chas. Justice, L. Box 421 Collector J. A. Uhde Receiver Chas. Justice, L. Box 421 Magazine Agent 76. ENTERPRISE; Philodolphia Pa
M. J. Richardson, 620 Nebraska st. Mag. Agent	75. ENTERPRISE; Philadelphia, Pa.  Meets in Rogers' Hull, 4111 and 4113 Lancaster ave 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons. Jno. Hayes, P. W. B. Round House, 16th and Washington ave Henry Walton. 3860 Lancaster ave Secretary
Monta in Francis ; Waseca, Minn.	ave., 2d and 4th Sunday afternoons.
W. J. Flynn, Winona M.J. Fitzpatrick, 821 W. 5th st, Winona, Secretary H. E. Blowers	Jno. Hayes, P. W. B. Round House, 16th
H. E. Blowers	Henry Walton, 3860 Lancaster ave . Secretary
H. E. Blowers W. B. Mitchell L. R. Lefler, 470 Olmstead st., Winona,  Receiver	Philadelphia Collector
teta st., willout,	and Washington ave Master Henry Walton, 3860 Lancaster ave Secretary J. F. Findley, 3860 Fairmount ave, W. Philadelphia Collector Henry Walton, 3860 Lancaster ave Receiver J. F. Findley, 3860 Fairmount ave, W. Philadelphia Magazine Agent 76. NEW ER 1; Willmar, Minn.
66. CHALLENGE; Belleville, Ontario.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Station st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Mostor	Philadelphia Magazine Agent
Sundays at 2:30 P. M.	Meets in LOO B. Harris and a state of the
Wm. Andrews, Belleville Station Master	Lects in 1. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sindays at 2
W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Collector	W. E. McLaughlin Secretary
Sindays at 2:30 P. M. W. J. Logue, Belleville Station . Master Wm. Andrews, Belleville Station . Secretary V. Wensley, Belleville Station . Collector W. J. Logue, Belleville Station . Receiver Jas. Williamson, Box 69, Belleville Station . Magrazine Adopt	Nels Larson
Station Magazine Agent	F. M. Thos, Marshall, Box 308 Master W. E. McLaughlin Secretary Nels Larson Collector Joe Shinsky Receiver C. E. Huffman Magazine Agent
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	77. ROCKY MOUNTAIN; Denver, Colo.	97 CUMMIN
th Such	Meets in Gibson's Hall, 3838 Market st., ev Thursday at 7:30 P. M. T. N. Worth, 3434 Gilpin st	87. SUMMIT; Rawlins, Wyoming.
	T N Worth 2121 Cil-	Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday
en le	W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimon at Mas	ter try J. P. Hansen, Box 206 . Master O. H. Rehmeyer, Box 94 . Sceretary or Henry O'Donnell . Collector J. M. Gillesple . Collector J. O. Quinn . Receiver Magazine Agent .
. 668	S. L. Kanaga, 3774 Franklin st Secret	O. H. Rehmeyer, Box 94 Master
<b>L</b>	W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st Receiv	Henry O'Donnell Secretary
arb t	r. H. Lenman, 3774 Franklin st . Magazine Ago	ent I O Onion Receiver
1500	Meets in Hart's Hall, E. 13th st., every Thursd	88. MORNING STAR; Evanston, Wjoming.
Ŀ	Meets in Hart's Hall, E. 13th st., every Thursd at 7 P. M.   W. M. Calkins, 1301 E. 5th st   Mass S. A. Nelson, 321 Engineer st   Secreta E. F. Fleek, 1600 E. 3d st.   Collect J. P. Alcorn, 1221 Engineer st   Receiv G. T. Pratt, 1115 E. 6th st   Magazine Age   Magazine Age	Meets in K. of P. Hall, Sunday at 1:30 P. M. J. F. Shibley
15	S. A. Nelson, 201 E. 5th st Mass	T. Shibley Master F. Shibley Master F. H. Hollingworth, Box 212 Secretary F. J. Clark Collector F. J. McGarvey Receiver Grant Magazine Arest H. Hollingworth, Box 212 Secretary R. J. Clark Receiver F. J. McGarvey Magazine Arest H. Shibley Magazine Arest
1	E. F. Fleck, 1000 F 2d et Secreta	ry R. J. Clark Box 212 Secretary
2	J. P. Alcorn, 1223 Engineer st Collect	or P. J. McGarvey Collector
変った	C. T. Pratt, 1115 E, 6th st Magazine Age	or Jos. Sinter Magazine Agent
	79. J. M. DODGE; Roodhouse, Ill.	89. CHEHAW; Selma, Ala.
30804	Meets in Engineers' Hall 1.	Meets in Odd Follows: 11-11
64	Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Monda and 2d and 4th Sundays C. A. Sheppard	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and
. 12 5 K	C. A. Sheppard Most	E. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey & Selma sts., Master
10	A. Sheppard Mast C. A. Sheppard Mast C. E. Stone, Box 285 Secretar F. I. Carr Secretar Daniel Bain Collect C. A. Sheppard Magazine Ager 80. SELF HELP-Arrox III	R. O. Harris, 308 Alabamast Secretary R. L. Cranford, cor. Mayor & Solracion Collector
3,-	Daniel Bain Collecte	F. L. Cranford our Mamast Collector
7 2	C. A. Sheppard Receive	W. E. Coen. 199 Weter at Selma sts . Receiver
	SO SELE HELD	or F. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey & Selmasts . Receiver W. E. Coen, 129 Water st
51	Manufa, Maiora, III.	Jan Bernardino, Cal.
	Meets over 26 and 28 Broadway, every 2d Sunday J. S. Silek, 462 Sexton 8t Maste G. J. Waters, 238 Fifth 8t Secretar G. J. Waters, 281 Fifth 8t Collecto G. J. Waters, 281 Fifth 8t Collecto G. Penerer, West Lake 8t Receive For Pank Rennel, 299 N. Union 8t Magazine Agen SI. PINE CITY: Stanley Miss	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, alternate Sundays at 7:30 P. M. Lester Burt, Sil Third st
<u> </u>	G. J. Waters, 283 Fifth et Maste	Lester Burt, 851 Third or
	G. J. Waters, 283 Fifth st Secretar	S. E. Fulton, Box 645
2	Frank D. Spencer, West Lake st	O. H. Wickerd, Box 645 Collector
-5	rank Rennel, 299 N. Union st Magazine Agen	Harvey Smith, Box 645 Receiver
		91 COUNTY CAME A Magazine Agent
	Miller's Hall Sixth et 2 od aug to	
	Sundays at 2 P. M.	steels corner valencia and 16th sts 2d Tuesday
£.	Jas. Mackey	J. A. Center, 350 Shotwell st
	D. C. Warne, Box 112 Secretary	W. S. Runyon, 232 Shotwell st Master
	J. F. McGinnis, Box 1871 Brainard . Collector	E. F. Dougherty, 230 Shotwell st Collector
5	Sundays at 2 P. M. Rowland Arundel Master Jas. Mackey Secretary D. C. Warne, Box 113 Collector J. F. McGinnis, Box 1871, Brainerd Receiver Ass. Mackey Magazine Agent	W. S. Ruppen 200 Cartage Receiver
	52. NORTHWESTERN. Winnessell. W.	as magazine Agent
	Meets in Lodge Parlors, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	
7	success in Lodge Parlors, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. C. M. Bolles, 111 Holden st W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard av . Secretary E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng. House Collector W. F. Richmond, School of the Secretary	Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in Frontier City, Hall
	W. Bolles, 1111 Holden st Muston	Jefferson Block.
	E. R. Mayo, Gal. 820 N. Girard ave Secretary	M. H. Counsell, 16 F. 5th et Master
	W. E. Richmond, 830 N. Cimard Collector	Jas. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st
	Jas. Carroll, 303 Aldrich ave N. Marconine	Jas. Whalen, 200 W. 7th st Receiver
	B. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave . Secretary E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng. House Collector W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Receiver Jas. Carroll, 303 Aldrich ave. N. Magazine Agent Motts in P. Fort Worth, Texas.	Jefferson Block. Jus. Gorman, 22 W. Eighth st Master M. H. Counsell, 16 E. 5th st Secretary Jus. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st Secretary Jus. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st Receiver Thos. Bradley, 60 W. Tenthst Magazine Agent
	y wit worth, lexas.	I CON GREE CHILL REOKUE, IOWA
	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Wednesday at	Meets in Horn's Hull compared to the
	G. H. Tucker, Box 590	2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
	Master Master Secretary	J. J. Crimmons, 1128 Bluff st. Master J. M. Watson, 22 S. 12th st. Secretary Henry Montgomery, 299 Fyshenger
	G. Y. Log 1811 Country of st Collector	Henry Montgomery 222 Evaboras Secretary
	J. M. Russ, 300 R R ave Receiver	F I kolly 510 Bid. Lathange St. Collector
	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Wednesday at 8 P. M. G. H. Tucker, Box 590 Jacob Wednesday Secretary I. M. Deam, 801 Clawford st Collector G. Y. Lee, 1811 Crump st Receiver J. M. Russ, 300 R.R. ave Magazine Agent M. CALHOUN; Battle Creek, Mich.	Land Land Land Land Land Land Land Land
	St. CALHOUN; Battle Creek, Mich. Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 256 E. Main st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M., and Ist Monday at 7:30 P. M. Michael Sharkey, 16 Willow st. Master J. D. Peffers, 52 E. Hall st. Secretary John Tighe, 79 Hart st. Collector John Tighe, 79 Hart st. Magazine Agent C. O. Kendall, 116 Mott st. Magazine Agent	91. CACTUS: Tucson Arizona
	Sundays at 2:20 P MIL, 256 E. Main st., 2d and 4th	Meets in Masonic Hall over Comments
	Michael Sharkey 16 Will and lst Monday at 7:30 P.M.	tel, every Tuesday at 7 P. M.
	J. D. Peffers, 52 E. Hall st Master	W. D. Anderson, Box 218 Master
	John Timball, 88 Bennett st	Robt Good Box 218 Secretary
	C. O. Kendall 11 St Receiver	F. G. Church, Box 218 Collector
	C.O. Kendall, 116 Mott st Magazine Agent	tel, every Tuesday at 7 P. M.  W. D. Anderson, Box 218 . Master G. T. Latimer, Box 218 . Secretary Robt, Gael, Box 341 . Collector F. G. Church, Box 218 . Receiver J. W. Walker, Box 218 . Magazine Agent
	" FARGO · Fargo V D ·	95. CHICAGO; Chicago, Ill.
		Meets at 227 Milwaykee
	W W 16 Corner Robert st and 2d avo	Meets at 237 Milwaukee ave., 2d Tuesday at 8 P. M., and last Sunday of each month at 9:30 A.M. D. M. Laeyiti. 36 Temples.
	E. A. Bull 1507 v. r. Muster	D. M. Laevitt, 36 Temple st Mostor
	Silas Zwight S. Fourth ave Secretary	L. H. Evans, 50 Board of Trade Secretary
	Wash Terrett, 17 Sixteenth st Collector	a.i. and hast Stinday of each month at 9:30 A. M. D. M. Laevitt, 35 Temple st L. H. Evans, 50 Board of Trade Secretary J. J. Doyle, Ravenswood D. M. Leavitt, 36 Temple st J. Keveny, 174 N. Hulstrad st Machine M. Receiver
	Magazina Vanne	J. J. Keveny, 174 N. Halstead st . Magazine Agent
80	F. Hall, corner Roberts at an 2d ave. W. M. Green W. W. J. Green E. A. Ball, 1507 N. Fourth ave. Secretary Silas Zwight. Collector Jas. Jardine Magazine Agent M. BLACK HILLS; Laramie, Wyoming.	. Magazine Agent
	Meets in K. of L. Hall Pridges.	96. ALEXIA; Wellsville, Ohio.
	Meets in K. of L. Hall, Friday evening, at 7:30.  f. W. DeForrest, Box 455 Master W. N. Roth, Box 438 Secretary W. M. Roth, Box 455 Collector W. N. Roth, Box 458 Receiver T. J. Farrell, Box 251 Magazine Agent	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in B. of L. E. Hall, Main st.
	W. N. Roth, Box 458 Master	J. M. Peeples, Box 99
	W. N. DeForrest, Box 455	J. A. Russell, Box 695
	T. J. Farrell Box 458 Receiver	C. S. Allman, Box 695 Collector
	Magazine Agent	A. S. Askow, Box 201
		Main st. J. M. Peceples, Box 99. J. A. Russell, Box 695. Secretary C. S. Allman, Box 695. Collector W. H. Wilhelm, Box 211. Receiver A. S. Askew, Box 695. Magazine Agent

97. ORANGE GROVE; Los Angeles, Cal.	107. ECLIPSE; Galion, Ohio.
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. Leroy and New Main sts., every Friday evening.	Meets in Zimmerman's Hall every Wednesday
Main sts., every Friday evening.	s, i crb t
J. F. Brown, 458, cor. Solona ave. and	C. E. Dver. Box 474 Secretary
H. C. Forsyth, 536 Washington st Secretary	P. D. Gregg, Box 677 Collector
W. S. Nay, 146 Downey ave Collector	August Gerhart, Box 196 Mastet C. E. Dyer, Box 474 Secretary P. D. Gregg, Box 677 Collector Thos. Wilson, Box 925 Receiver H. U. Brenolds, Box 55 Magazine Agen
Buenn Vista st. Master H. C. Forsyth, 536 Washington st. Secretary W. S. Nay, 146 Downey ave. Collector C. G. Fluhr, 987 Buena Vista st. Receiver E. A. Lewis, 1438/4 San Fernando st. Mag. Agent	
	108. PIONEER; Chama, New Mexico.
Meets in Engineers' Hall, every Tuesday.	Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
Harry Grubnau	J. L. Jones, Box 14 Master
A. H. Biddle Collector	J. M. Hayden Secretary
L. F. Zimmerman Receiver	J. C. Nielsen Receiver
Meets in Engineers' Hall, every Tuesday. Harry Grubnau Master Nephi Gudmondson Secretary A. H. Biddle Collector L. F. Zimmerman Receiver J. H. Neven, Box Elder Magazine Agent	Meets in D. & R. G. Passenger Depot every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. J. L. Jones, Box 14
Mosto in D. of I. D. Hall above 00 that an	100. PEACE : St. Louis, Wo.
alternate Tusday evenings. E. E. Pruyn, 41 First ave	Meets in Summit Hall, corner Ewing ave and Market St., 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. J. W. Leathers, 3007 Rutger St. Master Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave Secretary Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave Collector G. A. La Bee, 660 W. Jefferson ave Receiver H. L. Dedrick, 3147 Caroline St, Magazine Agent
E. E. Pruyn, 41 First ave	J. W. Lenthers, 3007 Rutger st Master
G. N. Kingsley, 71 Haward ave Collector	Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave Secretary
G. N. Kingsley, 71 Haward ave Receiver	Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave Collector
Wm. Sweeney, 377 Exchange st., Magazine Agent	H. L. Dedrick, 3147 Caroline st, Magazine Agent
100. ADAIR; Bowling Green, KY.  Moots in Wright's Hall governor Main and Adams	110. OLD GUARD; Bucyrus, Ohio.
Meets in Wright's Hall, corner Main and Adams st., every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor, Sandusky & Mans-
Harry Nayrooker 1.50 F. M. Master W. H. B. Rue, 1127 Kentucky st. Secretary Joseph McCuire, 502 Church st. Collector J.D. Jessee, 122 Wondford st. Receiver Mike McCuire, 502 Church st. Magnaine Agent	
Joseph McGuire 502 Church st Secretary	neid sts, every 2d and 4th Sundays at 21, 26, C. P. Collins, Box 773. Master E. H. McGuire Secretary Wm. Grimes Collector J. W. Davis Receiver Thos, Quilter Magazine Agent
J. D. Jessee, 122 Woodford st Receiver	Win. Grimes Collector
Mike McGuire, 502 Church st Magazine Agent	J. W. Davis
101. ADMIRATION; Buffalo, N. Y. Meets in Engineers' Hall, 612 Walden ave, every	111. BEACON; Mattoon, Ill.
Meets in Engineers' Hall, 612 Walden ave, every Wednessday evening. Preston King, 112 Gattehell st. E. Buffalo, Master R. Fowler, 19 Rapin ave, E. Buffalo . Secretary W. H. Seib, 42 Arthur ave, E. Buffalo . Collector P.J. Stoddart, 39 Gatchell st, E. Buffalo, Receiver R.C. Hickes, 672 Walden ave Magazine Agent	Monto in P CT 17.11 Should be at 1:20 P M
Preston King, 112 Gatchell st. E. Buffalo, Master	G. W. Coen, L. Box 744 Master
W. H. Seib, 42 Arthur ave. E. Buffalo . Collector	A. E. Marshall, L. Box 756 Secretary A. E. Marshall, L. Box 756
P.J. Stoddart, 39 Gatchell st, E. Buffalo, Receiver	A. E. Marshall, L. Box 756 Receiver
R.C. Hickes, 672 Walden ave Magazine Agent	A. E. Marshall, L. Box 756
102. CONFIDENCE; West Des Moines, Iowa.	
Mosts in Druide' Hell ots Walnut at alternation	112. EVENING STAR; Howell Sta., Evansville, Ind.
Meets in Druids' Hall, 215 Walnut st. alternate Sundays at 2 P. M.	37
Meets in Druids' Hall, 215 Walnut st, alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. E. C. French, 1016 E. Center st Master W. L. Cores (910 W. 1986)	37
Meets in Druids' Hall, 215 Walnut st, alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. E. C. French, 1016 E. Center st	37
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Meets in Druids' Hall, 215 Walnut st, alternate Sundays at 2 P.M. E. C. Freineh, 1016 E. Center st	Meets in Barnett's Hall every Sunday at 1:30 P.M. Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st. Master J. H. Holleneamp Secretary Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st. Collector E. A. Ferguson Receiver C. W. Brown Magazine Agent 113. CLARK-KIMBALL; Pocatello, Idaho.
Meets in Druids' Hall, 215 Walnut st, alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. E. C. French, 1016 E. Center st	Meets in Barnett's Hall every Sunday at 130 P.M. Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st. Master J. H. Holleneamp Secretary Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st. Collector E. A. Ferguson Receiver C. W. Brown Magazine Agent 113. CLARK-KIMBALL; Pocatello, Idaho.
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	W. H. Rougeau, River du Lour Station	2 P. M. 2d and 4th Sundays at
× 1	L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station Sograte	er Coleman Nee
	Wm LaProok River du Loup Station . Collect	M A Porrier, Box 402
2.	J. V. Dion, River du Loup Station . Receiv	er H. C. Gibbs Collector
11.7	Meets Wednesday and Thursday nights, alto nately, in Euglish School Room. W. H. Rougeau, River du Loup Station . Mast L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Secreta L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Secreta Wm. LeBroek, River du Loup Station . Cellect J. V. Dion, River du Loup Station . Receiv J. V. Dion, River du Loup Station . Mag. Age.	nt F. B. Levalley, Boy 400 Receiver
l		
10	Meets III C. M. R A Hell don D.	
1.0	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M., and 2d an 4th Tuesdays at 7 P. M. wm. Houston, 505 Marcellus st	Meets in Firemens' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
-	Wm. Houston, 505 Marcollne at	d 2 P. M. C. S. McAuliffe, 3116 Mt. Vernon st Master J. F. Scott, 256 Mineral st
**	S. Mangan, 730 Otisco st Maste	J. F. Scott 256 Mineral Vernon st Master
	Isage Cills and Bertha Place Secretar	U. S. McAuliffe, 3116 Mt. Vernon st Master J. F. Scott, 256 Mineral st Secretary T. D. Callahan, 525 Clybourn st Collector T. D. Callahan, 525 Clybourn st Receiver J. H. Brady, 467 Fourth ave Magazine Agent 131, 60LDEN RULE, Starvetter Master J. H. Brady, 467 Fourth ave Magazine Agent 131, 60LDEN RULE, Starvetter
	Fred Domara 200 Fayette st Receive	T. D. Callahan, 525 Clybourn st · · · Collector
	121. FFI OWENERS, 208 Oswego st Magazine Agen	J. H. Brady, 467 Fourth ave . Magazing Agont
1	121. FELLOWSHIP; Corning, N. Y.	131. GOLDEN RULE; Stevens Point, Wis.
1	reces ill Engineers' Hall Martin	or in the state of
	C. S. Wilson	
	J. F. Roody, 268 E. 2d et Maste	T. E. McPhail
	J. F. Roody, 268 E. 2d st Secretary	Chas. Simpson
1	E. Everts, 87 Mill st Collector	T F MePhair
×1	1 nos. Cushing, Erie ave. and Steuben st	B. W. Willett Receiver
	Sundays at 3 P. M. C. S. Wilson S. E. 2d st	T. E. McPhail Master Chas. Simpson Secretary E. J. O'Brien Secretary T. E. McPhail Collector B. W. Willett Magazine Agent
	THE LOOK HOLL TO A STATE OF THE LOOK OF TH	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
	Walter Leach	at 2:30 P. M.
	W. E. Grav. I. Roy 20: Master	W. R. Hammond, Box 408
	W. J. Miller Secretary	Nelson Marshall Secretary
	W. E. Gray, L. Box 305	J. H. Howell Clarion Collector
1	Magazine Agent	J. H. Luce Receiver
•	P. M. Walter Leach W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 W. J. Miller W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Collector A. C. Reif Magazine Agent Meets at 125 Meets at	RE 2:30 P. M.   W. R. Hammond, Box 408   Master S. S. Coleman, Box 12   Secretary Nelson Marshall   Collector J. H. Howell, Clarion   Receiver J. H. Luce   Magazine Agent
	Meets at 1316 Douglass st., second floor, every wm. Anderson at 8 P. M.	
	Wednesday at 8 P. M. Wm. Anderson. 1111 S. 7th st	Meets in Engineers' Hall over G
	John Glynn 1998 S. 7th st Master	
	G. W. Carr, 808 S. 15th at Secretary	C. A. Philhour Boy 180 Master
	Jno. Nilsson, 1024 Pacific et Collector	L. H. Davis
10	n. Blackmore, 111 N. 8th st Magazine Receiver	J. S. Burns Collector
12	wm. Anderson. 11i S. 7th st. Master John Glynn, 1408 S. 16th st. Secretary G. W. Carr, 808 S. 15th st. Collector Jno. Nilsson, 1024 Pacific st. Collector H. Blackmore, 111 N. 8th st. Magazine Agent 4. PILOT; Perry, Iowa.	J. S. Burns         Master           C. A. Philhour, Box 180         Secretary           L. H. Davis         Collector           J. S. Burns         Receiver           R. J. Bell         Magazine Agent
l	Meets in Red Men's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. W. H. Baldwin, Council Bluffe, Lorent	134. EASTMAN; Farnham, Quebec.
l	W. H. Boldari	Meets in Fostman, Quebec.
	W. H. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa . Master U. T. K. Murphy, Box 389	Meets in Eastman Hall every Sunday at 3 P. M. W. E. Stebbins
l	J. T. Donahue	H. E. Cowan Master
	T. F. Pendy Collector	W. C. Burney
• • • •	W. W. Gage Receiver	E. W. Gibson
120	w. H. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa Master Wm. Murphy, Box 389 Secretary J. T. Donahue Collector T. F. Pendy Collector W. W. Gage Receiver GUIDE; Marshalltown, Iowa. Magazine Agent Meets in B. of L. B. W.	Meets in Eastman Hall every Sunday at 3 P. M. W. E. Stebbins H. E. Cowan . Master W. C. Burney . Secretary E. W. Gibson . Receiver Louis Lepine . Magazine Agent
	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 15 S. Center st., 2d and 4th Sundays.  Alex Thomas	135. NEW YEAR; El Paso, Texas.'1
	4th Sundays. T. Hall, 15 S. Center st., 2d and	Meets in Open H. Mess, Texas. 1
	J. P. Borger, 510 S. Fourth et	Meets in Opera House every Tuesday at 7 P. M. J. C. Simino, Box 184
	J. P. Boyce, 405 S. Fourth st	O. W. Bernard, Box 420
l	J. M. Larimer Vision St	J. C. Wall Secretary
١	E. H. Miniter, 611 S. Thing, Oskaloosa, Receiver	G. P. Walker, Box 420 Collector
126	Alex. Thompson, 510 S. Fourth st., 2d and Alex. Thompson, 510 S. Fourth st. Master J. P. Boyce, 405 S. Fourth st. Secretary J. M. Larlmer, Victor Hotel, Oskaloosa, Receiver E. H. Minier, 611 S. Third st. Magazine Agent COMET; Austlin, Minn.	Meets in Opera House every Tuesday at 7 P. M. J. C. Simino, Box 184 . Master O. W. Beruard, Box 420 . Secretary J. C. Wall . Collector G. P. Walker, Box 420 . Receiver A. V. Boyce . Magazine Agent
	Meets in Hays' Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Sundays.	86. J. SCOTT; Lindsay, Ontario.
l	and 4th Sundays and 2d Mondays and 2d	Meets in S. O. E. Hall ale
l	Wm Davison	Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
	Thos Mor	T. G. Dayman, Box 516
l	W. A. Brossand	J. A. Watson, Box 511
	E. Davison Receiver	Wm. Dolby, Box 516 Collector
	Magazine Agent	Sam'l Harris
l	and 4th Sundays. J. E. Davison Master Mm. tyan Secretary Wm. Ryan Secretary Wm. ABrossard Collector W. A. Brossard Receiver J. E. Davison Magazine Agent	Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Sundays at 2:30           P. M.         Master           J. A. Watson, Box 516         Master           J. A. Watson, Box 516         Secretary           Wm. Dolby, Box 516         Collector           J. A. Watson, Box 516         Receiver           Sam'l, Harris         Magazine Agent

137. PROTECTION; Eldon, lowa.	147. MIDLAND; Temple, Texas.
Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:80	Meets every Monday at 8 P.M.
Wm. 10ylor Muster   H. E. Fehr, Box 225 Secretary	Arthur Haines, BOX 105  L. B. Rogers, BoX 105  W. T. McGilmis, Box 105  V. T. McGilmis, Box 105  Receiver  Wm. Holden, Box 165  Magazine Agent
G. W. Wright, Box 674 Collector	T. L. Stevens, Box 105 Receiver
Wm. Taylor Master H. E. Fehr, Box 225 Secretary G. W. Wright, Box 674 Collector A. Shunterman, Box 423 Receiver G. W. Wright, Box 644 Magazine Agent	wm. Horden, Box Ro Magazine Agent
19. UNION - Francet III	THE PURE POLITY, Teles Torns
138. UNION; Freeport, III. Meets in J. H. Adams' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays	Meets in K. of P. Hall every Friday at 1:30 P.M. S. F. James, Box 416, Tyler, Tex. Master W. H. McCorkle, Box 416, Tyler, Tex. Secretary James F. Peyton, Box 416, Tyler, Tex. Collector W. H. McCorkle, Box 416, Tyler, Tex. Receiver Patrick Cooney, Box 416 Magazine Agent
ar P M	W. H. McCorkle, Box 416, Tyler, Tex . Secretary
Thos, Cummisford, Jr Master	James F. Peyton, Box 416, Tyler, Tex . Collector
Thos. Cummistord, Jr. Master Charles Antil, 16 Taylor ave Secretary Wm. Carrigan, 177 Benton st Collector G. G. Showaller, 30 N. Galeina st Receiver Wm. Neidleigh, cor Chicago and Clark	W. H. McCOrkle, Box 416, Tyler, Tex Received Patrick Cooney Rox 416 Magazine Agent
G. G. Showalter, 50 N. Galena st Receiver	
Wm. Neidleigh, cor Chicago and Clark	149. JUST IN TIME; New York, N. Y.
ave	Meets at 110 E. 125th st., 2d and 4th Saturdays at
Meets in Schult'z Hall 1st and 2d Sundays and	8 P. M. Martot
and 2d and 4th Fridays at 2 P. M.	A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st. Scarce, P. A. Donnhue, 293 Amsterdam avc. Sceretary R. T. Roscoc, 944 E. 176th st. Collector Jas. Hough, 1418 Avenue A. Receiver A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st., Magazine Agent
Parker Barrett	R. T. Roscoe, 944 E. 176th st Collector Jus. Hough 1418 Avonus A Receiver
Ralph Toland Collector	A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st., Magazine Agent
Purker Barrett Masser F. H. Green, Box 228 Secretary Ralph Toland Collector Jno, Sandeson Receiver F. H. Wheeler Magazine Agent	
r. n. wheeler Magazine Agent	150. S. M. STEVENS: Marquette, Mich.
140. MOUNT OURAY; Salida, Colo.	Meets in Mack's Hall, cor. Washington and 55 sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
Meets in Fraternity Hall every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	J. W. Watt, 347 Fisher st Master
N. A. Worden, Box 599 Master	sts. 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. W. Watt, 347 Fisher st Jun. Healy, 307 Fisher st Collector Thos. Brown, 307 Juckson st Receiver G. McK. Gibson, 212 Division st Macazine Agent
W. S. Brewster, Box 517 Secretary	G. McK. Gibson, 212 Division st . Receiver
N. A. Worden, Box 599. Master W. S. Brewster, Box 517 Secretary G. E. Korn, Box 549 Collector Henry Wise, Box 599 Receiver Marion Myers. Magazine Agent	F. D. Mills, 430 Washington st . Magazine Agent
Marion Myers Magazine Agent	151. MAPLE LEAF; Hamilton, Ontarlo.
141. A. G. PURTER; Fort Wayne, Ind.	
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 79 Calhoun, st., Mon- days at 6:30 P. M. Wm. Dexter, 16 Breekinridge st Master	J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st
Wm. Dexter, 16 Breckinridge st Master	Jas. Morris, 196 Macauley St Secretary Jas. Gaskin 3 Jones St Collector
J. W. Stackhouse, 24 Boone st Secretary	J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st Receiver
J. W. Stackhouse, 24 Boone st Secretary Wm. Dexter, 16 Breckinridge st Collector C. C. Ward, 20 Leith st Receiver J. M. Lynch, Box 438, Belelvue, O Mag. Agent	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st Jus. Morris, 196 Macauley st Jus. Gaskin, 3 Jones st J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st Receiver W. Broughton, 128 Cannon st Magazine Agent
J. M. Lynch, Box 438, Betelvue, O Mag. Agent	150 NORTH POLE: West Bay City, Mich.
142. SAFETY: Toledo, Obio.	I see and 3d Sull
Meets at 329 Broadway, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P.M., and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 6 P. M. Henry Harmes, 4t6 Fortes t E Master Geo. Bittman, 634 S. St. Clair st	days at 2 P. M.
Henry Harmes, 416 Forte st E Market	Gays at 2 P. M. Master Frank Potter, Box 762 Secretar J. O. Goodwin, Box 251 Collector R. A. McPeak, 608 King st Receiver J. A. McClellun, 401 Jenny st Magazine Agent
Geo. Bittman, 634 S. St. Clair st Secretary	J. O. Goodwin, Box 251 Collector
P. J. Miller, 426 Walbridge avo	J. A. McClollon 401 Johns at Magazine Agent
rannensarp, asio initialia	1
ave Magazine Agent	158. H. C. LORD; Fort Scott, Kansas.
ave. Magazine Agent  143. E. C. FELLOWS; West Oakland, Cal. Meets in California Hall, 1015 Clay st., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Frank Kimball, 957 Webster st, Oakland . Master C. E. Clark, 849 Madison st., Oakland . Secretary C. W. Pangburu, 950 Wood st., Oakland, Collector C. E. Clark, 849 Madison st., Oakland . Receiver T. J. Roberts, 1006 Pine st	Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. 2d and Main sk. J. E. Miller, 107 N. Little st J. M. Parmley, 102 1st and Barbee sts. Secretary H. L. Wright, 15 N. Barbee st W. B. Lane, 202 Hill st J.M.Parmley, 102 1st and Barbee sts., Mag. Agent
Monday at 7:30 P. M.	J. M. Parmley, 102 1st and Barbee sts . Secretary
Frank Kimball, 957 Webster st, Oakland . Master	H. L. Wright, 15 N. Barbee st Collector
C. W. Pangburu, 950 Wood St., Oakland Collaston	J.M.Parmley 102 1st and Barbon sts., Mag. Agent
C. E. Clark, 849 Madison st., Oakland . Receiver	and the second of the second o
111 BECORATION. CLICATOR WAS A STREET AGENT	154. McKEEN; Chanute, Kansas.
Meets at Lincoln 84, and Yeaton ave., 18t Wed- uesday at 7:30 P.M. and 3d Sunday at 2 P.M. C. J. Bailey, 611 S. Wood 8t E. T. Sullivan, 116 DeKalb 8t Secretary Martin Murphy, 491 S. Robey 8t Collector C. E. Tillman, 301 W. Esth 8t Receiver Grant Lewis, 441 Ogden ave Magazine Agent	E. K. Brehl, Box 535 Secretary
E. T. Sullivan, 116 DeKeller	J. E. Flint, L. Box 207, Colony Collector
Martin Murphy, 491 S. Robey st	F. C. Hughes, Boy 247 Magazine Agent
C. E. Tillman, 301 W. 13th st Receiver	
Grant Lewis, 441 Ogden ave Magazine Agent	155. J. F. BINGHAM; New York. N. Y.
Meets in Jonas' Hall, 601 Austin st., every Tues-	Meets in Central Hall, 147 W. 320 St., 184 Mar-
day at 7 P. M. Robert Nicholson 319 Tanth at	H. A. Fountaine, 218 W. 67th st Master
G. A. Cook, 321 Sherman st	A. M. Greene, 331 E. 117th st Secretary
Gay at 7 P. M.  Robert Micholson, 319 Tenth st Master G. A. Cook, 321 Sherman st Secretary J.R. Norton, cor. Burlesson & Olive sts., Collector S.R. Williams, 939 Ave D Receiver E. D. Lemman, 417 N. Flores st, Magazine Agent	r D. W. Bell, 326 E. 66th st
E. D. Lemman, 417 V. Flamman,	L. G. Logan, 120 E. 89th st Magazine Agent
146. BAYOU CITY; Houston, Texas.	156. NECHES - Pelestina Toyer
146. BAYOU CITY; Houston, Texas.  Meets in Bell's Hall, 1st and 4th Mondays at 7:3 P.M., and 2d and 3d Mondays at 2 P.M.  Harry Hofman, 29 Hardy st	156. NECHES; Palestine. Texas.  Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 200
Harry Hofman 20 Hardy at 2 P.M.	P. M. Lee Delener
Harry Hofman, 22 Hardy st Master Thos. Ballard, Waverly and Terrysts, Secretary E. Wheeler, McKee st—Fithth Ward . Collector D. M. Moody, 101 Hardyst Receive A.W. Brown, McKeest—Fifth Ward.	P. M. Master Leo Delaney Secretary A. N. Orland Roy 951 Secretary
P. Wheeler, McKee st-Fithth Ward . Collector	r Leo Delantey y A. N. Oden, Box 951
A.W. Brown, McKee st-Fifth Ward	r A. O. Stelzel
Magazine Agen	A. W. Abele, Box 1011, Palestine, Tex. Magazine Agent
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<ol> <li>ECHO: Peru, Ind.</li> <li>Meets in Echo Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P.</li> <li>M., and 2d and 4th Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.</li> <li>H. Smith</li> </ol>	167. MOUNT HOOD; The Dalles, Oregon.  Meets in K. of P. Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Pichord Nauman Master
Master M. E. Whetzel, L. Box 111 Secretary F. L. Wade, Box 181 Collector Hector Loughran, Box 1023 Receiver G. M. Jackson Magazine Agent	Rects in K. of F. Hall, ist and 30 Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Richard Nauman Master Daniel Marshall Secretary W. W. Young Collector Mark Dashiell Receiver G. Letford Magnazine Agent
158. STANDARD: Detroit, Mich.	168. GUARD RAIL; North La Crosse, Wis.
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 47th and Monroe sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.  D. M. Sowle, 463 Dragoon ave Master J. B. McElroy, 404 Baker st Secretary Alex, Mortimer, 763 Cavalry ave . Collector Ed. Heidenrich, 124 Hastings st Receiver Alfred Schultz, 325–17th st Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 129 Rose st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. A. E. Ross, 1545 Loomis st. La Crosse Master J. E. Wells, Batavian Bank Build- ing, Room 15 Patrick MeBride, 521 Mill st
159. W. H. THOMAS; Nashville, Tenn.	F. M. Barker, 822 Rose st Magazine Agent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Church and High sts., every Monday at 9:30 A. M.	169. H. G. BROOKS; Hornellsville, N. Y.
P. O. Rickman, 1216 Martin st Master	Meets in Washington Hall every Sunday at 2:30
1. O. Rickman, 1216 Martin st	PM
W. C. McCombs 1402 W. Church st	J. L. Collins, 44 E. Main st
S. D. Pettit, 1212 S. Market st Magazine Agent	A. H. Spencer, 18 Elm st Collector
160. C. J. HEPBURN; Evansville, Ind.	A. H. Spencer, 18 Elm st Receiver C. M. Green, 26 Maple st Magazine Agent
Mark to the transfer of the second	
Meets III A. O. L. C. Hall, Third and Main Sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 9 A. M. W. H. Boleman, 114 William st	170. PRAIRIE; Huron, S. Dakota.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on 2d and 4th Sun-
R. T. Skinner, 1503 Walnut st Secretary	Meets in Odd Feriows Hair, on 2d and 4d Sundays at 3 P. M.   G. E. Briggs, 454 Idaho st
H. P. McLeish, 1010 Chestnut st Collector	G. E. Briggs, 454 Idaho st Master
R. T. Skinner, 1503 Walnut st., Magazine Agent	T. C. Lauters, 520 Utah st Collector
161. HERALD; Burlington, lowa.	Wm. Whalen, 272 Iowa st Receiver
Meets in Knights of Duchter Hall con 2d and	J. J. Conley Magazine Agent
Jefferson sis., every other Sunday at 2 P.M.  J.A. Richards, 1709 Orchard st. Master Lawis Beuthel, 318 N. 10th st. Secretary J.A. Richards, 1709 rOchard st. Collector Hawksworth, 203 Madison st. Receiver D. Hawksworth, 203 Madison st. Receiver	171. SUNBEAM; Truro, Nova Scotia.
A. Richards, 1709 Orchard st Master	Meets in Hall 1st Saturday and 4th Thursday.
J. A. Richards, 1709 rOchard st Collector	Jas. Richmond Secretary
J. D. Hawksworth, 203 Madison st Receiver	Wm. McLean Collector
. O. M. wen, 652 Columbia at . Magazine Agent	T. W. Hennessey, Box 167
162. PROSPECT; Elkhart, Ind.	172. F. G. LAWRENCE; Ottawa, Ontario.
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 905 Main st., 1st Sunday and every Wednesday.  D. F. Waguer, 236 Lefferson st	Meets alternate Sundays in Manchester Hall,
D. F. Wagner, 326 Jefferson st Master	Meets afternate sundays in Manchester Hair, corner Sparks and Wellington sts. Thos. Kane, 383 Nicholas st Herbert Stewart, 86 Queen st. West. Secretary T. M. Chapman, 95 Preston st . Collector A. G. Young, 76 Elm st . Receiver Jno. Dwyer, Hintonburg P. O. Magazine Agene
B. C. Ward, 608 Main st Collector	Herbert Stewart, 86 Queen st. West Secretary
Stephen Dusseau, 323 Jefferson st . Receiver	T. M. Chapman, 95 Preston st Confector
169 Providence R. 622 Indiana ave Mag. Agent	Jno. Dwyer, Hintonburg P. O Magazine Agent
	178 PACIFIC WINSLOW, APIZONS.
Meets in Masonic Hall every Friday at 7 P. M. Eugene Hartnett, 1215 E 2d ave Master 1. A. Frazier, 1123 E. 2d ave Secretary W. S. Wilson, 570 Texas st Collector W. H. Rice, 519 E. Sth ave Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M.
A. Frazier, 1123 E. 2d ave Secretary	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M. G. W. Greenwood . Master B. A. Workman . Secretary A. B. J. Piper . Collector W. C. Glover, Williams, Arizona . Receiver M. W. Dady . Magazine Agent
W. S. Wilson, 570 Texas st Collector W. H. Rice, 519 E 8th ave Receiver	A. B. J. Piper
W. H. Rice 519 E 8th ave Magazine Agent	M. W. Dady Magazine Agent
194. EEL RIVER; Butler, Ind.	174. HARRISBURG; Harrisburg, Pa.
Meets Tuesday nights in I. O. O. F. Hall, on	Meets cor. 3d and Cumberland sts, Sible's Hall, 2d
Broadway, F. F. Goodsite Moster	
Broadway, F. F. Goodsite Master C. E. Blair Secretary W. H. Tucker Collector David Plowe Receiver Zion Wiler Magazine Agent	S. G. Fulton, 173, and the tuesday at 1.30.1.31. S. G. Fulton, 173 N. 5th st
David Plowe Collector	R. J Seitz, 613 Harris st Collector
Zion Wiler	Wm. Blessing, 422 Riley st Receiver
"" AVDERT ANDREWS: Andrews, Ind.	st., Harrisburg, Pa Magazine Agent
"" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	175 TAVIAD. Nawark A
P. M.	Meets in O. R. C. Hall, 121/2 N. 2d st., every Wed-
W. Adams, Box 166. Secretary	nesday at 7 P. M.
M.   M.   M.   M.   M.   M.   M.   M.	Meets in O. R. C. Hall, 12½ N. 2d st., every Wednesday at 7 P. M. R. T. Coffman, 257 Race st. Master S. A. Boone, Berkey Place Secretary W. B. Stone, 76 Gay st. Collector Brad Toben, 228 Indiana ave Receiver Wm. Mossner, 27 Spencer st. Magazine Agent
M. Leedy Magazina Agent	W. B. Stone, 76 Gay st Collector
166. WM. HUGO; Huntington, Ind.	Wm. Mossner, 27 Spencer st Magazine Agent
Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st Monday at 2:30 P. M., and 3d Saturday at 7:30 P. M. M. Keller, Box 619 Master W. H. Willets Secretary Wm. Gemner Collector Alvin McEnderfer, Box 925 Receiver Heury Rice Magazine Agent	176. MAIN LINE; Chinton, Ill.
M., and 3d Saturday at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in Firemen's Hallevery Sunday at 2 P. M.
W. H. Willets	S. F. Burt
Wm. Geminer	S. J. McFail, Box 200 Collector
Henry Rice Receiver	Meets in Fremen's Hairevery Sinday at 2. 3.     S. F. Burt
	L. F. Kurt



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177. SUNSET; Marshall, Texas.  Meets in Firemen's Hall every Thursday at 7:40	187. LITTLE GIANT; Charleston, Ill.  Meets in Federation Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at
P M · I	Meets in Federation Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. Alanson Gardner Master
H. H. Edwards, Box 184 Secretary	W. F. Freeman Secretary
John Dwyer — Master H. H. Edwards, Box 184 — Secretary A. C. Nichols — Collector H. H. Edwards, Box 184 — Receiver H. H. Edwards, Box 184 — Magazine Agent	2 P. M., and 2d and 4th I tuesdays at 7.50 J. M.  Alanson Gardner
H. H. Edwards, Box 184 Magazine Agent	
178. SALT LAKE; Salt Lake City, Utah.	Moets in Michi Hall, cor. Western ave. and la- diana st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. E. R. Roderick, 1955 W. Superior st. Master C. H. Wheeler, 880% Fulton st. Secretary T. A. Ogden, 36 Artesian ave. Collecton L. L. Gay, 90 Sacramento ave. Receiver L. P. Smith, 644 Fulton st. Maguzine Agent
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 332 S. West Temple st., Tuesdays at 8 P. M. R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st Master E. L. Hankins, Progress Building Secretary G. C. Woodruff, 346 X. Third West st Receiver I. W. Mogarty Box 1691.	diana st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. E. R. Roderick, 1055 W. Superior st Master
R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st Master E. L. Hankins, Progress Building Secretary	C. H. Wheeler, 880% Fulton st Secretary
G. C. Woodruff, 346 N. Third West st. Collector G. H. Brown, 166 S. Third West st Receiver	L. L. Gay, 90 Sacramento ave Receiver
J. E. McCarty, Box 1693 Magazine Agent	L. P. Smith, 644 Futton st Magazine Agent
179. BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.	189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine
Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.	Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine sts., Green Bay, 2d and 4th Sundays.
Jas. Sherer	Martin Sheehy
Jas, Sherer Collector	A. O. Smith, 533 Jefferson St., Green Bay
Jas. Sherer Master J. K. Robinson, 718 H. st Secretary Jas. Sherer Collector J. K. Robinson, 718 H st Receiver Jas. Sherer Magnaine Agent	Bay
180. THREE STATES; Calro, Ill.	190. FERGUSON: Mitchell, S. Dakota.
Meets cor. 12th st. and Washington ave., 1st and 3d Saturday evenings.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2
M. J. Kiley, 692 Jefferson ave Master Wm. O'Connell, 2017 Poplar st. Sceretary G. H. Shaw, 2907 Commercial ave Collector M. J. Kiley, 692 Jefferson ave Receiver Wm. O'Loughlin, 511 11th st. Magazine Agent	P. M.
G. H. Shaw, 2007 Commercial ave Collector	
Wm. O'Loughlin, 511 11th st Magazine Agent	C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa ('ollector C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa
181. WELLINGTON; Palmerston, Ontario.	191. CUSTER; Livingston, Montans.
Meets in Odd Fellows Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in Thompson's Hall every Wednesday as
Jas. Nicholson, Box 21 Master W. J. Nicoll	
Alex. Dunbar	Henry McCue, L. Box 310 Secretal) Walter Jellison
Als. Nicholson, Box 21   Master W. J. Nicholson, Box 21   Secretary Alex. Dunbar   Collector Jas. Nicholson, Box 21   Receiver Alex. Edmiston   Magazine Agent	Royal Huxton, Bozeman Master Henry McCne, L. Box 310 Sceretary Walter Jellison Collector A. M. Getchell Receive R. B. Kelley Maguzine Agent
182. MAGIC CITY; Roanoke, Va.	100 MT TACOMA . Tocome Wash.
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Salem ave and Jefferson st., 2d and 3d Sundays at 9 A. M.	Mosts in Dunish Brotherhood Hall, Cor. East D.
W. J. Smith, 625 Third ave. N. W Master W. R. Thrasher, 625 Third ave. N. W	W. W. Thompson, 218 S. 26th st Master
E. S. Vaughu, 813 First ave. N. W Collector	Jno. Cartwright, 405 Puyallup ave Secretary J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave Collector
Jefferson St., 2d and 3d Sinidays at 9 A. M. W. J. Smith, 625 Third ave. N. W Master W. R. Thrasher, 625 Third ave. N. W Secretary E. S. Vaughn, 813 First ave. N. W Collector W. R. Thrasher, 625 Third ave. N. W Receiver D. Ledgenwood, 1181 1st ave. N. W Mag. Agent	W. W. Thompson, 218 S. 26th st. Jno. Cartwright, 405 Puyallup ave Secretar; J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave Collector W. E. Wheeler, Box 1088 Receiver J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave Magazine Agent
188. LAKE SHORE; Collinwood, Ohio.	Orogan
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in Ross' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
Wm. Jayred Master W. H. Cross Secretary L. H. Pickard Collector H. I. Miller Collector	Jno. Valeke, Box 287 Secretary
L. H. Pickard Collector	C. E. McBride, Box 287
H. I. Miller Receiver N. C. Beard Magazine Agent	C. E. McBride, Box 287 Magazine Agent
184. LIMA; Lima, Ohio.	194. BONANZA; Missoula, Montana.  Meets in K. of P. Hall 1st and 3d Mondays at
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in Irish Hall. F. H. Fink	
F. H. Fink M. R. Lacy, 760 W. Wayne st M. R. Lacy, 760 W. Wayne st Sceretary A. L. Wyatt, 747 S. Elizabeth st Collector Laurence Giebel, 121 Circular st Receiver P. Meehnu, 444 Elizabeth st Magnetic	7.3   Burke, Box 335   Master
Laurence Giebel. 121 Circular st . Receiver P. Mechan, 444 Elizabeth st Magazine Agent	L. D. Sterne, Box 395
185. FIDELITY; Delphos, Ohio.	Chas. Mase, Box, 395 Magazine Agent
	195. RE-ECHO; Montpelier, Idaho. Meets in Montpelier Hall Fridays at 7:30 P. M. Master
A. T. Hogarth, Box 153 Master C. L. Young, Box 341	C. C. Hammond
Isaac Powell	T. A. Astle
Meets in Beyer's Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M.           A. T. Hogarth, Box 153         Master           C. L. Young, Box 341         Secretary           Isaac Powell         Collector           J. F. McGee, Box 296         Receiver           P. H. Cowdin, Box 236         Magazine Agent	Meets in Montpelier Hall Fridays at 7:30 P.  Master C. C. Hammond Secretary T. A. Astle Secretary Edw. Singent Receiver L. H. Lubben Magazine Agent John Hale Magazine Agent
186. CHAMBERLAIN: Chicago, III	
Meets in Walther's Hall, 3934 State st., 1st and 3d Sundays of each month	196. CLOUD CITY; Leadville, Colo.   Moets in B. of I. F. Hall, 125 E. Sixth st., every
J. M. Nolan, 3927 Dearborn st Master	H. W. Smith, L. Box 607
W. H. E. Green, 3741 La Salle st Collector	J. E. Kavanaugh, 125 E. 11th st
Meets in Walther's Hall, 3034 State st., 1st and 3d Sundays of each month. J. M. Nolan, 3927 Dearborn st. Master Jas. Manning, 711 W. 47th st. Secretary W. H. E. Green, 3741 La Salle st. Collector Jas. Everitt 4219 School st. Receive J. W. Rogers, 440 Root st. Magazine Agen	H. C. Newell, 211 E. 11th st Received
- Magazine Agen	ii. 5. chirti, ooc rophur st



	7	MAGAZINE. 69
	10° DIVINOSE -	09
M.S.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall James P.	207. LOYAL; Meadville, Pa.
3.4177	Sunday at 9 A. M., and 3d Sunday at 1.00 B.	st Meets in Corinthian Plack or w
-	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Law's Building, I. Sunday at 9 A. M. and 3d Sunday at 1:30 P. M. Jas. Bailey, Box 14 Mast. C. P. Ingmundson, Box 44 Secretar J. A. Pulford, Box 375 Collect J. H. Pulford, Box 375 Magazine Age; S. A. McCormac, Box 300 Magazine Age; 188, MAPLE CITY, Norwalk, Ohio.	Meets in Corinthian Block, 912 Water st., every Wednesday evening.
1.7	LA Pulford Day 14 Secretar	F. C. Stebbins, 257 North st
	J. H. Pulford, Box 275	or G. T. Petton 271 Nature st Secretary
747.	S. A. McCormac, Box 309 Receive	G. A. Oster, 347 Poplar at Collector
	198. MAPLE CITY; Norwalk, Ohio.	E. L. First 269 Walnut st
5 V		
F.M.	w. W. Drury, 112 Hester st. Maste Theo, F. Welsh, 49 Newton st. Secretar E. C. Somers, 44 Pleasant st. Collecto W. Y. Dennis, 31 W. Seminary st. Receive J. S. Sargent Magazine Agen	- Jusquenanna, Pa.
	E. C. Somers 44 Discreton st Secretar	Meets in Doran's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Daniel Creegan, Box 291
1.1	W. Y. Dennis, 31 W. Sominary at Collecto	r C. W. Anderson, Box 337
	J. S. Sargent	C W Anderson D Collector
411	AAHONING · Vounguta	I Hogan B- cos
	Meets in B. of R. B. Hall, over First Nationa Bank, 21 Federal st., 2d Sunday afternoon and 4th Thursday evening.	209. SARATOGA, Watter Magazine Agent
• =	ath Thursderal st., 2d Sunday afternoon and	Martin T. T.
i	4th Thursday evening. D. Heinselman, 212 He.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hafl, 3d story Old National Bank building, alternate Sundays at 2:30 P. M. J. W. Farrar, Box 351
4.1	R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange et	T W E Hate Sundays at 9-20 D M
	R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st Collector	Wm. J. Rivers, Box 6 Secretary
	M. J. Welch 95 Description at Receiver	Walter Johnson Poy 50 Collecter
	4.0 Thursday evening. D. Heinselman, 313 Henrietta st. Master R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st. Secretary R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st. Collector M. Hailby, 542 Henrietta st. Receiver M. J. Welch, 25 Darrow st. Magazine Agent 200, FAITH; Meriden, Miss.	G. W. Graham, Box 361
I .	Moote in Ta	Wm. J. Rivers. Box 361 Master Wm. J. Rivers. Box 6 Master J. H. Nelson, Box 151 Secretary Walter Johnson, Box 59 Collecter G. W. Graham, Box 361 Magazine Agent 210. 18-K; Schenectady, N. Y.
	Meets in Engineers' Hall every Thursday even- ing at 7:30 P. M. J. L. Stutz 807 Twenty-first ave	
2.		
5	W. A. Connors. 807 Twenty-first ave	C. F. Droms, Box. 497, Schenectady, N. Y., Master Homer Eygner, Box 497, Schenectady, Secretary J. W. Vrooman, Box 497, Schenectady, Collector J. E. VanVranken, Box 497, Receiver Wm. Hogan, 429 Hamilton st., Magney
+ 11	S. F. Baker, 400 F., 3722 Fifth st Collector	Homer Eygner, Box 497, Schenectady, N. 1., Master
	B. J. Mitchell, 5th st. and 2724 Receiver	J. E. Van Vrankov Box 497, Schenectady, Collector
	201. FRIENDLY HAND; Jackson, Tenn.	Wm. Hogan, 429 Hamilton st Magazine Agent
		211. ONOKO; South Easton, Pa.
	sts., every Thursday evening	Meets in Branch II-11
	J. C. Lindson, M. & O. Shops Master	Meets in Bragg's Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M.
1	L. C. Payne Box 182 Secretary	Wm. Gauseline, 1056 Butler st Faston Most
	J. T. Gaffaney, M. & O. Shope Collector	L. McKee, 209 S. 5th st., Easton Secretary
	L. Merrett, 503 ('hester st., Magazina Agant	A. J. Mickley 725 Populate st Collector
	Meets in I. A. of M. Hall, cor. Main and Market sts., every Thursday evening.  Wm. Quitan, M. & O. Shops Master L. C. Payne, Box 182 Secretary L. C. Payne, Box 182 Cellector J. T. Gaffaney, M. & O. Shops Receiver L. E. Merrett, 503 C hester st Magazine Agent 202. SCIOTO; Chillcothe, O.	3 P. M. Wm. Gauseline, 1056 Butler st., Easton Master C. L. McKee, 209 S. 5th st., Easton Secretary J. S. Smith, 912 Wilstebarre st Collector A. J. Mickley, 725 Berwick st Receiver W. Gauseline, 1056 Butler st. Easton, Mag. Agent 212. EMPIRE - Watertown Mag. Agent
	Meets in Clough's Hall 1st ond 3d Sunday at 2 P. M. D. C. Green, E. Second st E. B. Ward W. H. Cutter, 272 E. Main st Collector J. W. Rumpf, 213 N. Hirn st Magazine Agent 203, GARFIELD, Garrett, Ind. Meets in Cloudy Sunday at 2 P. M. Magazine Agent Meets in G. A. R. Hall grow Sunday Meets in G. A. R. Hall grow Sunday Sunday P. M. Meets in G. A. R. Hall grow Sunday Meets in G. A. R. Hall grow Sunday P. M. Meets in G. A. R. Hall grow Sunday Meets in G. A. R. Hall grow Sunday P. M.	212. EMPIRE; Watertown, N. Y.
	D. C. Green E. C.	
	E. B. Ward Master	Meets in Good Templars' Hall 2d and 4th Sun- days.
	W. H. Cutter, 272 E. Main st Secretary	T. H. Lynch, 101 Factory st Master
	J. W. Russon, 2.4 E. 4th st	V. C. Bookha, 21 G. Arsenal st Secretary
	203. GAPPINT P. C. Magazine Agent	F. C. Nichols, 12 Poplar et Collector
	203. GARFIELD, Garrett, Ind.	days. T. H. Lynch, 101 Factory st. Master Willis Graham, 87½ Arsenal st. Secretary V. C. Bockus, 21 Cross st. Collector F. C. Nichols, 12 Poplar st. Receiver E. N. Kenyon, 112 Arsenal st. Magazine Agent
	Mects in G. A. R. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M.   D. P. Olden, Box 164   Master   S. T. Leek, Box 74   Secretary   G. E. Campbell, Box 193   Collector   J. E. Mailon, Box 205   Magazine Agent   COTTON BELT: Janesbore   Magazine Agent	213. WEST SHORE; Syracuse, N. Y.
	S. T. Leek, Box 74	
	C. E. Campbell, Box 193 Secretary	days. C. E. Blanchard, 142 Oak st Master M. J. Melroy, 140 Oak st
	J. E. Manion Box 196 Receiver	C. E. Blanchard, 142 Oak st Master
:	204. COTTON Prop Magazine Agent	C. W. Prime, 339 Flm et
	Magazine Agent Meets in K of P. Mallacoro, Ark.	M. J. Melroy, 140 Oak st Master C. W. Prime, 339 Elm st Collector Edward Davis, 140 Oak st Receiver Jno. Sullivan, 103 Henderson et Receiver
	2 P. M. H. S. Ferguson, Box 183 Master C. P. Bond, Box 258 Secretary C. P. Bond, Box 258 Collector C. W. Grigsbay Magazine Agent Meets in Collector Meets of THE WEST: Topeks, Kan	214. ORIOLE; Baltimore, Md.
	C. P. Bond, Box 258 Master	Meets in Beruyn Hall, on 1st st., 2d and 4th Sun-
	A. A. Goin Collector	Meets in Beruyn Hall, on 1st st., 2d and 4th Sundays. W. T. Wilson, 411 W. Fifth st
	C. W. Grigsbay Reciver	T. C. Lambdan, 1960 Valle St Master
2	65. FLOWER OF THE Magazine Agent	A. F. Gibbons, 403 W Fifth et
	65. FLOWER OF THE WEST; Topeka, Kan.  Meets in A. O.U. W. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at  2 P. M.  Christ, McGinnia	G. C. Yengy, 448 Federal st Collector
	2 P. M. Green, Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at	J. W. Berthold, 732 E. Biddle st., Magazine Agent
	2 P. M. Chair, 2d and 4th Sundays at Christ, McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st Master Olmstead Hollister, 630 Jefferson st Secretary Christ, McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st Collector J. L. Spalding, 310 Hancock st . Magazine Agent	15. EAST ALBANY; East Albany, N. Y.
	E. H. Powell 1991	Meets in A O U W Hell od
	Christ, McGinnis, 392 Joffenson Collector	
	J. L. Spalding, 310 Hancock st. Magazine Agent  6. FORT PICKERING.	at 2 P. M. J. W. Reed, 61 Pine st
20		D. F. Teeling, 21 Broadway, Bath-on-
	18. FORT PICKERING; Memphis, Tenn.  Meets in Miller's Hall, cor. 5th and Jackson sts., 18t, 3d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d Tuesday at 8 P. M.  A. Weatherall, K. C. M. & B. round house.	W. A. Buckbee, 54 Pine st
	Tuesdays at 7:20 P. M. Tuesdays at 7:20 P. M.	C. J. Wriker, 21 Glenn st., Greenbush , Receiver
	W. A. Wouthows H. M.	Magazine Agent
	house house 21	16. LYON PROOF, Variation of
	D. L. Forsyth, 471% Georgia st	C. H. Ganley
	L. Forsyth, 471½ Georgia st Secretary Feter Eich, 899 Main st Secretary D. L. Forsyth, 471½ Georgia st Receiver J. A. Murray, 64 Virginia ave Magazine Agent	C. T. Hinchey Master
	J. A. Murray c. 13 Georgia st	Geo. Kennedy Collector
	Magazine Agent	W. M. Devine 44 Poyford at
	· 1	C. H. Ganley Master C. T. Hinchey Secretary Geo. Kennedy Collector E. G. Bickert Receiver W. M. Devine, 44 Rexford st Magazine Agent

217. HEADLIGHT; Brazil, Ind.	228. ACME; Scranton, Pa.
Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday after-	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, No. 332 Lackawanna avelst and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. R. S. Gillinghun, 128 Tenth St
noons. E. P. Collins Master J. N. Miller Secretary Thos. Gribble Collector J. M. Brown, Box 10 Receiver Elza Ax Magazine Agent	1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
E. P. Collins Master	W. W. Frathingham, 213 Monroe ave. Secretary
Thos Gribble	A. J. Thomas, 317 S. Hyde Park ave Collector
J. M. Brown, Box 10 Receiver	E. H. Beldon, 305 Forest st Receiver
Elza Ax Magazine Agent	W.H. Brutzman 525 Frankin ave. Magazine age
218. PIKE'S PEAK; Colorado City, Colo.	229. RICKARD; Utica, N. Y.
Meets every Sunday at 12:30 P. M.	Meets in Post Bacon Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
Richard Griffith, Box 263 Secretary	J. J. Quirk, 155 Catherine st Master
Jos. McIutyre Collector	C. A. Pease, 721, Whitesboro st Secretary
Meets every sunday at 12:30 F. M. Geo. Hopkins	J. A. Weigand, 32 Hubbell 81 Conector
oto SWOKY CITY, Alloghour Pa	J. J. Quirk, 155 Catherine st Master C.A. Pense, 722 White-boro st Scretary J.A. Weigand, 32 Hubbell st Collector C.A. Pense, 722 White-boro st Receiver G. H. Bowman, Decribeld Magazine Agen
219. SMOKY CITY; Allegheny, Pa.  Meets cor. Bidwell_ and Pennsylvania aves.,	280. ALBANY CITY; Albany, N. Y.
Meets cor. Britwell and Felinsylvania aves., Monday at 230 P. M. H. B. Shaffer, 307 Allepheny ave Master H. W. Robb, 191 Juniatus t Secretary Jno. Frost, 6 New Superior st Collector H. E. Vogan, 209 Allepheny ave Receiver E. F. McCartty, 2 Refuge st Magazine Agent	Mr. A. S. Alexandre H. H. Chi Clinton are carber
H. B. Shaffer, 307 Allegheny ave Master	Quall St., Ist and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. G. W. Gilkerson, 485 First st. Master G. M. Jeffers, 36 Ontario 8t. Secretary Courtland Maher, 11 Prospect ave. Collector G. M. Jeffers, 36 Ontario st. Receiver A. H. Vincent, 15 Hunter ave. Magazine Azent
H. W. Robb, 191 Juniata st Secretary	G. W. Gilkerson, 485 First st Secretary
H. E. Vogan, 269 Allegheny ave Receiver	Courtland Maher, 11 Prospect ave Collector
E. F. McCarty, 2 Refuge st Magazine Agent	G. M. Jeffers, 36 Ontario st Receiver
220. PROVIDENT; Sunbury, Pa. Meets in Masonie Hall, Third st., 1st and 3d Sun-	A. H. Vincent, 15 Hunter ave . Magazine Agent
	281. DELAWAKE; Wilmington, Del.
days at 1 P. M. J. F. Walls	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. 3d and Market sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
Master   Master   W. E. May, Box 212   Secretary   J. B. Cawley   Collector   C. C. Bowen   Receiver   W. E. May, Box 212   Magazine Agent   Magazine Agent   Magazine   Master   M	G. F. Fagan, 407 S. Jackson st
J. B. Cawley Collector	G. H. Larimore, 1019 Poplar st Secretary
W. E. May. Box 212 Magazine Agent	G. H. Larimore, 1019 Poplar st Collector
221. HURON; Point Edward, Ontario.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays at	W.J.Johnson cor, Cedar and Anchorage sts Receiver
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays at	sts
8 P. M. Jos. Lester	282. LUCKY THOUGHT, Middletown, N. Y.
Jos. Lester Master Wm. Shortman, Box 59 Secretary Donald Campbell Collector Chas. Wilkie Receiver Thos. Bothwell, Jr Magazine Agent	Meets in A. O. H. Hall 2d Monday and 4th Wednesday nights.
Donald Campbell Collector	Wednesday nights.
Thos. Bothwell, Jr Magazine Agent	M. J. Kerrigan, cor. Wisner ave, and North st
222. WEBSTER; Fort Dodge, Iowa. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.	They lindy our Driven and Catture at Secretary
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.	Jno. Dunham, Wickham ave Collector Jno. O'Farrell, 302 North st Receiver
Jos. Kelly	C. Vandermark, Wickham ave . Magazine Agent
Frank Evans, Box 481 Collector	900 GIAD TININGS. Manatan Nam Bennswick.
Jos. Kelly Master O. G. Anderson, Box 49 Secretary Frank Evans, Box 481 Collector C. E. Snook Receiver C. L. Carter Magazine Agent	233. GLAD TIDINGS; Moneton, New Brunswick.  Moets in Victoria Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays, John Stewart, Jr., Box 376 Master H. S. Cutten Control Control Frank Gilbson Collector Harry Snider, Box 376 Receiver G. W. Speer Magazine Agent
200 DOTTAWATTOWIP Innetter City V.	John Stewart, Jr., Box 376 Master
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall Sundays at 2 P. M.	II. S. Cutten Secretary
W. A. Easterday, Box 555	Harry Snider, Box 376 Receiver
J. M. Muuroe	G. W. Speer Magazine Agent
223. POTTAWATTOMIE; Junction City, Kan.  Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall Sundays at 2 P. M. W. A. Easterday, Box 555 Master H. A. Edwards Secretary J. M. Munroe Collector W. A. Easterday, Box 555 Receiver H. W. Warrington, L. Box 555 Magazine Azent	234. NORTH BAY; North Bay, Ontario.
H. W. Warrington, L. Box 555 . Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays
224. T. C. BOORN, St. Cloud, Minn.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Wm. McCren. Master J. A. Lynch, Box 58 Secretary John Lyons Collector John Clemenson, Box 11 Receiver Juo, McHyenna Magazine Ageal
and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.	J. A. Lynch, Box 58
E. J. Farrell, 212 Tenth ave N Master	John Clemenson, Box 11 Receivet
C. C. Lordon, Box 248	Juo, McIlvenna Magazine Agen
224. T. C. BOORN, St. Cloud, Minn.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d Sunday at 2 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. E. J. Farrell, 212 Tenth ave N. Masster II. B. Harding, 317 Thirteenth ave N. Secretary C. C. Jordan, Box 248 Collector Walter Bach, Box 159 Receiver J. W. Uptygrove, Box 4:32 Magazine Agent 295. SUPERIOR Fort William Wednesday.	235. THREE BROTHERS; Pittsburg, Pa.
J. W. Uptygrove, Box 432 Magazine Agent	Meets in Welsh Bros. Hall, cor. 26th st and
225. SUPERIOR, Fort William West, Ontario.	Penn, ave., alternate Sundays at 2 P. M.
I. N. Maxwell	E A Hazlett 2005 Ponn ave Secretary
W. T. Reid Secretary	O. J. Werle, 4733 Laurel ave Collector
M. A. Bryant Collector	Meets in Welsh Bros. Hall, cor. 20th stand- Penn, ave., alternate Sundays at 2 P. Master John Beswick, 3045 Penn ave. Secretary G. J. Werle, 4783 Laurel ave. Collector C. G. Parshall, 3165 Penn ave. Receiver Magazine Agent
225. SUPERIOR, Fort William West, Outarlo.  Meets in Smith's Hall every Monday night.  I. N. Maxwell Master W. T. Reid Secretary M. A. Bryant Collector Joseph Fregeau, Fort William East Receiver John Whitehurst, Fort William, Magazine Agent	Magazine asset
226. MAGNOLIA: Ennis, Texas.	
226. MAGNOLIA; Ennis, Texas.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Wednesdays. 2d at 1 P. M. and 4th at 2 P. M.  John Barry, H. & T. C. Shors.	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Saturday at 7:30
John Barry, H. & T. C. Shows	M. F. Vanstravern
W. M. Nichol, L. Box 136 Secretary	T. E. Cobbs : Secretary
W. M. Niehol, L. Bury 189	D. L. Eubank Receive
2d at 1 P. M. and 4th at 2 P. M. John Barry, H. & T. C. Shops Master W. M. Nichol, L. Box 136 Secretary John Barry, H. & T. C. Shops Collector W. M. Nichol, L. Box 136 Receiver G. D. K. Redmon, H. & T. C. Shops Mag. Agent	P. M.   Masoria   Master
G. D. K. Redmon, H. & T. C. Shops . Mag. Agent 227. MAGNET; Binghamton, N. Y. Meets in Mudge Hall, cor. Eldredge and Che- mango sts., 2d and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. R. C. Rothrock, 11 Emmett st. Master J. D. Pritchard, 25 Eldredge st. Secretary R. C. Rothrock, 11 Emmett st. Collector Theo. Haskins, 25 Frederick st. Receiver II. I. Eldridge Magazine Agent	287. CENTRAL PARK; Central Park, Ill.
Meets in Mudge Hall, cor. Eldredge and Che-	Meets in Tilton School Hall 1st and 3d Sunday
R. C. Rothrock, 11 Emmett st	Thaddens, Chew, 4104 Carroll ave Mastel E. H. Brown, 119 S. Green st., Chicago, Secretary
J. D. Pritchard, 33 Eldredge st Secretary	David Leavitt Collector
Theo Haskins 25 Frederick Collector	David Leavitt Thaddeus Chew, 4104 Carroll ave Receiver G. J. Rowbottom, 211 Harding ave.
H. L. Eldridge	G. J. Rowbottom, 211 Harding ave Chicago
	Chicago

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	TI TEMEN S MAGAZINE.
238. PLAIN CITY; Paducah, Ky.	
Meets in Rogers' Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. N. Lloyd Grimes, 1301 Broadway Mast J. W. Twyman, 1025 Broadway Secretar J. W. Brust, 1023 Broadway Collected J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Magazine Ager J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Magazine Ager 239. BUCKETE; Delaware, Ohlo.	248. WESTERN RESERVE; Ashtabula, Ohio.
Lloyd Grimes, 1301 Broadway Most	M. Meets in K. of H. Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays at
J. W. Twyman, 1025 Broadway Secretar	Meets in K. of H. Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays at 730 P. M. C. D. Weitsell, Box 328 Master H. S. Redhead, Box 226 Secretary William Weitsell, Box 328 Collector James Courts, West st. Receiver W. L. Davis, Box 438 Magazine Agent 4 249. CALUMET; South Chicago, Ill.
J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Collecto	or H. S. Redhead, Box 226 Master
J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway . Magazine Agos	William Weitsell, Box 328 Collector
239. BUCKEYE; Delaware, Ohlo.	James Coutts, West st Receiver
Meets in Firemen's Hall, 51 N. Lake st., 2d an 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.	940 CATTIMEN O Magazine Agent
4th Sundays at 1 P. M.	d 249. CALUMET; South Chicago, III.
II. A. Briner, 90 F. William st. Secretar W. F. Ferris, 173 E. Central ave. Collecto Ed. Baker, 79 Mill st., Cincinnati Receive Jao, Ackley, cor, Lewis and Receive	Meets in Eigerman's Hall, cor. Commercial and South Chicago aves 2d and the Sanda and
W. F. Ferris, 173 E. Central avo	to be a second and an engages of year
Ed. Baker, 79 Mill st., Cincinnati Receive	Wm. Muldoon, L. Box 17 Master
Jno. Ackley, cor. Lewis and	P. F. Rough J. Box 77 Secretary
William sts Magazine Agen 240. GILBERT; Jackson, Miss.	t H. A. Purvis, L. Box 17 Collector
Meets in Engineers: Halls, cor. Jackson and Mai sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Mondays at 2:30 P. M. E. J. Coy, cor. Pleasant st, and Grove are	250. GOLDEN LINK; Wilkesbarre, Pa.
and 4th Mondays at 2:30 P. M., and 20	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, S. Main st., 1st and 3d
E. J. Coy, cor. Pleasant st. and Grove ave., Master M. A. Henry, 327 Opagry st	Sundays at 2 P. M.
M. A. Henry, 237 Quarry st Secretary Henry Mosher, 214 E. Pearl st Collector M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st Receiver F. K. Perrine, 166 Pringle ave . Magazine Agent 241. LAKE ERIE: Buffalo N.	FI FO Halland A.E. TRINGS TO THE TEXT OF MASSIER
M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st Collector	E. O. Hale, Kingston Collector
P. K. Perrine, 106 Pringle ave . Magazine Agent	C. H. Lamon, Box 52, Kingston Receiver
241. LAKE ERIE; Buffalo, N. Y.	E. O. Hale, Kingston C. H. Lamon, Box 52, Kingston C. H. Lamon, Box 52, Kingston J. W. Deets, Forty Fort LEHIGH: Manch Chank, B.  251, LEHIGH: Manch Chank, B.
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 421 S. Division st., alternate Fridays at 7:30 P. M. J. W. Jacobs, 310 N. Division st. Master F. C. Loomis, 120 N. Ogden st., E. Buffalo, Secretary F. W. Springweiler, 145 Monroe st. Collector	251. LEHIGH; Mauch Chunk, Pa.
J. W. Jacobs 340 V. Division at	Meets in Stahl's Hall, Upper Mauch Chunk, 1st and 3d Sundays.
F.C.Loomis, 126 N.Ogden st. E. Ruffulo Source	Lafayette Wildoner, L. Box 365
I. H. Crossneweiler, 145 Monroe st Collector	N. E. Reinert, L. Box 324 Secretary
P. W. Springweiler, 143 Monroe st. Collector I. H. Crossman, 500 Swan st. Receiver J. I. Barker, 489 Swan st. Magazine Agent	Charles Roberts, L. Box 365 Collector Wm. Spencer, Box 365 Magazine Agent
242. LIBERTY: Elmira X V	Wm. Spencer, Box 365 Vagazing Agent
Meets in Red Men's Hall 1st and 2d Sandana at a	1 252. COLUMBIA : Columbia D.
P. M. Robt, Pearce, 71115 Lake 81 Master W. D. Baldwin, 907 Luke 81 Secretary W. O. Smith Lake 81 Secretary F. H. Morgan, 1507 Lake 81 Receiver M. Donahue, 409 Fulton 81 Magazine Agent 243. J. H. SELBY, Texarkana, Texas.	I Meets in Fendrich's Hall at a record
W. D. Baldwin ar Lake st Master	at 7:30 P. M.
W. O. Smith, Lake st Secretary	at 7:20 P. M. W. A. Glosser, 446 Chestnut st
M. Donahan, 1507 Lake st	Jos. Dennison, 616 Chartens
243. J. H. SELRY: Toront Magazine Agent	M. M. Hinkle, 711 Walnut st Collector
Meets in B. of J. F. Hall of Texas.	M. M. Hinkle, 711 Walnut st
243. J. H. SELBY: Texarkana, Texas.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Ohio Block, 1st and 3d Fridays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Wednes-	1 -99. TREATURE TREMION, N. J.
days at 9 A. M. Geo. Dushormark P. A. M. Geo. Dushormark P.	Meets in Stradling Building, 131 N. Green st. 1st
Geo, Desborough, Box 2 W. F. Rowe, Box 210, Texarkama, Ark Secretary Wm. Bradfield, Texarkama, Ark Collector C. J. Neef, Box 64, Texarkama, Ark Receiver J. S. Evans Magazine Agent	and 3d Sundays of each month.
Wm. Bradfield, Texarkana, Ark Secretary	Robert Stackhouse, 721 S. Broad et Santana
J. S. Evans	T. H. Decator, 79 Southard st Collector
J. S. Evans Magazine Agent  1. S. Evans Magazine Agent	nind 2d Sundays of each month.  T. J. Berrien, 22s Foarl 8t
244. T. P. O'ROURKE; Chicago, III.  Meets in Schwerdths' Hall, 14th and Jefferson sts, 1st Thursday at 8 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2-30 P. M.	M. J. She'ly, 405 Monmouth st Mag. Agent
818, 1st Thursday at 8 P. M., and 3d Sunday at	254. CLIMAX: Missouri Valley, Iowa.
2:30 P. M. P. C. Winn, 5:30 S. Robey st. Master Jno. O'Malley, 166 W. 18th st. Secretary Jno. Larkin, 110 Newberry ave Collector E. J. Lynch, 5:30 S. Robey st. Receiver B. E. Ament, 268t Thirty-eighth st., Brighton Park, Chicago Magazine Agent Meets in Fig. Savannah, Ga.	Meets in Masonie Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 750 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 P. M. J. D. McKinney Master Frank Meetingis Pay 750
Jno. O'Malley, 166 W. 18th st Master	J. D. McKinney Macton
Collector	Frank McGinnis, Box 712 Secretary
B. E. Ament 2002 R. Robey St	D. J. Kennedy Collector
Brighton Park, Chicago Magazina ta	J. D. McKinney Muster Frank Mediunis, Box 712 Secretary George Thompson Collector D. J. Kennedy Receiver C. H. Shinkle Magnizhe Agent
245. GEORGIA; Savannah, Ga	255. CANAL CITY; Arkansas City, Kan.
245. GEORGIA; Savannah, Ga.  Meets in Firemen's Hail, Sorrell Building, cor. of Bull and Buy sts., every Thursday at 7:30 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M. (L. Kempf, 44. Sims 8) M. J. Barrett, 193 Clariton 8) M. J. Barrett, 193 Clariton 8) M. J. Barrett, 193 Clariton 8) Adam Hutton, 271 Bull 8) Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent	Meets in Old Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Wednes- day nights
M., and 3d Sunday at 2024 P. Thursday at 7:30 P.	day nights,
G. L. Kempi, 44 Sims st	Edw. Gleason, 1216 S. K st Master
M. J. Stells, 209 Perry st Secretary	Andrew Craire
Fleming Goolsby of M. Collector	S. S. Small, 1005 S. 1st st. Collector
Adam Hutton, 271 Bull st Mayaria	day nights, 1216 S. K. st
246. MACON; Macon. Ga.	
T. E. Jordan, & W. depot every Sunday.	
W. H. Loffey, 866 Third at Master	Edward Conahan
R. J. Jones, 1427 Third st Secretary	J. R. Chark
W. F. Calling Gordon st	A. E. Harvey
Adam Hutton, 271 Bull 8t	Meets in Slater's Hall, every Sunday at 250 P.M. Edward Conahan . Master Jos. Ebers . Secretary J. B. Clark . Collector A. E. Harvey . Receiver E. R. Egan, Pine Grove . Magazine Agent D. E. T. Composition of the Compositio
W. E. Callaway Magazine Agent KENNESAW; Atlanta, Ga. Magazine Agent Meets in Red Meu's Hall, 6½ W. Mitchell st., every Sunday at 2 P. M. W. F. Hetzel, 192 Forsyth st. Master J. S. Ellis, 256 McDaniel st. Secretary W. A. Woolbright, 99 Walton st. Cellector G. W. Manning, 39 W. Simpson st. Receiver J. M. Baird, 226 Marietta st. Magazine Agent	257. KIT CARSON; Raton, New Mexico.
every Sunday at 2 P. M. Mitchell st.,	Meets in Engineers' Hall, First St. avore Son
J. S. Fillie 95 Forsyth st.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, First st., every Sunday at 2 P. M.
W. A. Woolbright on W. A. Secretary	day at 2 P. M. M. K. Oldham Master Ray Harvey Secretary A. E. Met'redy Collector Thos. Courtney Receiver A. G. Stookett Magazine Wood
G. W. Manning, 339 W. Simpson at Cellector	A. E. McCredy Secretary
. Magazine Agent	Thos, Courtney
- ingette	A. G. CHREKULL Magazine Aman

258. RENO; Nickerson, Kan.	268. CLIFTON HIGHTS; New Albany, Ind.
Meets in K. of P. Hall, over Eagle Drug Store.	Meets in Hadden's Hall, oor. State and Market sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. C. T. Dillard, Box 74
Meets in K. of P. Hall, over Eagle Drug Store, every Thursday at 2:30 P. M.	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
every Intersacy at 2.50 F.M.  J. D. Fox	C. T. Dillard, Box 74 Master
I. M. Hill Collector	R R Rorboo Collector
O. N. Newland Receiver	Louis Barbee, 80 W. 2d st Receiver
E. S. Gilbert, Box 468 Magazine Agent	A. A. Lister, 210 E. Eighth st Magazine Agent
259. D. J. CHASE; Ashland, Wis.	209. U. A.; Cincinnati, Unio.
Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d Sun-	Meets in Chapel Hall, S.E. cor. Genesce and Central ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.
days at 2:30 P. M.	tral ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.
Wm. Briggs 314 Second ave F Secretary	Horrison Crank 497 W 5th st Secretary
Fred. Godfrey, Box 929 Collector	J. S. Sheehan, 25 Stors st. Master Harrison Crank, 437 W. 5th st. Secretary Harry McGeary, 85 Pendleton st. Collector J. S. Sheehan, 25 Storrs st. Receiver
Wm. Buckley, 720 Ellis ave Receiver	J. S. Sheehan, 25 Storrs st Receiver
310. Rummel, care wm. Briggs,	Louis Huttenlocher, 1630 W. 6th st Mag. Agent
Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P.M. Wm. Buckley, 720 Ellis ave Master wm. Briggs, 344 Second ave. E. Secretary Fred. Godfrey, Box 929 Collector Wm. Buckley, 720 Ellis ave Receiver Jno. Rummel, care Wm. Briggs, 342 2d ave. E Magazine Agent 260. CALIFORNIA; Sacramento, Cal.	270. MINNEAPOLIS; Minneapolis, Minn.
Meets in Red Men's Hall, Masonie Building, 6th	Meets in K. P. Hall, corner Bloomington and Franklin aves. South, 1st Sunday at 1:30 P. M., and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M.
and K sts., every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M.
and K sts., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Juo, Hurley, Box 107	Oliver Johnson, 821 Eleventh ave. S Master
R. E. Nobel, Box 107 Secretary	Patrick Perusse, 116 Cedar ave. S. Secretary J. F. Emerson, 2500 Bloomington ave. Collector A. H. Titus, 3103 Cedar ave., South Receiver Jos. Sebastian, 2822 Fifteenth ave. S. Mag. Agent
D. A. Smith, Box 107	J. F. Emerson, 2000 Bloomington ave. Conector
A. G. White, 731 F st Magazine Agent	Jos. Sebastian, 2832 Fifteenth ave. S. Mag. Agent:
261. MAGDALENA; San Marcial, New Mexico.	271. BYRAM; Port Morris, N. J.
W. R. Fisher Master J. R. Parish, Hox 76 Secretary Chris, Lembke Collector Gus. Lesemann Receiver Jeff Roberts Magazine Agent	I P. M.
Chris Lembke Collector	Jos. McConnell Mastet Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Secretary T. F. Ayers Gollector Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Receivet A. E. Stephens Magazine Agent
Gus. Lesemann Receiver	T F Avers Collected
Jeff Roberts Magazine Agent	Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Received
262. QUEEN CITY; West Toronto Junct, Ont.	A. E. Stephens Magazine Agent
Meets in Campbell Hall, Dundas st., alternate Sundays at 2:30 P. M.	272. WILSON; Junction, N. J.
Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. B. Pitabay, 11 Hook and	Meets in Wells' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 3:30
W. B. Ritchey, 41 Hook ave	P. M. I S Evolend Ir Boy 106 Mastel
Albert Connors, Box 163 Collector Ino. Donaldson, 39 Vanhorn st., Toronto	P. M. J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106 Masterlar Jeremish Desmond Secretary J. P. Butler Collector John Everett Receive J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106 Magazine Agen  2. D. Navy Marker Secretary
Jno. Donaldson, 39 Vanhorn st., Toronto	J. P. Butler Collector
Junction	John Everett
263. ALAMO: Taylor, Texas.	959 DEVELO Denner Cole
Meets in Abana Hall 1st and 2d Thursdam at a	273. DENVER; Denver, Colo.
P. M., and 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 P. M.	Meets in room 25 Barnard's Block, cor. Clark and 8th ave., every Monday evening at 7:30. G. D. Blackford, 105 8, 9th st. Mastet R. B. Hind, 1024 South 7th st. Secretary C. W. Curtis, 860, 8, 9th st. Collector R. B. Hind, 1024 8, 7th st. Receiver Patrick Kennern, 915 8, 9th st. Mag. Agent
Geo. Surkey, Box 68 Master	G. D. Blackford, 105 S. 9th st Master
F. M., and 2d and 3th wednesdays at 8 P. M. Geo. Surkey, Box 68 Master W. H. Pipkin, Box 68 Secretary J. R. Stedman, Box 68 Collector Louis Francis, Box 154 Receiver L. L. Clark Manazine Agent	R. B. Hind, 1024 South 7th st Secretary
Louis Francis, Box 154 Receiver	R. B. Hind, 1024 S. 7th st Received
	Patrick Kennern, 915 S. 9th st Mag. Agen
264. J. K. GILBREATH; Butte City, Montana.	274. JACKSON; Clifton Forge, Va.
Meets in Frost's Hall, South Butte, Mont., every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. G. A. Cross, Box 3, S. Butte C. F. Gallagher, S. Butte . Secretary A. R. McDudly, S. Butte . Collector E. E. Sweeney, Box 11, S. Butte Michael Monahan, S. Butte Mechael Monahan, S. Butte . Magazine Agent	Meets in Masonic Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays a
Thursday at 7:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M. Mastel
C. F. Gallagher, S. Butte Master	2:00 P. M. B. G. Mosely Maste W. L. Mahany Secretar Richard Elliton (collecto H. M. Newcomb Receive W. J. Jones Magazine Agen  275. LEF. Richmond Vs.
A. R. McDuffy, S. Butte Collector	Richard Elliton Collecto
E. E. Sweeney, Box 11, S. Butte Receiver	H. M. Newcomb
Magazine Agent	W. J. Jones Magazine Age.
Meets in K. of P. Hall, S. Division st., 2d and ith Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in Druid's Hall, cor. 17th and Main sts 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M.
E. E. Decker, Hall st Muster	W. R. Sanders, Box 168 Newport News Maste
Ht Sundays at 2 P. M. E. E. Decker, Hall st	Secretar
L. A. Ogden, 247 Centro st Collector	D. C. W. McLeod, C. & O. Round House - Collect W. R. Sanders, Box 168, Newport News - Receive A. L. Jones, 905 N 5th st Magazine Age
S. D. Heath, 232 Twelfth ave . Magazine Agent	A. L. Jones, 905 N 5th st Magazine Aget
266. JOHN HICKEY; South Kankauna, Wis.	978 DECINAL Variance D. C.
Meets 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M., in Dug-	276. REGINA; Vancouver, B. C. Meets in Good Templar's Hall every Monday
gan Hall.	8 P. M.
R. B. Nichols, Box 120 Master	Harry Andrews Maste
Bernard Finnegan	G. B. Govett
Albert Schrader	Robt Runt Roy 58 Vambons Receive
gan Hatt. R. B. Nichols, Box 120 Master J. M. Golden, Box 324 Secretary Bernard Finnegan Collector Albert Schrader Receiver J. J. Harrington Magazine Agent 267. ENDEAVOR: Alciers, La.	Harry Andrews Mast G. B. Govett Secreta C. L. Austin, North Bend Collect Robt, Bunt, Box 58 Kamloops Receiv A. E. Solloway Magazine Age
267. ENDEAVOR; Algiers, La.	977. ALARAMA, Mobile Ale
Meets in Castle Hall 1st and 3d Thursdays at 1:30	277. ALABAMA; Mobile, Ala.
P. M. and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, corner Dauphin at Jackson sts. 2d Sunday at 1 P. M.
J. E. Covne, 86b. Pacific ave Master	J. B Webster Muste
P. J. Coyne, Jr., 121 Pacific ave	A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Secretar
Meeds in Castie Hall 1st and 3d Thursdays at 1:39 P. M. and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:39 P. M. A. G. Donely, 88½ Pacific ave. Master J. E. Coyne, 81½ Pacific ave. Master P. J. Coyne, 17, 121 Pacific ave. Collector John Mitchell, 107½ Chestnut st. Receiver S. P. Vallette, 28 Vallette st. Magazine Agent	J. B. Webster A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Secretar A. A. Kelly, J. & N. Shops Collect Chas. Barnard, L. & N. Shops Recetly W. F. Hartman, 204 Chatam st., Magazine Aget
S. P. vailette, 28 Vallette st Magazine Agent	W. F. Hartman, 204 Chatam st., Magazine Ager
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and the factorial control of the con
268. CLIFTON HIGHTS; New Albany, Ind.
Meets in Hadden's Hall, cor. State and Market sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. C. T. Dillard, Box 74
E. J. Bell Secretary
B. B. Barbee Collector
Louis Barbee, 80 W. 2d St Receiver
A. A. MSRUT, 210 E. EIGHTH St MagRZING Agent
269. O. K.; Cincinnati, Ohio.
Meets in Chapel Hall, S.E. cor. Genesce and Central ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. J. S. Sheehan, 25 Stors st. Master Harrison Crank, 437 W. 5th st. Secretary Harry McGeary, 85 Pendleton st. Collector J. S. Sheehan, 25 Storrs st. Receiver Louis Huttenlocher, 1630 W. 6th st. Mag. Agent
J. S. Sheehan, 25 Stors st
Harrison Crank, 437 W. 5th st Secretary
Harry McGeary, 85 Pendleton st Collector
J. S. Sheehan, 25 Storrs st Receiver
Louis Huttenioener, 1630 W. oth St Mag. Agent
Meets in K. P. Hall, corner Bloomington and Franklin aves, South, 1st Sunday at 1:30 P. M., and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M. Oliver Johnson, 821 Eleventh ave. S Master Patrick Perusse, 116 Cedar ave. S Secretary J. F. Emerson, 2:300 Bloomington ave. Collector A. H. Titus, 3103 Cedar ave., South Receiver los Sebastian 2829 Fifteenth ave. S Mag. Agenti-
rrankiin aves. South, 1st Sunday at 1:30 P. M.,
Oliver Johnson, 821 Eleventh ave. S Master
Patrick Perusse, 116 Cedar ave. S Secretary
J. F. Emerson, 2500 Bloomington ave Collector
A. H. Titus, 3103 Cedar ave., South Receiver
vos. Scott Harris 202 1 Heccara area sa
271. BYRAM; Port Morris, N. J.
Meets in Union Hall, 1st and 3d Sunday at 2:30
P. M. Jos. McConnell
Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Secretary
T. F. Ayers
Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Receiver
Jos. McConneil Masser Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Secretary T. F. Ayers Collector Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Receiver A. E. Stephens Magazine Agent
272. WILSON; Junction, N. J.
Meets in Wells' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 3:30
P. M. J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106
Jeremiah Desmond Secretary
John Everett Receiver  J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106 Magazine Agent
273. DENVER; Denver, Colo.
Meets in room 25 Barnard's Block, cor. Clark and 8th ave. every Monday evening at 7:30. G. D. Blackford, 105 S. 9th st. Master R. B. Hind, 1024 South 7th st. Secretary C. W. Curtis, 860, S. 9th st. Collector R. B. Hind, 1024 S. 7th st. Receiver Patrick Kennern, 915 S. 9th st. Mag. Agent
and 8th ave., every Monday evening at 7:30.
R. R. Hind 1004 South 7th et Socretary
C. W. Curtis, 860, S. 9th st Collector
R. B. Hind, 1024 S. 7th st Receiver
Patrick Kennern, 915 S. 9th st Mag. Agent
274. JACKSON; Clifton Forge, Va.
Meets in Masonic Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at
9:00 P M
B. G. Mosely Master W. L. Mahany Secretary W. L. Mahany Gellegtor
H. M. Newcomb
H. M. Newcomb
275. LEE; Richmond, Va.
Meets in Druid's Hall, cor. 17th and Main sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. W. R. Sanders, Box 168 Newport News Master
W. R. Sanders, Box 168 Newport News Master
D. C. W. McLeod, C.& O. Round House . Collector W. R. Sanders, Box 168, Newport News . Receiver A. L. Levey . 1985 N. 2005 April 10 April
A. L. Jones, 905 N 5th st Magazine Agent
Meets in Good Templar's Hall every Monday at
Br. M. Harry Andrews
G. B. Govett Secretary
C. L. Austin, North Bend Collector
C. L. Austin, North Bend
277. ALABAMA; Mobile, Ala.

NO. WILLIAM NAVIOR 1. 1. T.	Laco marrow was an a
278. WHITE BREAST; Laredo, Texas.	288. EMMET; Estherville, Iowa.
Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. E. Farragut and Convent sts, every Sunday at 2:30 P.M. J. B. G'Sell, Mex. National Shops Master Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 Secretary J. B. G'Sell, Mex. Nat'l Shops Collector Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 Magazine Agent	Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st Tuesday and 3d Mon-
J. B. G'Sell. Mex. National Shops Master	R. S. Robinson, Box 102 Master
Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 Secretary	Access in Associate Hair, 18t Tuesday and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M. R. S. Robinson, Box 102 Master P. J. Sullivan, Box 48 Secretary A. L. Houltshouser, Box 5 Collector Wm. McArdle Receiver F. C. Little, Box 35 Magazine Agent
J. B. G'Sell, Mex. Nat'l Shops Collector	A. L. Houltshouser, Box 5 Collector
Ed Chamberlain Rox 108 Receiver	F C Little Box 35 Magazine Agent
279. MONTE SANO; Tuscumbia, Ala.	980 MT LOOKOHT Chattanooga Tour
Monte in F. of D. Hall for Catuadan	Meets in Clippinger's Hall, 815 Market st., every Sunday at 2 P. M. H. H. Carter, 35 Hooke st. Master M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary J. C. Gilbraith, 618 Cowart st. Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent
W. C. Shrader Master C. E. Spaulding Secretary R. I. Word Clector C. E. Spaulding Receiver J. A. Johnson Magazine Agent	Sunday at 2 P. M.
C. E. Spaulding Secretary	H. H. Carter, 35 Hooke st Master
R. L. Word Collector	M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary
U. E. Spanleing	M. W. Manker, Poy 266
oca ayabka Thomas Wa	Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st , Magazine Agent
280. OZARK; Thayer, Mo.	290. MARION; Hannibal, Mo.
Meets in Boyd's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 9 A. M., 2d and 4th at 7 P. M.	Martin to Down at TI-11 and Down but Tab and
M. 20 and 4th at 7 P. M. C. D. Rice Master J. P. Brady Secretary C. P. Stevens Collector W. W. Oven Receiver J. H. Lanahan Magazine Agent SSI. WISSION, Vocany, Tayon	Meets in Emmett Hail, on Broadway bet, th and 8th sts., 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. J. T. Hart, 416 Washington st. Master C. E. Lowe, 640 Clay st., S. S. Secretary B. E. McClain, 148 Riverside st. Collector Michael Reardon, 416 Washington st. Receiver B. E. McClain, 148 Riverside st. Magazine Agent
J. P. Brady Secretary	J. T. Hart, 416 Washington st Master
C. P. Stevens Collector	C. E. Lowe, 640 Clay st., S. S Secretary
I H Langhan Magazina Agent	Michael Reardon 416 Washington st Receiver
281. MISSION; Youcum, Texas.	B. E. McClain, 148 Riverside st Magazine Agent
Abanon, Idacum, Idans.	291. ATLANTIC; Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meets in Engineers' Hall every Sunday at 7:30 P. M.	
R. D. Corey, L. Box 38 Master	Meets in Schiellein Hall, East New York, 2d Sat- urday evening and 4th Sunday morning.
F. L. Douglas, L. Box 156 Secretary	Edw. Locke, Sackman st., and Liberty
F. M. Corey, L. Box 18. Master F. L. Doughas, L. Box 156. Secretary Louis Borndard, L. Box 120. Collector W. H. Martin, L. Box 28. Receiver Frank Martin, L. Box 28. Magazine Agent 282. RURSTREE W. Comp. 141.	ave. J. J. McClinchey, 80 Alabama ave. Secretary Wm. Young, East New York ave. near Secretary
Frank Martin, L. Box 38 Receiver	Wm Voung East New York ave near
282. BURNSIDE; Mt. Carmel, Ill.	
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Main st., between 4th and 5th sts., every Thusday at 7:30 P. M. Calvin Minniear . Master J. D. Devore, Box 428 . Secretary W. C. Christian . Collector Harry Standring . Magazine Agent 283, LACK AWANNA Great Read Pe.	Edw. Locke, Sackman st. and Liberty
and 5th sts. every Thusday at 7:20 P M	T. H. Smith, 730 Monroe st Magazine Agent
Calvin Minniear Master	T. H. Smith, 750 Monroe St Magazine Agent
J. D. Devore, Box 428 Secretary	292. POCAHONTAS; Poplar Bluff, Mo. Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 8:00
W. C. Christian Collector	A. M.
F. H. Orland Vagazine Agent	C. M. Kidd Master
283. LACKAWANNA; Great Bend, Pa.	F. A. Richards Secretary
Meets in Red Men's Hall 2d Sunday at 9:30 A.M.,	H. W. Manpin, L Box 50 Confector
and 4th Sunday at 3 P. M.	A. M. Master Fig. 1, 18 and statistics at 8.00 A. M. C. M. Kidd . Master F. A. Richards . Secretary H. W. Manpin, L Box 50 . Collector H. M. Roush . Receiver J. R. Phelps . Magazine Agent . 193. LAFAYETTE: Marion, Lowa.
and 4th Sunday at 3 P. M. W. M. Oswald Master Elwood Edinger Secretary W. B. Trowbridge, Hallstead Collector S. H. Wells, Hallstead Receiver A. M. Sliker, Hallstead Magazine Agent 284. ELM CITY, Von Hand Control	293. LAFAYETTE; Marion, Iowa.  Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st Sunday at 6:30 P.  M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.
W B Troubulder Hallateria Secretary	Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st Sunday at 6:30 P.
S. H. Wells, Hallstend Receiver	M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.
A. M. Sliker, Hallstead Magazine Agent	H A Heberling Box 646 Secretary
284. ELM CITY; New Haven, Conn.	F. H. Bernhardy Collector
Meets in Elk's Hall, 852 Chanel st., 1st and 3d	H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Receiver
Meets in Elk's Hall, 852 Chapel 81. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. J. E. Eldridge, 38 Spring 8t . Master E. A. Ferrill, 82 Spring 8t . Secretary L. H. Rude, 54 DeWitt 8t . Golector R. A. Bishop, 256 W. Carlisle 8t . Receiver Geo. Caldwell, 8t W. Court 8t., Spring- field, Mass . Magazine Agent 286. CHAPTER OAK: Hartford Carlo	M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M. J. H. Riley Master H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Secretary F. H. Bernhardy Collector H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Receiver James Thomas Magazine Agent 294. OHIO RIYER; Huntington, W. Va. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, cor. 3d ave. and 8th st. every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. J. C. Leake, Box 484 Master
F. A. Forrill so Spring st	294. OHIO RIVER; Huntington, W. Va.
L. H. Rude, 54 DeWitt st Collector	every Saturday at 7:30 P. M.
R. A. Bishop, 256 W. Carlisle st Receiver	J. C. Leake, Box 484 Master
Geo. Caldwell, 83 W. Court st., Spring-	C. M. Thornburg, Box 590 Secretary
Magazine Agent	Robert Overby
	I I Crump Magazine Agent
meets in Bliss Hall, cor. Pratt and Main sts., 2d	295. U. S.; Davenport, Iowa.  Meets in Workmen's Hall, cor. 4th and Brady
and 4th Sundays. C. D. Moore, 106 Albany ave Master A. M. Porter, East Hartford Secretary J. H. Osmoud, 55 Alben Place Collector H. L. Stearns, 45 Bancroft st., Springfield, Mass Receiver A. M. Porter, East Hartford Macazine Agent	Meets in Workmen's Hall, cor. 4th and Brady
A. M. Porter, East Hartford Secretary	
H. Osmond, 55 Allen Place Collector	J. J. Shehan, 2715 Eighth ave., Rock Island,
Mass Stearns, 45 Bancroft st., Springfield,	F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st Secretary
A. M. Porter, East Hartford . Magazine Agent	F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st Collector
286. SAGINAW VALLEY; East Saginaw, Mich.	Jilinois Master F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st. Secretary F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st. Collector Martin Gillin, 813 Switz. st. Receiver J. J. Kelly, 420 Main st. Magazine Agent
	J. J. Kelly, 420 Main St Magazine Agent
at 2 P. M. J. J. Williams	296. IRON RANGE; West Superior, Wis. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Ritchie Block, 2d and
	4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
Alfred Bush, 320 Farwell st. Secretary H. M. Martin, 212 Astor st. Collector	M. T. Osborne Master
B. M. Curtis, F. & P. M. Engine House	T. R. Taylor, 1025 Banks ave Secretary
Dan McGaffigan, 203 North 6th st. Saginaw	F. L. Benedict Collector
Afred Bash, 320 Farwell st. Secretary H. M. Martin, 212 Astor st. Collector B. M. Curtis, F. & P. M. Engine House - Receiver Dan Medaffigan, 903 North 6th st., Saginaw, E. side Magazine Agent 287, ALTOONA; Altoona, Pa.	411 Sindays at 2.307 M.  M. T. Osborne T. R. Taylor, 1025 Banks ave Secretary F. L. Benedict Collector Jos. Wright, 1025 Banks ave Receiver B. F. Lantry, Box 107 Magazine Agen
287. ALTOONA; Altoona, Pa.	297. CLARK; Jeffersonville, Ind.
meets in Cough's Hull gor 11th ave and 19th	
St., 2d and 4th Sundays.	Harry Delehunt, 109 S. Locust st Master
J. C. Kochendorfor, 1874 This ave Master	P. R. Ditsler, 240 Missouri ave Secretary
J. I. Anthony, 1204 Eighteenth st Collector	R M Bennett, 93 Chestnut st Receiver
30. 20 and 4th Sundays. David Sammell, 1623 Eleventh avc Master 4. C. Kochenderfer, 1814 Union avc Secretary 7. 1. Anthony, 1244 Eighteenth st Collector Alex. McGaughey, 1619 Eleventh avc Receiver 14. A. Carothers, 916 17th st Magazine Ayent	Meets in Beck's Hall every suinding at 3 A. al. Harry Delchunt, 109 S. Locust st. Master P. R. Ditsler, 240 Missouri ave Secretary G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st. Collector B. M. Bennett, 93 Chestnut st. Receiver G. W. Hoopengarner, 3022 Montgomery st., Louisville, Ky. Magazine Agent
H. A. Carothers, 916 17th st Magazine Agent	st., Louisville, Ky Magazine Agent

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298. SNOW FLAKE, Glasgow, Mont. Meets 2d Saturday at 7 P. M., and 4th Saturday	308. SANTA ROZA; Perforio Diaz, Mexico. Mects in B. of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 250
at 8 A. M. B. L. Hardaway, Williston, N. Dak Master	P. M. Emory Spradling, Box 121 Eagle Pass, Texas
Henry Neate	Texas Master
R. F. Smith Rox 7 Requirer	W. A. Moffatt, Box 121 Eagle Pass, Tex. Secretary Jacob Scheyer, Box 121 Eagle Pass, Tex. Collector
B. F. Smith, Box 7 Receiver John Goss, Minot, N. Dak Magazine Agent	E. T. Manning, Box 121 Eagle Pass, Tex. Receiver
299. CENTRAL OHIO; Crestline, Ohio.	W. A. Moffatt, L. Box 121 Eagle Pass, Texas
Meets in Jenner's Block every Wednesday at 7	Texas
P. M.	309. BARTHOLDI; Long Island City, N. Y.
G. W. Reed, Box 93 Master	Meets in Schwallenberg Hall, 2d Mondays and 4th Saturdays at 8 P. M.
J. W. White, Box 303	1 R. W. White, 140 Twelfth St Master
B. W. DeHaven, Box 592 Receiver	W. R. Kelley, 157 Eagle st., Green Point, N. Y. Secretary
6; W. Reed, Box 29; Master W. H. Zink, L. Box 89 Secretary J. W. White, Box 305 Collector B. W. DeHaven, Box 502 Receiver J. L. Pavis, Box 688 Magazine Azent	J. J. Galvin JG Chry St. Green Point.
300. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.	J. J. Galvin, 46, Clay st., Green Point, N. Y. Collector A. H. Rauftle, 70 East ave Receiver G. T. Johnson, 189 7th st. Magazine Agent
Meets in L.O. O. F. Hall[alternate Sundays at 2 P.M.	A. H. Rauftle, 70 East ave Receiver
P. M. C. C. Holtgreen, Box 916. Master W. H. Roy, L. Box 641. Secretary Frank Smotzer Collegtor	310. CHESTNUT RIDGE; Derry Station, Pa.
W. H. Roe, L. Box 641 Secretary	Meets in Brown's Hall 1st, 2d and 3d Mondays
W. H. Williamson, Box 153	I and ith Sunday
Frank Smotzer	H. E. Hartman   Master   A. O. Beltz   Secretary   S. J. Huber   Collector   T. S. Krepps   Receiver   H. J. McKelvey   Magazine Agent
301. GREEN MOUNTAIN; Lindonville, Vt.	A. O. Beltz Secretary
Meets in Engineers' Hall, Stern's Block, 1st and	T. S. Krepps Receiver
3d Sundays at 10 A. M. and 2d Friday at 7 P. M.	H. J. McKelvey Magazine Agent
W. M. Weeks Secretary	SIL BELLE PLAINE, Belle Plaine, 10ws.
30 Sundays at 10 A. M. and 2d Priday at 7 P. M. T. G. Averill . Master W. M. Weeks . Secretary J. C. Ookley . Collector S. J. Norris . Receiver T. B. Walker . Magazzine Agent 302. YOUGHOGHENY COMPRISED BY	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays:
T. B. Walker Magazine Agent	Edward Zimmerman
302. YOUGHIOGHENY; Councilsville, Pa.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sindays. C. M. Goodrich Master Edward Zimmerman Secretary M. A. Quigly Collector Robt, Rippin Receiver C. M. Goodrich Magazine Agent 319, MONT SHASTA - Danguage, Cal.
Meets in Reisinger's Hall, Main st., 1st and ad-	Robt. Rippin
oundays at 2 F. M.	312. MONT SHASTA; Dunsmuir, Cal.
W. F. Payne Master J. D. Cunningham, Box 483 Secretary S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Collector S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Receiver Magazine Agent	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3rd Monday
S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Collector	
S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Receiver	G. J. Hardey
	D. N. Ryal
Meets in Schlitz Hall, cor. Main and Vermillion sts, alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Moses Cautlin, 790 N. Park st . Master J. M. Rathbun, 806 Jackson st . Secretary C.W. Nicholson, 2128. Bloomington st. Collector R. M. Blackwell, 2028. Sterling st. Receiver Moses Cautlin, 700 N. Park st. Monay for	mights. G. J. Hardey Master W. P. Haskell, Box 15 Secretary D. N. Ryal Collector A. N. Bowne Receiver A. W. Cole Magazine Agent
sts, alternate Sundays at 7 P. M.	A. W. Cole Magazine assum
Moses Cantlin, 790 N. Park st Master	813. KAW VALLEY; Armourdale, Kan.
C. W. Nicholson, 2128. Bloomington st. Collector	Meets in Melville Hall, alternate Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
R. M. Blackwell, 302 S. Sterling st Receiver	J. H. Kane, 700 Colorado ave., Kansas
Moses Cantlin, 709 N. Park st Magazine Agent 304. THREE BRANCH: Argenta, Ark.	P. I. Wilson and D. P. Sansas
Meets in Faucett Hall every Tuesday evening at	B. L. Klingman, Box 263, S. S. S. Kansas City Secretary
7:30 P. M.	
J. S. Sharp Master	W N Haddagh 278 8 5th et Kansas
J. W. Reeves	City
Geo. Lanuan, Box 41 Receiver	Frank Easterday, 611 Colorado ave
J. S. Sharp. Master E. D. Jones, Box 32 Secretary J. W. Reeves Collector Geo, Laman, Box 41 Receiver G. F. Barry Magazine Agent	Armstrong Magazine Agen
ovo. UNIIN; Kat Portage, Ontario.	1 SIT. URAND FURNS: Grard Forks, North Dakon.
Meets in Garfield Hall every Wednesday even- ing.	Meets in L. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Ketson ave. and 4th st. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. 6 W. Schastian. Box 26. Crookston. Master L. J. Kenney, L. Box 111 Secretary After Hutton, L. Box 114 Collector J. M. Hamm, L. Box 14 Receiver
Russell Woods	G. W. Sebastian, Box 265, Crookston,
J. O. Dauphin Secretary	Minn Market Secretary
Jno. Bosman	Albert Hutton, L. Box 114 Collector
Russell Woods Master J. O. Dauphin Secretary Jus. Costlake Collector Juo. Bosman Receiver Hector McLeod Magazine Agent	J. M. Hamm, L. Box 114 Received Mark Purcell, East Grand Forks, Minn, Mag. Agent
900. URAMIE STATE: Concord K tt	Lance many and the second seco
Meets 2d Saturday at 7:30 P. M., and 4th Sunday at 4 P. M., in Temple Hall, Sanborn Block, C.S. Woods, 87 N. Spring S. Master W.A. Cutter, Box 367 F. L. Carr, 138 N. Main st. Room Secretary	315. TROY CITY; Green Island, N. Y.
at 4 P. M., in Temple Hall, Sanborn Block.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 101 Hudson ave- lst and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Moster
W. A. Cutter, Box 367	J. R. Lamb 179 Paine st Master
W. A. Cutter, Box 357 F. L. Carr. 138 N. Main st., Room 5. Collector E. B. Chundler, 22 West st. Receiver J. C. Muzzey, Box 117, W. Lebanon Mag. Agent	E. D. Brizee, 59, Middleburg st., Troy Secretary
J. C. Muzzey, Box 117, W. J. J. Receiver	J. M. Williams, 2 W Sunnyside, Troy, Receiver
307. HAMPDEN; Springfield, Mass.	J. R. Lamb 179 Paine 81 E. D. Briace, 59, Middleburg 81, Troy , Secretary W. J. Spufford, 490 Ninth 81, Troy , Collector J. M. Williams, 2 W Sunnyside, Troy , Receiver J. N. McCoy, 60 George 81 , Magazine Agent
Meets in Croscont that one Man	316. OMEGA; Buffalo, N. Y.
Meets in Crescent Hall, 218 Main st., 1st and 3d Sundays.	Mante in vi. 1 1 1 1 and Blin
C. A. Churin, Box 127, Merrick Master	J. E. Rumley 20 Jones et Master
Jno. Fenton, 585 Chestnut st Secretary	W. H. Walsh, 1903 Broadway Secretary
Sundays. G. H. Leikam, Box 127, Merrick Master C. A. Chapin, Box 255, Merrick Secretary Juo, Fenton, 585 Chestnut st Collector F. B. Child, 87 Main st Magazine Agent	tol 8ts., every Tuesday at 8 P. M. J. E. Rumley, 20 Jones 8t W. H. Walsh, 1903 Brondway Secretary Allen Nicol, 848 Eagle 8t Collector J. J. Kinney, 31 Walter 8t Receive J. J. Harding, 539 Perry 8t Magazine Agent
	J. J. Harding, 539 Perry st Magazine Agent
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	TEMEN'S MAGAZINE.
317. WELCOME HOME; Henderson, Ky.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays	75
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and will con-	at Meats in Book I. T. Weedles, Cal.
2 P. M.	at Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Saturday evening. Frank Hutt, Box 33
2 P. M. E. H. Zirekel, Cloverport Mass M. H. O'Brien, L. St. L. & T. R. R. Scoreta E. H. Zirekel, Cloverport Collect T. J. Cutts, O. V. R. R. Receiv Chas. Evans Magazine Age Magazine Age	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Saturday evening. Frank Hutt, Box 33 Jos. Sullivan, Box 14 W. H. Rogers, Box 51 Secretary Mark Devlin, Box 5 G. Ollector Mark Devlin, Box 5 G. Receiver D. P. Forbes, Barstow Magazine Agent
E. H. Zirckel, Clovernort	ry Jos. Sullivan, Box 14 Master
T. J. Cutts, O. V. R. R. Collect	or Mark Dorders, Box 51
Chas. Evans Receiv	J. P. Forbes Perstand Receiver
318. IRON CITY; Glenwood. 23d Ward, Pittsburg. P Meets on 2d ave. near Vespneius st., 1st and 1 Mondays at 7:33 P. M.	and specification Magazine Agent
Meets on 2d ave. near Vespueine et later. P	at the state of th
Mondays at 7:33 P. M.   Secretar	Meets in Grand Army Hall, Mondays, at 2 P. M. A. P. Hanson W. H. Brage Noah George, Dodge City, Kan Collector Andrew Hanson Receiver W. H. Jones Magazine Agent 329. BELVIDERE: Relyidere III
W. H. Rhingham	W. H. Brogge
P. W. King Secretar	Noah George Dodgo City Tr Secretary
J. E. King Collecte	or Andrew Hanson Collector
J. H. Morton Receive	W. H. Jones
319. MOUNT MORIAH; Philadelphia, Pa.	329. BELVIDERE; Belvidere, III.
Meets in Miller's Hall, 2215 Woodland ave every Sunday at 2 P. M. W. J. Chishiam, 6201 Woodland ave Maste J. E. Sentman, 60th st & Woodland ave, Secretar C. C. Craig, 60th st, and Woodland ave, Collecto Benj, Mace, 58th st, and Woodland ave, Roggies	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall corner State and Pleasant sts. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. J. D. Kellogg, Box 919 C. C. Smith, Box 771 Secretary Lee E. Coleman Collector M. P. Plane Receiver M. P. Plane Magazine Agent
every Sunday at 2 D M. 6215 Woodland ave	Pleasant sts 1st and 2d Corner State and
W. J. Chishiam, 6201 Woodland and	J. D. Kellogg, Box 919
J. E. Sentman, 60th st & Woodland ave Maste	C. C. Smith, Box 771 Master
Bani Mark South st. and Woodland ave. Collecter	y Lee E. Coleman
Benj. Mace, 58th st. and Woodland ave . Collecto J. A. Moulsdale, 62d st. and Woodland.ave . Receive	M P Plane Receiver
J. A. Moulsdale, 62d st. and Woodland ave . Receive land ave	and Triane Magazine Agent
Meets in Wilde's Hall, cor. 7th and Bradley sts. 1st Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Wednesday at 7:30	7:30 P. M.
P. M., and 3d Wednesday at 7:30	S. J. Graham, 702 Berger ave Master C. H. Smelser, 568 Park ave Secretary Lester Rodea, 1207 Penn ave., Kansas City, Mo
Dennis Lordan, 957 Edgerton st., St. Paul, Master D. C. Morrison, 541 Minnehaha st., St. / Paul	City, Mo
Paul	City, Mo C. H. Smelser, 568 Park ave T. F. Sweeney, 714 S. 9th st CHICAGO RELEASED
C. L. Work 2113 Arch st., St. Paul . Collector	T. F. Sweeney, 714 S. 9th st Magazine Agent
Paul Secretary II. A. Young, 113 Arch st., St. Paul Collector L. Work, 911 Lawson st., St. Paul Receiver F. E. Davidson, 346 Maria avo	
St. Paul	
321. SNOW DRIFT; Chapleau, Ont.	Meets in Masonie Hall, cor. 79th st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:39 P. M. F. J. Wall, Auburn, Park E. P. Beekler, Box 73, S. Englewood . Secretary C. M. Propst, Box 53, S. Englewood . Collector A. F. Lance, S. Englewood . Collector Geo. Rosbach, Auburn Park . Magazine Agent.
Meets in R of I D True	F. J. Wall, Auburn, Park
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, every Monday at 8 P.M.	E. P. Beckler, Box 73, S. Englewood Secretary
G. B. Nicholson, Boy 112 Master	A. F. Lanco, S. Englewood Collector
Harvey Pellow . Secretary	Geo. Rosbach, Auburn Park Magazine Agent
Jas. Rose Master G. B. Nicholson, Box 113 Secretary Harvey Pellow Secretary E. W. Hilliar Collector J. J. Wilson Receiver 322. JULIEN; Dubugne Jaya	299 CTOVE MOUNT OF THE Magazine Agent
300 Internal Magazine Agent	332. STONE MOUNTAIN; Augusta, Ga.
322. JULIEN; Dubuque, Iowa.	Meets in Library Building 1st and 3d Sundays at
Trees in Junen Hall, S. F. cor 25th and T. 1	W. H. Young 1246 Culment
M. D. Densmore, and Bys at 2:30 P. M.	Master
J. F. Welsh, 2864 Couler are Master	J. T. Roney, Central Shops Collector
P. Murray, 24th and Couler avo	E. I. Grebers, Central Shops Receiver
J. H. Marrier, 2300 Couler ave	J. T. Roney, Central Shops Secretary Arizona Rivers, Central Shops Receiver E. J. Graham, 461 Taylor st Magazine Agent
808. 18t and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P.M. M. D. Densmore, 260 Broadway Master J. F. Welsh, 2864 Couler ave Secretary G. P. Murray, 24th and Couler ave Collector C. E. Staebler, 3300 Couler ave Magazine Agent 323. MUSCOGEF; Columbus, Ga.	
323. MUSCOGEE; Columbus, Ga.	Meets in Erickson's Hall, 3917 Lancaster st., alternate Wednesdays at 8 P. M. C. F. Pielert, 813 N. 38th st. Master E. A. Jacobson, 3923 Brown st. Secretary C. H. Maul, 839 N. 40th st. Collector J. A. Boehm, 3915 Wallace st. Receiver F. B. Eshleman, 3607 Atlanta st. Magazine Agent 334, LOVG BOURLER, F. A. 500 Brown St. Receiver F. B. Eshleman, 3607 Atlanta st. Magazine Agent 334, LOVG BOURLER, F. A. 500 Brown St. Receiver F. B. Eshleman, 3607 Atlanta st. Magazine Agent 384, LOVG BOURLER, F. A. 500 Brown St. Receiver Rec
Meets in Old Fellows' Hall, 1st ave., bet. 10th and 11th, 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 11:30 A. M. W. J. Proctor, 10th ave. bet. 15th & 16th sts. Master G. E. Wilhelm, 1314 4th ave.	afternate Wednesdays at 8 P. M.
W. J. Proctor 10th and 3d Tuesdays at 11:30 A. M.	E. A. Jacobson, 2022 Province Master
G. E. Wilhelm, 1314 4th age	C. H. Maul, 830 N. 40th st
G. F. Corley, G. M. G. R. R. Colleges	J. A. Boehm, 3915 Wallace st
W. J. Program Cy. 907 Fourth ave Receiver	F. B. Eshleman, 3607 Atlanta st . Magazine Agent
G. E. Wilhelm, 1314 4th ave Sceretary E. L. Corley, G. M. G. R. R. Collector G. F. Castleberry, 307 Fourth ave Receiver W. J. Proctor, C. R. R. Magazine Agent 324, SOUTHERN CROSS; Galnesville, Taxas	
	Meets in A. O. U. W. Rooms every Monday night.
Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 P. M. Frank John, 610 Moran et	E. S. Freeman
W. E. Arnold, 519 Moran	F. Shaffer Secretary
August Goike, 514 Demson et Secretary	Isane West
Jeces in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 P. M. Frank John, 610 Moran 8t W. E. Arnold, 519 Moran 8t W. E. Serectary J. D. Varner W. Wenver 8t W. Receiver S. H. Stewart, 698 Moran 8t Wagazine Agent 325. 8ATILLA; Wayeross, 6a.	Meets in A. O. U. W. Rooms every Monday night. E. S. Freeman Master G. M. Shaffer Secretary E. S. Freeman Collector Isanc West Receiver A. G. White Magazine Agent
305 Commert, 608 Moran st Magazine Agout	995 CAINT ADOLESS Magazine Agent
325. SATILLA; Waycross, Ga.	SAINT ADULTHUS: Hochelaga Canada
on the B. Of L. E. Hall 1st and of the st	Meets in R of L E Hall 111 M
G. W. Burnow	
D. B. Coughlin Muster	
S. B. Spear Secretary	Arsen Naud, Smith Falls, Out Collector
V. M. Fesperman Collector	Montreal Secretary Arsen Naud, Smith Falls, Ont Collector J. G. A. Brazeau, 83 Moreau st Receiver Alphonse Tanquay, 44 Mountain st.,
24. M.  G. W. Barnes  D. B. Coughlin  Secretary  S. B. Spear  J. M. Fesperman  N. M. Dunean, Jacksonville, Fla.  Mag. Agent  326, FOLWELL; Bradford  Pag.	Montreal Mountain st.,
	Magazine Agent
h Sam U. A. R. Hall let and ad control	536. FALL RIVER; Neodesha, Kansas
F. M.  G. E. Lovelace, care Model Restaurant - Master G. H. Alger G. P. Clough, 6 Allison st - Collector G. P. Clough, 6 Allison st - Receiver J. H. Penner, Cory House - Magazine Agent	Meets in Pierce's Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at
C. H. Algor Model Restaurant Mustor	3:30 P. M.
G. P. Clough, 6 Allison of Secretary	8:30 P. M. R. W. Deardoff Master J. R. Young Secretary Edw. Gray Collector W. W. Wood Receiver
G. P. Clough, 6 Allison st Collector	Edw. Gray Secretary
". H. Fenner, Cory House Magazin Receiver	W. W. Wood
· Auguzine Agent	Magazin

387. BIG FOUR; Kansas City, Mo.	347. COKE KING; Scottsdale, Pa.
Meets in Summerwell's Hall, 21st and Belleview ave., every Tuesday at 7:30 P M. Frank Dickens, 311 Reservoir ave Master C. T. Largent, 1673 Madison ave Secretary D. R. Jones, 2331 Terrace st Collector Homer Howard, 1210 Reservoir ave. Receiver R. I. Hopson, 1642 W. Prospect Place, Mag. Agent	Meets in Junior Mechanics' Hall, 1st and 3d
ave., every Tuesday at 7:30 P M.	Sundays at 2 p. m.
C T Largent 1673 Madison ave Secretary	H. M. Mc. Featers
D. R. Jones, 2331 Terrace st Collector	J. M. Mumaw
Homer Howard, 1210 Reservoir ave Receiver	H. M. Mc. Featers Master W. P. Kinkead. Box 291 Secretary J. M. Mumaw Collector N. L. Roush Receiver J. B. Ridgeway Magagine Agent
R. I. Hopson, 1642 W. Prospect Place. Mag. Agent	J. R. Ridgeway Magazine Agent
555. WEST BRANCH; KENOVO, PA.	348. BLUE MOUNTAIN; La Grande, Oregon.
Meets in Spangler's Hall, cor 6th st. and Huron	Meets every Wednesday at 3 P. M. in K. of P.
ave. 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M.	Holl
Albert Marolf Master	D. M. Neidigh Master
L. L. Smart Collector	O. M. Abel, Box 142 Secretary
Albert Marolf Master E. B. Rhaun, Box 143 Secretary L. L. Smart Collector A. M. Stout Receiver	H. M. Wall
J. C. Lovett Magazine Agent	D. M. Neldigh         Master           O. M. Abel, Box 142         Secretary           H. M. Wall         Collector           H. W. Henson, Box 311         Receiver           J. R. Oliver         Magazine Agent
39. RED MOUNTAIN; Birmingham, Ala.	GAO INTROON DEVEND IN A SECOND IN A
Meets in Erswell Building, every Tuesday at 8	349. HUDSON RIVER; Union Hill, N. J.
PM	Meets in Concordia Hall, 2d Saturday at 8 P. M.
J. G. Cary, K. C. M. B. round house	aidd 4th Sunday at 2 p. m. W. H. Brewer, New Durham Mastel J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st., Wee- hawken P. O., Hudson Co Secretary J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st., Wee- hawken P. O., Hudson Co Collector Henry Poynton, Box 2, New Durham, Receivet Geo. O'Marra, care P. Egan, 14 Van Vorst Place
W. G. Bailey, Box 703 Secretary	J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st., Wee-
F W Mosby In 2506 let avo Douglas-	hawken P. O., Hudson Co Secretary
H. M. Turner, 2221 4th ave Magazine Agent	J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st., Wee-
MA COMA D AN MEN SERIOR SE	hawken P. O., Hudson Co Collector
340. STAR OF THE WEST; Newton, Kansas.	Geo O'Marra cara P Fran 14 Van
Meets in Engineer's Hall, 1st and 2d Thursday	Vorst Place Magazine Agen
W. S. Div 901 W. First et Moston	OFO TAMES DONNEY TO ALL A LAND N. T.
Meets in Engineer's Hall, 1st and 2d Thursday at 7:20 P. M. W. S. Dix. 2d W. First st	850. JAMES DONNELLY; Perth Amboy, N. J.
W. A. Whitehead, L. Box 147 Collector	Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Saturdays.
C. E. Jackson, L. Box 147 Receiver	W. J. Ditzler
, and a second second	Jno. Jones
341. GOLD RANGE; Donald, B. C.	Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Saturdays. J. U. Kidd. Maste W. J. Ditzler Secretary Jno. Jones Collector Alex.Warner Receive R. 4. Pitzey Manyain Ageil
Meets in Firemen's Hall 1st and 2d Wednesdays	R. A. Ritzey Magazine Agen
and 3d and 4th Sundays.	351. HOME; White Haven, Pa.
and 3d and 4th Sundays.  H. J. MeSorley Master William Tomlinson Secretary  J. J. Kealon Collector Robert Somes Receiver  A. J. Brandrett Magazine Agent	Me ets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and 5th Sunday
J. J. Nealon	at 2 P. M.
Robert Somes Receiver	N. M. Smith
A. J. Brandrett Magazine Agent	J. N. Deterline Secretary
342. CASCADE; Medicine Hat, Northwest Ter.	at 2 P. M.  N. M. Smith Master J. N. Deterline Secretary G. S. Heimbach Collecto Charles Prutzman Received J. S. Purcell Magazine Agent
Meets in General Hall, 2d Wednesday and 4th	J. S. Purcell Magazine Agen
Thursday.	352. CHAMPLAIN; St. Albans, Vt.
Min. Lowe, Box 66	Monte in Pagingonia Hall tat and 9d Candays #
Wm Rutherford Power	1:45 P. M. and 4th Mondays at 720 P. M.
Felix McKinnon	H. P. Hill, 73 Main st Maste
Felix McKinnon	J. A. Lynch, 9 Fairfield st Secretary
343. NEW STATE; Lima, Montana.	1545 P. M., and 4th Mondays at 730 P. M.
	Michael Costello, White Haven, Pa . Mag. Agen
P. M.	OFO MADDE II COMPLETE TO A STATE OF THE STAT
M. L. Phillips Master	358. MARBLE CITY; Rutland, Vt.
W. B. Dencon Secretary	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, corner Merchant's Row
T. J. Low	J. H. Shehan, 67 River et Maste.
P. M.  J. Phillips Master W. B. Dencon Secretary J. E. Matthews Collector T. J. Low Receiver W. R. Vaughn Magazine Agent	W. R. McQuirk, 96 State st Secretar
144 LAC ANIMAC, material Co.	D. J. McGuire, 9 Hopkins st Collecto
44. LAS ANIMAS; Trinidad, Colo.	and Center sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.  J. H. Shehan, 67 River st W. R. McQuirk, 96 State st D. J. McGuire, 9 Hopkins st Collecto Dennis Toner, 57 Washington st Connell 13d Wost st Manyaire Agel
Meets at Odd Fellow's Hall, N. Commercial st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M.	The state of the s
lst and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. E. E. Biggs. 1110 San Pedro st Master Frank Reeves, Box 584 Secretary W. K. Hodges Collector J. E. Durden, Jr., 223 Pine st Receiver J. V. Dalley Magazine Agent	354. HOBOKEN; Hoboken, N. J.
Frank Reeves, Box 584. Socretory	Meets in Burnett's Hall, corner Bloomfield an
W. K. Hedges	1st sts., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 4th Satur days at 8 P. M.
I. V. Dullar, Jr., 223 Pine st Receiver	days at 8 P. M.
Magazine Agent	Jno. Curran, 222 Eric st., Jersey City. Maste Jno. Gademan, 7 Nelson ave., Jersey
THE PART END; PARIS, 19886.	Jno. Gademan, 7 Nelson ave., Jersey City Patrick Ash, South Orange Collecto E. E. Cumings, 108 Glenridge ave., Montelair, N. J. J. J. Welsh, Oliphant Lane, Morristown Magazine Agen
	Patrick Ash, South Orange Collecto
J. F. Nolson, J. Box 677	E. E. Cumings, 108 Glenridge ave.,
C. B. Vanarsdatl, L. Roy er-	Montclair, N. J
T. S. Kinlock, L. Box 677	Morristown Montistown Managine Lone
Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at 8 P M.     W. S. Clark, L. Box 677   Master     J. E. Nelson, L. Box 677   Secretary     C. B. Vanarrsdail, L. Box 677   Collector     T. S. Kinlock, L. Box 677   Magazine Agent     Master     Master	. Magazine Agen
346. FLOWERY LAND; Pensacola, Florida.	855. STONE CITY; Joliet, Ili.
Meets in Odd Follows' Trans.	
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday at 3 P. M. F. T. Martin, 312 Haynes st. Master T. J. Williams, 312 Haynes st. Secretary J. B. Ross, L. & N. R. R. Shops Collector W. H Bond, L. & N. R. R. Shops	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 222 Jefferson st., 1s Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday as 23
F. T. Martin, 312 Haynes st.	P. M.
T. J. Williams, 312 Haynes st Secretary	P. C. McGuire, 412 S. Chicago st Master
W. H. Bond, L. & N. R. R. Shops Collector	J. W. Hunt 201 2d ave. Collecto
W. F. Thrush 825 F. Dalambers Receiver	Jos. Cassidy, 405 S. Joliet st Receive
Mag. Agent	T. B. Smith, 105 St. Louis St Magazine Agen
	Thesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday as 2:3 P. M. P. C. McGuire, 412 S. Chicago st Secretar! J. W. Hunt, 304 2d ave Collecto Jos. Cassidy, 405 S. Joliet st Receive T. B. Smith, 105 St. Louis st Magazine Agen



1002.] DOCOMOTIVITIES	MIBIO MINGRAINE.
856. A. R. CAVNER; Lorain, O.	365. VIOLET; Bellows Falls, Vt.
Meets at Arcanum Hall, cor Bank and Broadway 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	ings
A. S. Mohn Master	J. W. Stack Master
J. O. Hills Secretary	A. E. Wells, Box 568 Secretary
I O Hills Receiver	A. G. Firman, Windsor Receiver
A. S. Mohn Master I. O. Hills Secretary M. E. Flynn Gollector I. O. Hills Receiver E. N. Rapstock Magazine Agent	J. W. Stack Master A. E. Wells, Box 588 Secretary F. L. Darling, Windsor Collector A. G. Firman, Windsor Receiver F. E. Keach, L. Box 525, Windsor, Magazine Agent
	366. OASIS; Ogden, Utah.
357. JUSTICE; Vanceborough, Maine.	Maste in V of D Hall one Otth and Washington
Meets in Plummer's Hall, Vanceboro and Main	sts., every Friday at 1:30 P. M.
sts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. J. E. Shea	Jas. Tomasek, Box 3/2 Master
Whitfield Noble Secretary	Henry Ward. Box 372 Collector
C. J. Tabor, Woodstock, N. B Collector	M. J. Powers, Terrace Receiver
J. E. Shen Master Whitheld Noble Secretary C. J. Tabor, Woodstock, N. B Collector W. H. Parker, Woodstock, N. B Receiver L. N. Dow, Woodstock, N. B Magazine Agent	Meets III K. of F. Hant, Cot 2 and Washington   sts., every Friday at 1:30 P. M.     Jas. Tomasek, Box 372
D. 11. Don', Workstock, 11. D. 1. 2 anguarite ingent	367. MORGAN CRANE; Somerset, Ky.
358. COOKE; West St. Paul, Minn.	Meets in Johnson's Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday
Meets in I O. O. F. Hall, cor. Fairfield and Da- kota ave., 1st Saturday at 7:30 P. M., 3d Sunday	evenings.
kota ave., 1st Saturday at 7:30 P. M., 3d Sunday 2 P. M.	G. L. Peffer Master J. T. Hughes Secretary Geo. Jonson Collector Jos. Elliott, Box 61 Magazine Agent Mike Gahagan Magazine Agent
Jas. Lynch, 246 Dunedin Terrace Master	Geo. Jonson Collector
Jas. Lynch, 246 Dunedin Terrace Master W. R. Perrin, 1805 14th ave., S. Minne-	Mike Gabagan Magazine Agent
W. R. Perrin, 1905 14th ave., S. Minne- apolis	1 969 DEED WATER + Springfield Mo
Ino Lynch 246 Dunedin Terrace Receiver	Mosts in V of H Hell on Booneville st (Headly
Robt. Kennedy, 400 6th ave., S. Minne-	Blk.) 1st and 2d Tuesday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d
apolis Magazine Agent	and 4th Monday at 2 P. M.
	B. S. Chinn, 802 W. Elm st Master
359. BIG FLINT; Wellington, Kansas.	Meets in K. of H. Hall on Booneville st. (Headly Blk.) 1st and 2d Tuesday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Monday at 2 P. M. B. S. Chinn, 802 W. Elm st. Master Jno. Gallagher, 48 W. Pine st. Secretary Geo. Devercaux, 758 W. Elm st. Collector F. B. Squires, 737 Lincoln st. Receiver Chas. Kirchgraber, Box 1107 Magazine Agent
Meets in I, O, O, F, Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P, M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 P, M. SH, Barner, 528 S, F st Master O, N, Carpenter, 513 E, Harvey ave Secretary Thompson Park, 327 S, C st Collector W, F, Mahan, Chanute Receiver C, O, Clemence Magazine Agent	F. B. Squires, 737 Lincoln st Receiver
S. H. Barner, 528 S. F st Master	Chas, Kirchgraber, Box 1107 Magazine Agent
O. N. Carpenter, 513 E. Harvey ave Secretary	369. WALNUT VALLEY; Eldorado, Kan.
Thompson Park, 327 S. C st Collector	Meets corner Main st. and Central ave., 1st and
C. O. Clemence	Meets corner Main st. and Central ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 2:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.
The state of the s	D. J. Krischer Master
360. COLD SPRING; Springfield, Ohio.	G. P. Mettler, Box 18 Secretary
Meets in Engineers' and Firemen's Hall 1st and	E S Temple I. Box 461 Receiver
	D. J. Krischer S. 18 Master G. P. Mettler, Box 18 Secretary W. I. Henry, Box 365 Collector E. S. Temple, L. Box 461 Receiver Chas. Singleton Magazine Agent
of Sindays. F. J. Mills, 289 Fast st Master A. W. Binns, E High st Secretary J. F. Swable, 79 Scott st Collector A. W. Binns, E High st Receiver C. E. Stephenson, O. S. R. R. shops Mag. Agent	870. NEOSHA VALLEY; Council Grove, Kan.
J. F. Swable, 79 Scott st Collector	I Man to I W Hall ad and the Wadnes-
A. W. Binns, E High st Receiver	days at 7:30 P. M.
C. E. Stephenson, O. S. R. R. shops . Mag. Agent	A. H. Benson Master
361. TRIED AND TRUE; Washington, Ind.	P. S. De Hoff Collector
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. at Sand Hill	Meets III
	P. S. De Hoff
Hall. W.H. Cunningham Master M. B. Wagoner Secretary Jas. Hogan Collector F. L. Nimnicht Receiver G. E. Gibson, Seymour Magazine Agent	371. COVENANT; Nevada, Mo.
In B. Wagoner Secretary	Meets in B. of R. T. Hall, E. Cherry st., 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. W. L. MeBride, 1028 E. Locust st Master
F. L. Nimnicht Receiver	W. L. McBride, 1028 E. Locust st Master
G. E. Gibson, Seymour Magazine Agent	Squire Innis, 903 N. Commercial st Secretary
	E. H. Schader, 313 E. Allison st Collector
362. CATARACT; Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	W. L. McBride, 1028 E. Locust St
Meets at Colt's Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls Master J. C. White, Box 33 Secretary R. J. Pitts, 56 4th st., Niagara Falls . Collector Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls . Receiver Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Out Mag. Agent	372. SIGNAL MOUNT; Big Springs, Texas.
J. C. White, Box 255 Soprotory	Meets in J. M. Walker Hall, 1st Wednesday after-
R. J. Pitts, 56 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector	Meets in J. M. Walker Hall, 1st Wednesday after- noon and 3d Wednesday evening.
Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls . Receiver	W. D. Pettibone, Box 135 Master
Jos. McGarr, Magara Falls, Ont Mag. Agent	B. Nelson, Box 33 Secretary
368. METROPOLITAN; New York, N. Y.	W. D. Pettibone, Box 135  B. Nelson, Box 33  H. A. McFarland, Box 33  F. W. Fahrencamp, Box 393  Anton Witholder, Box 214  Magazine Agent
	Anton Witholder, Box 214 Magazine Agent
ath Sundays at 2 P. M.  Prank Davidson, 507 E. 146th st	373. PAWALE; Pairbury, Neb.
Frank Davidson, 507 E. 146th st Master	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays
Peter Kangan 595 F 1 10th at	at 1 P. M. Lee McOurid, Box 217 Master
M. J. Lynch, Box 481 White Plains Receiver	F. L. Young, Box 217 Secretary
M. J. Lynch, Box 481 White Plains . Mag. Agent	H. F. Courtway, Box 217 Collector
	Jas McQuaid, Box 217 Master F. L. Young, Box 217 Secretary H. F. Courtway, Box 217 Collector Frank McAdams, Box 217 Receiver R. T. Smith, Box 217 Magazine Ageny
364. SOUTHERN STAR; Sanford, Fla.	R. I. Smith, Box 21/ Magazine Agent
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Hotchkiss Block, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. T. J. E. Welles Master C. T. McDaniel Secretary R. F. JoLuson Collector A. J. Harvey Receiver	374. McALLISTER; Herington, Kan.
T. J. F. Wollow	Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st Thursday at 1:30 P.M and 3d Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
C. T. McDaniel Speretary	H. A. Decker, Box 85 Master
R. F. JoLnson Collector	O. L. Collier Secretary
A. J. Harvey	E. H. Henderson Collector
	H. A. Decker, Box 85 Master O. L. Collier Secretary E. H. Henderson Collector John Hodgson, Box 153 Receiver A. J. Houtson Magazine Agent
shops, Palatka Magazine Agent	A. J. Houtson

375. FRIENDSHIP; Dayton, Ohio.	885. BOWER CITY; Janesville, Wis.
Meets in K. P. Hall, 17½ E. 3d st. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Horace Hopkins, 465 May st. Master John Stevens, 321 Linden st. Secretary W. W. St. John, 26 Simms st. Collector N. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st. Receiver Jas. Haney, 2 Center st. Magazine Agent 376, 14 WIRW. Harton Keep	
Sundays at 2 P. M.	day at 2 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 7.30 P. M. R. P. Kay, 162 Locust st
John Stevens 224 Linden st Sourctory	R. P. Kay, 162 Locust st Master
W. W. St. John, 26 Simms st Collector	J. C. Morris, 253 Centre st Secretary
N. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st Receiver	R. H. Erdman Receiver
376. J. H. KIRK; Horton, Kan.	C. E. Dougherty Magazine Agent
or or are kink, norton, kan.	ooo. Mamona, san megu, cat.
Meets in Mitchell's Hall every Saturday evening. S. S. Gossard Master	Meets in Young Men's Institute Hall, 723 Fifth st., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M. and 4th Sundays at 8
W. F. Remington, Box 97 Secretary	P. M.
H. R. Morgan, Roy 282	A. P. Tyler, Coronado Master
S. S. Gossard Master W. F. Remington, Box 97 Secretary G. A. Castamien Collector H. B. Morgan, Box 383 Receiver J. L. Slater Magazine Agent	W. K. Bell, 1208 Fifth st. Secretary
311. NICKEL PLATE, Conneaut, Ohio.	R. V. Dodge, Fifth and D sts
Meets in Harrington & Wildmar's Block, 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at 8	St., 20 Sundays at 2 P. M. and 4th Sundays at 8 P. M. A. P. Tyler, Coronado . Master W. K. Bell, 1208 Fifth st. Secretary C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st. Collector R. V. Dodge, Fifth and D. st. Receiver J. E. Harrison, National City . Magazine Agent 387 RED ROCK - Schedber - Ortecto
3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at 8 A. M.	occi man nock, sentener, ontario.
T. G. McGinnis Muster	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
E. E. strock, Box 461 Secretary	W. T. Norris Master
T. G. MeGinnis         Masster           E. E. strock, Box 461         Secretary           Geo Boney         Collector           O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596         Receiver           C. B. Terry         Magnizine Agent	acets in B. of L. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. T. Norris
C. B. Terry Magazine Agent	James Stinson Collector
ors. nuldkouk; Charlers, Pa.	James Presson, Box 24 Magazine Agent
Meets every Sunday in Christian Hall, McKees	888. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN; Milwaukee, Wis.
Meets every Sunday in Christian Hall, McKees Rocks, Ph., at 1:30 P. M. W. G. Thomas Boy 284, McKeele Books, W. G.	Meets in Firemen's Hall, 170 Reid st., 1st and 3d
W. G. Thomas, Box 384, McKee's Rocks Master D. W. Scott, McKee's Rocks Secretary W. F. Morgan, McKee's Rocks Collector C. L. Hinsdale, McKee's Rocks Receiver	Sundays at 10 A. M. W. C. Gates, 443 S. Pierce st Master
W. F. Morgan, McKee's Rocks Collector	W. C. Gales, 443 S. Pierce st Master
Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Receiver Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Magazine Agent	J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st Collector
And The Arms of the Stocks Magazine Agent	G. J. Birkel, 445 Free St. Secretary J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st. Collector J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st. Receiver M. E. Hutchison, 346 Clinton st. Mag. Agent
379. WEAVER; Sayre, Pa.	900 I IVIXORTOND CLOSS AND MARK ARCHI
Meets in K. of H. Hall, Cornell's Block, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	889. LIVINGSTONE; Chillicothe, Mo. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
W. E. Preston, 131 Providence st., Waverly,	
M W Tillman Box 248 Master	M. J. McCarthy Master
John McDonald Collector	W. A. Black Secretary W. A. Black
Johnson Walt Receiver	A. H. Tucker Receiver
4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. E. Preston, 131 Providence st., Waverly, N. Y. Master M. W. Tillman, Box 348 Secretary John McDonald Collector Johnson Walt Receiver W. S. Kirkwood Magnazine Agent 380. HUB CITY; Aberdeen, South Dakota.	M. J. McCarthy Master W. A. Black Secretary W. A. Black Collector A. H. Tucker Receiver Jerry Shea Magazine Agent
	890. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	890. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	890. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	890. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	890. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 F. M. J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Master C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank Cox, Box 691 Collector J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Magazine Arout	390. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. C. Doughty Secretary A. K. Beazley Secretary F. W. Johnson Collector C. H. Oliver Receive W. J. Henton Magazine Agent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Master C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank Cox, Box 691 J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Receiver E. A. Contright, Millbank Magazine Agent 381. J. W. WALKER; Conemangh, Pa.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. C. Doughty Master A. K. Beazley Secretar F. W. Johnson Collector C. H. Oliver Receiver W. J. Heatton Magazine Agent 391. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, Iowa.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Master C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank Cox, Box 691 J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Receiver E. A. Contright, Millbank Magazine Agent 381. J. W. WALKER; Conemangh, Pa.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. C. Doughty Master A. K. Beazley Secretary F. W. Johnson Collector C. H. Oliver Receiver W. J. Heaton Magazine Agent  391. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, lowa.  Meets in Hedges Hall, 3611 Santa Fe ave. 1st and
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Master C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank Cox, Box 691 J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Receiver E. A. Contright, Millbank Magazine Agent 381. J. W. WALKER; Conemangh, Pa.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. C. Doughty Master A. K. Beazley Secretary F. W. Johnson Collector C. H. Oliver Receiver W. J. Heaton Magazine Agent  391. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, lowa.  Meets in Hedges Hall, 3611 Santa Fe ave. 1st and
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Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. J. C. Hall, Box 370, Millbank Master C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank (ox, Box 691 J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Receiver E. A. Couright, Millbank Magazine Agent 381. J. W. WALKER; Conemaugh, Pa.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. W. E. Pringle Master J. W. Walker, I. Box 15 J. W. Walker, I. Box 15 Secretary Chas, Wakefield Collector F. B. Custer T. E. Herington St. Front at Jahren 1.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. C. Doughty Master A. K. Beazley Secretary F. W. Johnson Collector C. H. Oliver Receiver W. J. Heaton Magazine Agent  391. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, lowa.  Meets in Hedges Hall, 3611 Santa Fe ave. 1st and
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Master C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank (ox, Box 689) Collector J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Magazine Agent E. A. Conright, Millbank Magazine Agent 381. J. W. WALKER; Conemaugh, Pa.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. W. E. Pringle Master Secretary Chas, Wakefield Collector F. B. Custer Receiver T. E. Herington, 81 Front st., Johnstown, Pa. Magazine Agent town, Pa.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. C. Doughty Master A. K. Beazley Secretary F. W. Johnson Collector C. H. Oliver Receiver W. J. Heatton Magazine Agent 391. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, Iowa.  Meets in Hedges Hall, 3611 Santa Fe ave. 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 5th Tuesdays. Emil Hanneman. Master A. C. Andrews, 804 Third st. Secretary J. C. Burner S. W. Bowser, 705 Des Moines st. Receiver R. W. Eyler, 804 Third st. Magazine Agent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. J. C. Hall, Box 170, Millbank Master C. A. Spink 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank Cox. Aspink 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank Cox. Box 69 J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Magazine Agent J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Magazine Agent 181. J. W. WALKER; Conemaugh, Pa. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. W. E. Pringle Master J. W. Walker, I. Box 15 Secretary Chas. Wakefield Collector F. B. Custer Receiver T. E. Herington, 81 Front st., Johnstown, Pa. Magazine Agent 382. BETHESDA; Waukesha. Wis.	390. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings.  J. C. Doughty Master  A. K. Benzley Secretary  F. W. Johnson Collector  C. H. Oliver Receiver  W. J. Henton Magazine Agent  391. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, lowa.  Meets in Hedges Hall, 3611 Santa Fe ave. 1st and  381 Mondays and 2d and 5th Tuesdays.  Emil Hanneman. Master  A. C. Andrews, 804 Third st. Secretary  J. C. Burner  S. W. Bowser, 705 Des Moines st. Receiver  R. W. Eyler, 804 Third st. Magazine Agent  392. WEST PENN; Blairville, Pa.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday after-
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. Moster C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank (ox, Box 691 I. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Magazine Agent J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Magazine Agent J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Magazine Agent 381. J. W. WALKER; Conemaugh, Pa. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. W. E. Pringle Master J. W. Walker, L. Box 15 Secretary Chas. Wakefield Collector T. E. Herington, 81 Front st., Johnstown, Pa. Magazine Agent 382. BETHESDA; Waukesha, Wis. Meets in Engineers Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	390. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. C. Doughty Secretary A. K. Beazley Secretary F. W. Johnson Collector C. H. Oliver Receiver W. J. Henton Magazine Agent 391. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, lowa.  Meets in Hedges Hall, 3611 Santa Fe ave. 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 5th Tuesdays.  Emil Hanneman, Master A. C. Andrews, 804 Third st. Secretary J. C. Burner Collector S. W. Bowser, 705 Des Moines st. Receiver R. W. Eyler, 804 Third st. Magazine Agent 392. WEST PENN; Blairville, Pa.  Meets in L. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday after-
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	W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129 Maste	r
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	396. TIP TOP; Goodland, Kansas.	-
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	J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Maste	r
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3.01.1-	396. TIP TOP; Goodland, Kansas.  Meets in B.of L.F. Hall every Monday at 2:30 P. M. P. J. McBride.  J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Secretary G. W. Seybert Gollector G. W. Seybert Magazine Agen  307. LONG DIVISION; Holsington, Kansas.  Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 10:00 A. Monday Magazine Agen  J. R. McCantley L. W. Cretcher, Box 92 Secretary J. M. Glendall, Hornee F. J. Parend, G. G. Box 397 Receiver David Rodeck Magazine Agent  398. CONSTANT; Olean, N. Y.  Meets alternate Sundays at A. O. of A. M. Hall, F. H. Driscoil. J. W. Cook, 155 State st J. Fohnson, 192 Sixth st. Secretary J. F. Johnson, 192 Sixth st. Secretary	.
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	A. N. Hunter	41
	Wm. Cogley, Box 217 Secretary	•
	Daniel Sullivan Collector	
2	402. WATER LILVA WAAR Magazine Agent	
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	W. H. Prica	
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	T. II. Haines Collector	
	J. R. Gaffeney, Box 65	
	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Saturdays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 P. M. J. A. Bray H. L. Voorhees G. Master E. B. Dorman J. W. Reber J. Baird Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2-10 M. A. N. Hunter J. Hall J. W. M. Hunter Master J. M. M. Secretary Wm. Cogley, Box 217 Meguire Model Sullivan Model Sullivan Model Sullivan Model Sullivan Model Sullivan Model Sullivan Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:50 P. M. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:50 P. M. M. J. Frice M. Master J. W. Diesel, Box 31 Meets in Odd Sellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:50 P. M. M. J. Frice M. Master J. W. Diesel, Box 35 Meets in Gollector J. R. Jaffeney, Box 65 Magazine Agent Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2-P. M. W. M. Moore, 500 Dinwiddie st Master	
	W. M. Moore 610 Diversity 21 th Sundays at 2 P. M.	
	A. W. Locke, 321 Washington st Sourceton	
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	J. E. Stuart Hall,2d and 4th Sunday at 2 P.M.	
	W. M. Brundago Secretary	
	D. G. Wescott Collector	
	404. GRAVITY; Dumore, Pa. Magazine Agent 405. GRAVITY; Dumore, Pa. Meets in LO,O,F, hall,2d and 4th Sunday at 2 P. M. 4. E. Stuart Master 4. E. Collins Master 4. W. M. Brundage Secretary 4. M. Receiver 5. G. Wescott 6. E. Collins Magazine Agent 405. YANDALIA; Effingham, III.	15.
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	W. H. Crise, Box 251 Secretary	
	August Underriner	
	Magazine Agent	-

-	EMEN'S MAGAZINE.
	406. THANKSGIVING; Foxburg, Pa.
	at 6:30 P. M.
	Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sunda at 6:30 P. M. D. E. Thurston Mast W. F. Keefer Secreta Harry Roughton Collect W. F. Keefer Receiv F. U. Fuller Magazine Ager 407. PUGET SOUND: Scattle With
	F. U. Fuller Receive
	407. PUGET SOUND; Seattle, Wash.  Meets in Brunswick Hall, cor. Madison an
	Meets in Brunswick Hall, cor. Madison an Front sts., every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Wm. Blackman, C. & P. S. R.R. Maste C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R.R. Secretar J. H. Gilluly, 922 Weller St. Collector C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R.R. Receive C. W. Gardner, 619 S. Sth st. Magazine Agen 408. CRYSTAL: Jacksonyille.
	C. W. Gardner, 619 S. 8th st Magazine Agen 408. CRYSTAL; Jacksonvills, Ill.
	Meets in S. of V. Hall W. State st., every Sunda; at 2 P. M.
	Meets in S. of V. Hall W. State st., every Sunda at 2 P. M. O. P. Hairgrove, 1302 S. Main st Maste F. L. Hairgrove, 1302 S. Main st Secretary Edw. Mitchell, 906 Routt st Collecto A. R. McLean, 510 College ave
	409. AIR LINE; Huntingburg, Ind.
	J. W. Hilliard Macket
	Meets in K. P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.
	Albany Magazine Agent
Į	Meets in G. A. R. Hell 2d and tel Churg, Mass.
	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. F. L. Johnson, 2! Winthrop st. Master W. A. Clements, 44 North st. Secretary E. C. Mahogany, 16 Myrtle st. Collector J. L. Powers, 44 Nashua st. Receiver H. G. Pope, 46 Blossom st. Magazine Agent
	J. L. Powers, 44 Nashua st
	11. WOLVERINE; Marshall, Mich.
	Meets in G. A. R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2.P. M. W. H. Bourke, Box 615. Master J. P. Mahoney Secretary Thomas Butler Secretary Thomas Butler Receiver Jos. Faulkner Maguzine Agent
	Jos. Faulkner
1	
	Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall every Tuesday at
	Thos. Grimes
	L. H. Herold
	3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Sam Pierson, Box 71
	Meets in Hall 5, Calle De Moralas No. 28, Ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Sam Piersou, Box 71 Master Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Secretary Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Collector Alex, Hynds, Box 71 Receiver Louis Kuntcher Magazine Agent ADAMATS St. Louis Me.
ŧ	
	Old Manchester Road, 1st and 3d Fridays at
	7-40 P. M. W. W. Reed, I120 Talmage ave Master E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Secretary H. J. Dailey, 3943 Chouteau ave Collector E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Receiver Fred Vitt, Union Magazine Agent MAYELOWER: Lonisville, V.:
	Fred Vitt, Union
	MAYFLOWER; Louisville, Ky.
	Market Hall, Shelby st., bet Market and Jefferson sts., Wednesdays at 2 P. M. B. W. Blue, 736 E. Washington st Master M. S. Fogerty, 1030 E. Washington st Secretary G. P. Enoch, 916 Spring st Collector B. W. Blue, 1030 E. Washington st Receiver J. F. Chester, 1302 Reservoir ave, Magazine Agent
i	G. P. Enoch, 916 Spring st Collector

416. RADIANT; Mahoningtown, Pa.	426. TOMBIGBEE; Columbus, Miss.
Moote in Smith's Holl 1st Sundays at 1 P. M. and	Martin P. D. Hall but and 2d Sundays at 5 PM
3d Tuesdays at 7 P. M. G. P. Jones, 4168 Mill st., New Castle Pa Master J. H. Mellvenny, Cliff st., New Castle, Pa. Secretary	Master
G. P. Jones, 4168 Millst., New Castle Pa. Master	J. W. Bealle Secretary
J. H. McIlvenny, Cliff'st., New Castle, Pa. Secretary	G. W. Carson Confector
E. H. Grace Ramiyar	G. I. Longs Magazine Agent
E. H. Grace	iar coverner, columbia & C
417. DIAMOND; Champaign, Ill.	427. CONGAREE; Columbia, S. C.
Meets in Druids' Hall, cor. Neil dehurch sts.,	Meets in K. P. Hall every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. M. J. Bolling, 170 Laurel st
1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P.	A 1 Torroll 22 Taylor et Secretary
E. C. Sabin Master	J. E. McDaniel. 200 Laurel st Collector
F. C. Sabin, 306 W. White st Secretary	F. L. Outlaw, 200 Laurel st Receiver
R. W. Turner Collector	T. D. Henry, 200 Richland st Magazine Agent
E. C. Sabin Master F. C. Sabin, 206 W. White st Secretary R. W. Turner Collector F. C. Sabin, 206 W. White st Received Lawrence Hughes Magazine Agent	428. CHEROKEE; Van Buren, Ark.
Lawrence Hugnes Magazine Agent	are a contract of all the Thursdays
418. BALD EAGLE; Jersey Shore, Pa.	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hart 2d and 4th Finisasy at 730 P. M.   Master F. L. Dillon   Master F. L. Dillon   Secretary J. H. Brock   Collector Richard Hennessey   Receiver John Bub   Magazine Agent   Magazine   Magazine Agent   M
Meets in Engineer's Hall, cor. Allegheny and	F. L. Dillon Master
Wiley sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.	M. R. Clark, Box 42 Secretary
F. N. Sallada Master	J. H. Brock Collector
H. T. Moffet	Richard Hennessey
D. E. Messner Receiver	John Bub
F. N. Sallada         Master           F. H. Heinbuch         Secretary           H. T. Moffet         Collector           D. E. Messner         Receiver           C. H. Wyant         Magnzine Agent	Tab. SIOCHI I DEASANI ( CRICAGO, III.
419. STEPTOE BUTTE; Tekoa, Wash.	Meets in Faskins' Hall, 2018 Archer ave., 1st and
Meets in Warner's Hall, Main st., Tuesdays at	Meets in Faskins' Hall, 3018 Archer ave., Ist and 3d Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.
7:30 P. M.	Alleu Cameron, 3549 Marshfield ave. Master M. O. Ricksecker, 1412, 34th st. Secretary Jos. Smith, 3531 Marshfield avc. Collector Daniel Camey, 3028 Pliney avc. Receiver J. C. Perry, 3445 Ashland avc. Magazine Agent
D. S. McDonald, Box 164 Master	M. O. Ricksecker, 1412, 54th St. Secretary
W. F. Cornoran Poy 16 Collector	Daniel Canney 2004 Pitney ave Receiver
Wm. Hair. Box 164 Receiver	J. C. Perry, 3445 Ashland ave Magazine Agent
D. S. McDonald, Box 164	
	430. WINCHESTER; Martinsburg, W. Va.
Meets in G A R Hell cor Rell and Evahance	Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. Rawley and Martin sts, every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. F. H. Brookman, Cumberland, Md Master
sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	F H Brookman Cumberland Md Master
J. W. Hurst, 442 E. Mason st Master	G. N. Care Secretary
Jno. O'Connor, 116 State st Secretary	W. H. Keiser Collector
Vincent Bailey Collector	J. L. Rogers Receiver
Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor. Ball and Exchange sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. W. Hurst, 442 E. Mason st	F. H. Brookman, Cumberland, M. Jackey G. N. Cage Secretary W. H. Keiser Collector J. L. Rogers Receiver James Cornelius Magazine Agent
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	481. MUSKEGON VALLEY; Muskegon, Mich.
421. WINDSOR; Windsor, Ont.	l at the coast was a server of Class and Tells
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.	ace sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
W. D. Athorton, G. T. P.	W. D. Ryan, T. S. & M. Ry Master
Thos. Howe, G. T. R Collector	Henry Harvey, 38 Ottawa st
H. G. Elsey, G. T. R Receiver	W. A. Lincoln Muskogon Upper Denot, Receiver
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. J. A. Finnie, G. T. R Master W. D. Atherton, G. T. R	Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Cay makes accests, ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Master Henry Harvey, 8s Ottawa st. Secretary F. J. Hayward, 18 Ottawa st. Collector W. A. Lincoln, Muskegon Upper Depot. Receiver T. H. Henderson, C. & W. M. R.R. Mag. Agent
422. LAKE VIEW: Ashtabula, Harbor Obio	490 DATELDOOD DATE
Meets in E. A. U. Hall, Harbor, 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:35 P. M.	432. PATAPSCO; Baltimore, Md.
days at 1:35 P. M.	Meets at Mechanics Exchange Hall, So. Charles
W. H. McCready Master	F. B. Cassell, 1743 Hanover st Master
days at 135 P M. W. H. McCready Master Geo. J. Dunn. Box 564 Secretary J. B. Pilmer, Box 586 Collector W. A. Strong Receiver Frank Rowan Mugazine Agent	st. and Fort avc. 1st and 3d Sundays.  st. and Fort avc. 1st and 3d Sundays.  F. B. Cassell, 1743 Hanover st. Master  D. W. Elker, 1813 So Charles st Secretary  W. H. Sheib, 1535 Hanover st. Collector  W. T. Simms, 1825 S. Charles st. Receiver  R. C. Norman, 1812 S. Charles st. Mag. Agent
W A Strong	W. H. Sheib, 1535 Hanover st Collector
Frank Rowan Magazina Agant	W. T. Simms, 1825 S. Charles st
AND WATER HER DEA . H. J	R. C. Norman, 1812 S. Charles St Mag. Ass.
423. MOUNT HELENA; Helens, Mont.	438. ENGLEWOOD: Chicago, Ill.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Main and Jackson 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in Kerwin's Hall, cor, Wentworth ave and 55th st., 1st Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Sunday
	55th st., 1st Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Sunday
J. J. Wagnier, Grand Fachic Hotel Master J. J. Grand, Lobe Phonix ave Secretary W. L. Minnerly Collector Geo. Yates, 1429 Helena ave Receiver F. W. Lenzie Magazine Agent	at 8 1. M.
W. L. Minnerly Collector	Nicholas Simon 5427 Princeton ave Secretary
Geo. Yates, 1429 Helena ave Receiver	J. C. Simons, 5650 Atlantic st Collector
r. W. Lenzie Magazine Agent	N. E. Nare, 5637 Atlantie st Receiver
Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. Madison ave	434. WILLOW GROVE; Bennett, Pa.
and 5th sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in American Mechanic's Hall 1st and 3d
I W Kingaid 1405 Command Master	Friday at 7 P. M
B. O. Chalkley, 1115 Washington at Secretary	P. H. Swartwout Master
J. C. Green, 1815 Russell st	Frank Laughlin Secretary
Meets in Odd; Corington, ky.  Meets in Odd; Fellow's Hall, cor. Madison ave and 5th sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. C. E. Bass, 1315 Russell st. Master J. W. Kincaid, 1405 Garrard st. Secretary B. O. Chalkley, 1115 Washington st. Collector J. C. Green, 1815 Russell st. Receiver J. H. Mann, 20 W. Robbins ave. Magazine Agent	D. H. Swartwart
425. PETER BURNS; East Nashville, Tenn.	Friday at 7 P. M. Mastet F. H. Swartwout Secretary C. O. Sprague Collector P. H. Swartwout Receiver J. F. Kearney Magazine Agent
Meets at Weakley's Hall one Title	405 Normania a
land sts. every Wednesday at 7:20 p. 34	485. NOTTOWAY; Crewe, Va.
Wm. Green, L. & N. R. R. shops	Meets in Masonic Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 200
T Proch out to Master	
J. D. Elloch, 241 Poster st Secretary	P. M. Albort Potts: Master
D. T. Howard, 228 Foster st	Albert Potts
D. T. Howard, 228 Foster st	Albert Potts Master Albert Potts Secretary J. B. Neale Collector
D. T. Howard, 228 Foster st Secretary Wm. Vanasen, 316 Foster st Collector J. W. Bonham, 11228, College st., Nashville	P. M.         Master           Albert Potts         Secretary           J. B. Neale         Collector           Albert Potts         Received
429. PETER BURNS; East Nashville, Tenn. Meets at Weakley's Hall, cor. Fifth and Woodland sts, every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Wm. Green, L. & N. R. R. shops Master J. L. Enoch, 24 Foster st Secretary D. T. Howard, 228 Foster st Collector Wm. Vynasen, 316 Foster st Receiver J. W. Bonham, 11:228. College st., Nashville Magazine Agent	P. M. Master Albert Potts Secretary J. B. Nenle Collector Albert Potts Receiver Albert Potts Magazine Agent



EOCOMOTIV	E FIR	EMEN'S MAGAZINE.
486. JAMES I. WATTS, Wallows Co.	. Ö	
Meets in Marion Hall every Tuesday a W. C. Haynie	188.	446. BLUESTONE; Bluefield, W. Va.
meets in Marion Hall every Tuesday a W. C. Haynie Wm. Rush J. E. H. Newman J. D. Ellsworth Magaz  487. EMERALD; Leavenworth, Kan.	t 2 P. M.	Meets in Horton's Hall, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M. W. E. Brown
wm. Rush	Secretor	and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M.,
J. D. Elleworth	Collector	W. E. Brown
- Lineworth	. Receive	and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M.  W. E. Brown  J. D. Buchanan, Box 57  Baylor Secretary  David Morrissett  J. S. Martin  Magazine Agent  447. FRENCH BROAD: Asheville, N. C.
487. EMERALD; Leavenworth, Kan.	ine Agent	David Morrissett Collector
Meets in V D TT 11		J. S. Martin Receiver
2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  Jas. McNerney, 631 Peters	ware sts	447 FRENCH PROUS Magazine Agent
2a and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  Jas. McNerney, 62! Potownie st Chas. Curtin, 720 Klowa st Thos. Larkin 104 Main st. cor. Kickape W. D. Guion, 3d and Vine st. Patrick Bynan, Poplar st., bet. 2d and 3d 488. COMPANY		447. FRENCH BROAD; Asheville, N. C.
Chas. Curtin, 720 Kiowa st	Master	des in R. & D. Freight Depot 2d and 4th con-
W. D. Grien, 104 Main st. cor. Kickano	occretary O Coll	Gays at 2:30 P. M. Irvin Allison W. H. Mayo, 144 Jefferson Drive Secretary F. A. Burgin, R. & D. and E. T. V. & G. Ry. Paint Rock Ry. Paint Rock Receiver
Patrick Bynen Ponlavine st.	Receiver	W. H. Mayo, 144 Jefferson Drive Master
2d and 3d		M. B. Smith
2d and 3d Magazi 488: COMFORT; Cheyenne, Wyo.	ne Agent	Ry Point Band E. T. V. & G.
Meets in Engineers' Hall. 212½ Sixteen and 3d Fridays at 7 P. M. James Wilcox Box 646 . H. F. Zinn, 306 E. 16th st. 100, Ulrich, SE. cor. 5th and Warren ave		Ry., Paint Rock J. A. Fulmer, R. & D. R. R
and 3d Fridays at 7 P. M. 212% Sixteen	th st., 1st	448 ATTAMONT T
James Wilcox, Box 646	34	448. ALTAMONT; Keyser, W. Va.
Ino Illrich 305 E. 16th st.	- Musier	Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d Mon-
ave cor. 9th and Warren	ccretary	A. W. Stanhagen
ave J. K. Baldwin, 200 E. 20th st. G. E. Artist, City Pump House Magazin 489. APACHE CANON: Laves	Collector	Meets in Good Templars
G. E. Artist, City Pump House Magazia	Receiver	J. J. Carney Secretary
489. APACHE CANON; Las Vegas, New Me: Meets in B. of L. E. Hell 2d Sanon	le Agent	Louis Burkhalter, Box 113
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall od Com.	XICO.	J. M. Grimes
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d Saturday at M. and 4th Saturday at 7:20 P. M. C. J. Boyd, Box 86 E. Las Vegas L. A. Henschen, Box 67, Las Vegas S. Frank Sweany, Box 67, E. Las Vegas Gichard Jacquemin, E. Las Vegas G. V. Reed, Box 296 E. Las Vegas, Magazin G. V. Reed, Box 296 E. Las Vegas, Magazin M. CHERISH; Monett, Mo.	at 2:30 P.	AULAN RIVER : Clahuma Tanana
L. A. Hennesbox 86 E. Las Vegas	Moston	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P.M. T. G. Beeme
Frank Sweany Roy 67, Las Vegas Se	ecretary	A. I. White-
Richard Jacquemin, E. Las Vegas . C	ollector	G. M. Worley Sox 26 Secretary
G. V. Reed, Box 296 E. Las Vegas, Magazin	cceiver	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P.M.   T. G. Beeme
440. CHERISH; Monett, Mo.	e Agent	C. M. Parnell
Meets in Masonic Hall every Saturday at 7 L. L. Carmin, Box 64		450. CLEVELAND; Cleveland, Ohio.
E. L. Carmin, Box 64	30 P.M.	Meets in Harding Pl
C. W. McKinner	Cretery	Meets in Harding Block, cor. Pearl and Lorain sts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. C. A. Flood, 76 Erin ave
W. H. Smith Roy so	ollector	C. A. Flood, 76 Erin ave
Michael Ketchum	eceiver	F. B. Henretta, 29 Mechanic st Secretary
acets in Masonic Hall every Saturday at 7 L. L. Carmin, Box 64 Robert Gardner Se C. W. McKinnon Se W. H. Smith, Box 60 Michael Ketchum Magazine 41. MIANI; Cincinnati, Ohlo. Mestaro	Agent	F. H. Fuller, 41 H. Collector
Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor. Eastern a May sts., Pendleton, 1st and 3d Sunda noons.		sts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. C. A. Flood, 76 Erin ave F. B. Henretta, 29 Mechanic st Secretary James Hugo, 110 Root st Collector F. H. Fuller, 41 Howard st Receiver C. W. McGuire, 43 McLain st Magazine Agent
May sts., Pendleton, 1st and 2d Com a	ve. and	451 BOIS ALARG P Magazine Agent
noons. A. E. Merrill, 1195 Eastern ave. B. F. Hayes, 1206 Eastern ave. C. See W. J. Brennen, 1143 Eastern ave. C. M. G. Ely, 1079 Eastern ave. E. F. Hayes, 1203 Eastern ave., Sta. C, Mag. 442, BARRIE BAT; Allsadale, Outario	y after-	bounam, Texas.
B. F. Haves 1999 Eastern ave.	Mastan	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P.M. H. D. Barnes
W. J. Brennen, 1143 Foots ave., Sta. C . Sec	retary	T. L. Cox Master
M. G. Ely, 1079 Eastern ave Co.	llector	Henry Heck Secretary
440 Pares, 1203 Eastern ave. Sta C Mag	ceiver	H. D. Bereiver
442. BARRIE BAY; Allandale, Ontario.  Meets in Orange Hell learning.	vagent	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P.M.           H. D. Barnes         Master           T. L. Cox         Master           Henry Heck         Secretary           T. L. Cox         Collector           H. D. Barnes         Magazine Agent           52.         SEVEN HILLS: Fast Powe
Meets in Orange Hall 1st and 3d Sundays. J. Church, Box 14 T. C. Bradford, Box 76 W. C. Curtis, cor. Victoria and Ellensts Barrie	1 4	52. SEVEN HILLS; East Rome, Ga.
W. J. Church D.	Marton	Meets in K. P. Hall. Rome Go laterales
T. C. Bradford Bow 76 Sec	retary	days of each month at 2:30 P. M.
W. C. Curtis, cor. Victoria and Ellen sts.	lector	E. A. Winecoff F. T. V. and G. F Master
Jno. McCabe, Box 108		Rome and G. R. R.,
448. VIPOTETA BOX 108 Magazine	Agent	Myron Sitton, Oak ave Collector
448. VIRGINIA, Danville, Va.  Meets in Odd Park	. Bent	W A Harris Gay, 505 2d ave. Rome Receiver
	ndovo	days of each month at 2:30 P. M. J. W. Nichols, 505 2d ave. E. A. Winecoff, E. T. V. and G. R. R., Rome Myron(Sitton, Oak ave. Thomas Gay, 505 2d ave. Rome W. A. Hartin, 11 Morpina st. Magazine Agent  33. RADFORD: Radford, Va.
	days 4	53. RADFORD; Radford, Va.
K. L. Pierce, 322 Franklin et	aster	
H. H. Josh, Box 84, North Danville Secr	etary	Mests in Masonic, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2, P.M.
A. E. Bost Bor ed at Rec	ector	Chas. Robey Secretary
A. E. Bost, Box 84, North Danville . Mag. A	gent	S. F. Allen
Manager Knoxville, Tenn		S. C. Smith, Box 330 Bristol, Tenn Mag Agent
Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Central ave. Broad st., every Monday at 2 P. M. H. L. Crowell 30 Vicentee	45	
H. L. Crowell sey Monday at 2 P. M	and	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main St., 2d and 4th
J. T. Berry, 85 Dodrick st Mi	ster	Sundays at 2 P. M.
J. M. Ford, 76 Richard at Secre	tary	E. L. Riley, Box 112 Master
W. L. Berry, 85 Dedrick st Colle	ctor	H H Rubf Por 145
Magazina A	iver	John C. Ruhf, Box 147
meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Central ave.  Broad st., every Monday at 2 P. M.  H. L. Crowell, 39 King st.  J. T. Berry, 85 Dedrick st.  C. M. Ford, 76 Richard st.  J. T. Berry, 85 Dedrick st.  Colle  W. L. Logan, 7 W. Park st.  Magazine Al	Rent	Robert Dunlap
445. MOUNTAIN GEM; Glean's Ferry, Idaho.  Meets in Schroder's Hall, every Tuesday at Wm. Baxtor	455	Sundays at 2 P. M.  E. L. Riley, Box 112 Master Hiram Auman, Box 135 Secretary H. H. Ruhf, Box 147 Collector John C. Ruhf, Box 147 Receiver Robert Dunlap Magazine Agent JOHN BRANDT; Roseburgh, Ore.
	7:30	
Wm. Baxter Ma Alfred Opitz, L. Box 132 Merce Ma Robert Mills, Jr. Secret R. J. Walsh Collec E. H. Rice Magazine Ag		7 P. M. Tall alternate Tuesdays at
Robert Mills Ir Socrat	sier	E. L. Gray
R. J. Walsh Collect	tor	Wm Tiller Secretary
n. Rice	ver	V. C. Loudon L. Box 107 Collector
nagazine Ag	ent	B. W. Riggs, Grant's Pass . Magazine Asset
	'	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall alternate Tuesdays at 7 P. M.         T. P. M.           F. L. Gray

375. FRIENDSHIP; Dayton, Ohio.	
	885. BOWER CITY; Janesville, Wis.
Meets in K. P. Hall, 171/2 E. 3d st. 1st and 3d	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Milwaukee st., 2d Sun- day at 2 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.
Sundays at 2 P. M.	day at 2 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.
John Stevens, 324 Linden st	R. P. Kay, 162 Locust st Master
W. W. St. John, 26 Simms st Collector	J. C. Morris, 353 Centre st Secretary
N. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st Receiver	R. H. Erdman Receiver
Meets in K. P. Hall, 171½ E. 3d st. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Horace Hopkins, 465 May st. Master John Stevens, 32d Linden st. Secretary W. W. St. John, 26 Simms st. Collector X. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st. Receiver Jas. Haney, 2 Center st. Magazine Agent	day at 2 F. M. and 4 ft Wednesday at 730 F. M. R. P. Kay, 162 Locust st. Master J. C. Morris, 353 Centre st. Secretary J. C. Morris, 353 Centre st. Collector R. H. Erdman Receiver C. E. Dougherty Magazine Agent Sea Plany A. Sen Phone Col.
oro. J. n. Kink; Horige, Kan.	1 000: MAMONA; San Diego, Cal.
Meets in Mitchell's Hall every Saturday evening. S. S. Gossard Master	Meets in Young Men's Institute Hall, 723 Fifth st., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M. and 4th Sundays at 5
W. F. Remington, Box 97 Sogratury	st., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M. and 4th Sundays at 8
G. A. Castamien Collector	P. M. A.P. Tyler Coronado Meste
S. S. Gossard Master W. F. Remington, Box 97 Secretary G. A. Custamien Collector H. B. Morgan, Box 383 Receiver J. L. Slater Magazine Agent	A. P. Tyler, Coronado Maste W. K. Bell, 1208 Fifth st. Secretary C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st. Collecto R. V. Dodge, Fifth and D.sts. Receive J. E. Harrison, National City Magazine Agen
J. L. Slater Magazine Agent	C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st Collector
77. NICKEL PLATE, Conneant, Ohio.	R. V. Dodge, Fifth and D sts Receive
Meets in Harrington & Wildmar's Block, 1st and	J. E. Harrison, National City Magazine Agen
3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at 8 A. M.	387. RED ROCK; Schreiber, Ontario.
A. M. T. G. McGinnis Master E. E. strock, Box 461 Secretary Geo Boney Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver C. B. Terry Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. T. Norris Maste John Hogg Secretar James Stinson Collector Thomas Davis Receive James Presson, Box 24 Magazine Agen
E. E. Strock, Box 461 Secretary	W. T. Norris
O. F. I. Wilking Box 506 Collector	John Hogg Secretar
C. B. Terry Magazine Agent	James Stinson Collecto
378. HOLBROOK; Charters, Pa.	Inomas Davis
Meets every Sunday in Christian Hall Mckees	888. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN; Milwaukee, Wis.
Rocks, Pa., at 1:30 P. M.	Meets in Firemen's Hall, 170 Reid st., 1st and 3
Meets every Sunday in Christian Hall, McKees Rocks, Pa., at 1:30 P. M. W. G. Thomas, Box 384, McKee's Rocks . Master	Sundays at 10 A. M.
D. W. Scott, McKee's Rocks	Sundays at 10 A. M.   W. C. Gates 443 S. Fierce st   Maste G. J. Birkel, 487 Jackson st.   Secretar J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st.   C. Cleeto J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st.   Receiver M. C. Pier, 703 Washington st.   Receiver M. C. Pier, 703 Washington st.   Receiver M. C. Pier, 703 Washington st.   Receiver M. C. Pierce M. C.
C. L. Hinsdale, McKee's Rocks Receiver	G. J. Birkel, 467 Jackson st Secretar
Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Magazine Agent	J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st Collecto
370. WEAVER; Sayre, Pa.	M. E. Hutchison, 346 Clinton st Mag. Agen
Meets in K. of H. Hall Cornell's Block and and	389. LIVINGSTONE; Chillicothe, Mo.
Meets in K. of H. Hall, Cornell's Block, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
Ath Sundays at 2 P. M. W. E. Preston, 131 Providence st., Waverly, N. Y. Master M. W. Tillman, Box 348 Secretary John McDonald Collector Johnson Walt Receiver W. S. Kirkwood Magazine Agent 180. HUB CITY: Aberdeen South Debate.	7:30 P. M.
M W Tillman Boy etc. Master	M. J. McCarthy, Maste W. A. Black Secretar W. A. Black Collecte A. H. Tucker Receive Jerry Shea Magazine Ager
John McDonald Secretary	W. A. Black Secretar
Johnson Walt	A. H. Tucker Receive
W. S. Kirkwood Magazine Agent	Jerry Shea Magazine Agen
	390. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	Manda in Production 1 Tr. 11 m . 1
1:30 P. M.	J. C. Doughty Mast A. Benzley Secretar F. W. Johnson Collecte C. H. Oliver Receive W. J. Heatton Magazine Agen
C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary	A. K. Beazley Secretar
Frank Cox, Box 691 Collector	F. W. Johnson
F. A. Conright, Millbank Receiver	W. J. Heston Magazine Agell
130 P. M. J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Master C. A. Spink, 219 N. First st. Secretary Frank Cox, Box 691 J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Receiver E. A. Conright, Millbank Magazine Agent	and with the second sec
	391. NAUVOU; Pt. Madison, lowa.
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.	Meets in Hedges Hall, 3611 Santa Fe ave. 1st an
W. E. Pringle Master	3d Mondays and 2d and 5th Tuesdays. Emil Hanneman
J. W. Walker, L. Box 15 Secretary	A. C. Andrews, 804 Third st Secretar
uns, wakeneld	J. C. Burner Collecte
F B Custer	
W. E. Pringle Master J. W. Walker, L. Box 15 Secretary Chas. Wakefield Collector F. B. Custer Court of Laborator Receiver	S. W. Bowser, 705 Des Moines st Receive
town, Pa Magazine trons	S. W. Bowser, 705 Des Moines st Receive R. W. Eyler, 804 Third st Magazine Aget
town, Pa	392. WEST PENN; Blairville, Pa.
town, Pa	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday afte
town, Pa	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday afte noons. Watson Swartz, I. (Box 252) Meets
town, Pa	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday afte noons. Watson Swartz, I. (Box 222) Mask
town, Pa	WEST PENN; Blairville, Pa. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2q and 4th Sunday afte noons. Watson Swartz, L'Box 353 . Mast J. IV, Davis, Box 20 . Collect L. H. Martin Roy 30 . Collect
town, Pn	WEST PENN; Blairville, Pa. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2q and 4th Sunday afte noons. Watson Swartz, L'Box 353 . Mast J. IV, Davis, Box 20 . Collect L. H. Martin Roy 30 . Collect
town, Pn. Magazine Agent Magazine Agent BETHESDA; Waukesha, Wis. Magazine Agent Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Edward Irwin, Box 742 . Master J. J. Purcell, Box 1250 . Secretary Wm. Doylen, Box 1241 . Secretary J. M. Dowd, Box 1150 . M. Agent Meecher W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247 . Magazine Receiver W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247 . Magazine Receiver W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247 . Magazine Agent Magazine Age	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2q and 4th Sunday afte noons. Watson Swartz, L. Box 353 Mass J. I. Davis, Box 20 Secreta L. H. Martin, Box 39 Collect W. R. Ransom, Cokeville Receiv L. H. Martin, Box 39 Magazine Aget
town, Fn. Magazine Agent  B82. BETHESDA; Waukesha, Wis.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at  2 P. M.  Edward Irwin, Box 742 Master  J. J. Purcell, Box 1250 Secretary  Win, Doylen, Box 1241 Collector  J. M. Dowd, Box 1150 Receiver  W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247 Magazine Agent  B83. PETROLEUM: 01 City Pa	Meets   P.S.N.;   Blairville, Pa.   Meets   In I.O. O. F.   Hall   2q and 4th Sunday after   noons.   Watson Swartz, L' Box 353   Mast. J. D. Davis, Box 20   Secretar   L. H. Martin, Box 39   Collect   W. R. Ransom, Cokeville   Receiv   L. H. Martin, Box 39   Magazine Age   393.   RIG SANDY, Levinetae   New York   N
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town, Pn. Magazine Agent  B82. BETHESDA; Waukesha, Wis.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at  2 P. M.  Edward Irwin, Box 742.  J. Purcell, Box 1250.  Wm. Doylen, Box 1291.  J. M. Dowld, Box 1150.  W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247.  Magazine Agent  W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247.  Meets in K. of L. Hall, cor. Seneca and Sycamore  sts., alternate Sundays.  S. C. Lowrey, 1s Warren st.  T. P. Martin, 104 Complianter ave.  Secretary  Timothy Down, Shamrock st.  Collector	Meets   P.S.N.;   Blairville, Pa.   Meets   n. I. O. O. F.   Hall   2q and 4th Sunday after   noons.   Watson Swartz, L' Box 353   Mast J. I. Davis, Box 20   Secretar   L. H. Martin, Box 39   Collect W. R. Ransom, Cokeville   Receive L. H. Martin, Box 39   Magazine Aget   393, RIG SANDY, Levinetae   New York   New Y
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town, Pa.  Magazine Agent  Magazine Agent  Magazine Agent  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at  2 P. M.  Edward Irwin, Box 742. Master  J. J. Purcell, Box 1250. Secretary  Wm. Doylen, Box 1241. Collector  J. M. Dowd, Box 1159. W. H. Collector  W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247. Magazine Agent  Meets in K. of L. Hall, cor. Seneca and Sycamore  sts., alterinate Sundays.  S. C. Lowrey, 1s Warren st. Master  T. P. Martin, 104 Complanter ave. Secretary  Timothy Downey, Shamrock st. Collector  A. G. Sittig, 39 Chestnut st. Receiver  A. G. Sittig, 39 Chestnut st. Receiver  W. D. McGulini, 331 Washington ave. Mag. Agent  384. R. H. WILBER; Lehlekhon, Pa.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2q and 4th Sunday afte noons. Watson Swartz, L. Box 353 Mast J. P. Davis, Box 20 Secreta I. H. Martin, Box 39 Collect W. R. Ransom, Cokeville Receive L. H. Martin, Box 39 Magazine Age: 393. BIG SANDY; Lexington, Ky.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st., 1st Moday at 7:30 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2:39 P. M. R. W. Row, L. Box 8 Humington, W. Va. Mast F. W. Collier, 157 E. High st. Secreta W. J. Burgess, 293 E. High st. Collect F. S. Cravens, 226 N. Upper st. Receive J. B. Cavins, 237 E. Main st. Magazine Age: 394 P. P. SANT V. H. SANT V. H. SANT V. Magazine Age: 394 P. P. SANT V. H. SANT V. H. SANT V. M. M. M. M. M. B. Cavins, 237 E. Main st. Magazine Age: 394 P. P. SANT V. H. V. M. M. M. M. M. P. F. W. Cavins, 237 E. Main st. Magazine Age: 394 P. P. SANT V. H. V. M. M. M. M. M. M. P. SANT V. H. L. N. P. M.
town, Pa.  Magazine Agent  Magazine Agent  Magazine Agent  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at  2 P. M.  Edward Irwin, Box 742. Master  J. J. Purcell, Box 1250. Secretary  Wm. Doylen, Box 1241. Collector  J. M. Dowd, Box 1159. W. H. Collector  W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247. Magazine Agent  Meets in K. of L. Hall, cor. Seneca and Sycamore  sts., alterinate Sundays.  S. C. Lowrey, 1s Warren st. Master  T. P. Martin, 104 Complanter ave. Secretary  Timothy Downey, Shamrock st. Collector  A. G. Sittig, 39 Chestnut st. Receiver  A. G. Sittig, 39 Chestnut st. Receiver  W. D. McGulini, 331 Washington ave. Mag. Agent  384. R. H. WILBER; Lehlekhon, Pa.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 24 and 4th Sunday afte noons. Watson Swartz, L. Box 353 Mast J. P. Davis, Box 20 Secretar I. H. Martin, Box 39 Collect W. R. Ransom, Cokeville Receiv. H. Martin, Box 39 Magazine Aget L. H. Martin, Box 39 Magazine Aget 393. BIG SANDY; Lexington, Ky.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st., 1st Moday at 7:30 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2:39 P. M. R. W. Row, L. Box 8 Humington, W. Va., Mast F. W. Collier, 157 E. High st. Secretar W. J. Burgess, 293 E. High st. Collect F. S. Cravens, 226 N. Upper st. Receiv J. B. Cavins, 237 E. Main st. Magazine Aget 344 P. P. LESANT VALLEY.
town, Pa. Magazine Agent Magazine Agent St. BETHESDA; Waukesha, Wis. Magazine Agent 2P. M. Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2P. M. Edward Irwin, Box 742. Master J. J. Purcell, Box 1250. Secretary Wm. Doylen, Box 1241. Collector J. M. Dowd, Box 1150. Meets in K. Ott. L. Hall, Cor. Seneca and Sycamore sts., alternate Sundays. S. C. Lowrey, 1s Warren st. Master T. P. Martin, 104 Complainter ave. Secretary Timothy Downey, Shamrock st. Collector A. G. Sittig, 39 Chestnut st. Receiver A. G. Sittig, 39 Chestnut st. Receiver W. D. McGulin, 331 Washington ave. Mag. Agent 384. R. H. WILBER; Lehighton, Pa.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2q and 4th Sunday aftenoons. Watson Swartz, L' Box 353 Mast. J. P. Davits, Box 29 Secretar L. H. Martin, Box 39 Collect W. R. Ransom, Cokeville Receiv. L. H. Martin, Box 39 Magazine Aget 393. BIG SANDY; Lexington, Ky. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st., 1st Morday at 7:30 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2:39 P. M. R. W. Row, L. Box 8 Hunington, W. Va. Mast. F. W. Collier, 157 E. High st. Secretar W. J. Burgess, 293 E. High st. Collect F. S. Cravens, 225 N. Upper st. Receiv. J. B. Cavins, 237 E. Main st. Magazine Aget 344. PLESANT VALLEY, Parks N. Mast.
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30 F.	395. MILLARD FOSTER; North Topeka, Kan.	
1 1 E	Thursday at 2 P. M.	ery.
Υ,	Meets N. E. cor. Gordon and Kansas ave. ex Thursday at 2 P. M. J. T. Cuff, L. Box 129. Ma W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129. Ma	ster
5.7	Henry Tamblyn 1 Page 199 Secret	ary
Let '	H. H. Brown, L. Box 129 Collect	tor
4.51		cont
1.725	Meets in B.of L.F.Hall every Monday at 2:30 P	VI.
nder.	J. R. Morris, L. Box 40 Mas	ter
Y.:	J. R. Morris, L. Box 46	ary
	G. W. Seybert Recei	ver
lei-	397. LONG DIVISION Magazine Ago	nt
11:11	Meets in Masonic Hall Island and Manage.	
	at 10:00 A. M.	ys.
11/27	L. W. Cretchov, Dominal Mas	ter
X.	J. M. Gleadall, Horney Secreta	ry
	F. J. Parnell, Call Box 397 Receiv	or
\$ 1. 1.	20s Covernary of Magazine Age	nt
Sec.	Meets alternate Sandan, Y.	
	F. H. Driscoll	!.
1.2	J. W. Cook, 155 State st Secreto	er 📑
	C. P. Anderson, St. Third Collect	or
V.	T. J. Lynch, 163 Eighth st	er
0	Meets afternate Sundays at A. O. of A. M. Hal F.H. Deriscoll.  J. W. Cook, 155 State 81. Secreta A. F. Johnson, 192 Sixth 81. Collect C. P. Anderson, 81 Third 81. Collect T. J. Lyuch, 168 Eighth 81. Magazine Age 399. CRESCENT CITY; New Orleans, La.	nt
45	Meets in Tentonia Hall of an and an	.
J.	7:30 P. M.	ut
	W. A. O'Donnell, 161 Layred	r 4
(P. 1)	B. J. Meyer, 168 Clara st Secretar	y - *
· ·	W. A. O'Down Jr., 648 N. Rampart st. Receive	r
-	1.20 P. M. J. M. Gordon, Jr., 648 N. Rampart st. Mast W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel st. Secretar J. M. Gordon, Jr., 648 N. Rampart st. Collect W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel st. Magazine Ager W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel st. Magazine Ager 400. MARIE DES CYUNE; Osawatonile, Kaurday Meets in 64d Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 P. M. J. A. Bray M. Master Secretary L. A. Oorhees M. Secretary L. M. Secretary	it
100	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hell watomie, Kan.	- 1
. 1	at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:20 P. M.	s
	H. L. Voorboom Maste	r   41
	E. B. Dorman Secretar	y   **
. 1	I. W. Reber Collecto	r
2	401. ITASCA: Two Harborn W.	t I
	at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 P. M. J. A. Bray H. L. Voorhees Mast. at 2:30 P. M. H. L. Voorhees Secretar E. B. Dorman Secretar I. W. Reber Collecto J. Baird Magazine Agen  401. ITA8CA; Two Harbors, Minn. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. A. N. Hunter	
	2 P. M. St. O. P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at	t
	A. A. Hunter	41
	Wm. Cogley, Box 217 Secretary	
	Daniel Sullivan Collector	
	402. WATER LILY. Water V. H. Magazine Agent	
	Meets in Odd Falley, Miss.	
•	days at 7:80 P. M. Hall, 1st and 3d Thurs-	
	W. H. Price	
	J. S. Demorgalia Secretary	418
	T. H. Haines Collector	
l	463 Page 19 Son to Magazine Agent	1
l	101. ITASCA: Two Harbors, Minn. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. A. N. Hunter. Master Paul Tingerthal Secretary Wim. Cogley, Box 217 Secretary Wim. Cogley, Box 217 Collector Daniel Sullivan Magazine Agent Master Misser, Master J. W. Diesed, Box 31 Secretary J. S. Demarschi T. H. Haines Receiver J. R. Gaffeney, Box 65 Magazine Agent Magazine	1
	Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. M. Moore, 610 Dinwiddie st Master A. W. Locke, 321 Wpshington st Secretary W. M. Moore, 619 Effingham st Collector C. E. Receiver 404. GRAYITY; Dunnore, Pa. Meetsday, December 1, Magazine Agent Meetsday, December 2, Magazine Agent Meetsday, Dunnore, Pa.	1
	A. W. Locke, 321 Washington	
	W M 25 Collection	414.
	C. E. Reaso, 1974 C. Receiver	***
	404. GRAVITY - Durante St Magazine Agent	
l	404. GRAYITY; Dunmore, Pa.  Meets in LO.O. F. hall, 2d and 4th Sunday at 2 P. M.  J. E. Stnart  G. F. Calita.  Master	
	C. E. Collins Mostor	
l	W. M. Brundage Secretary	
	D. G. Wescott Collector	1
l	access in L.O.O.F. hall, 2d and 4th Sunday at 2 P. M. J. E. Stimart Master G. E. Collins Scretary W. M. Brundage Scretary U. G. Wescott Receiver C. E. Collins Magazine Agent Agent Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent	
	405. VANDALIA; Effingham, III. Meets in K. H. Hallon, III.	415.
l	499. VANDALIA; Effingham, III.  Meets in K. H. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  W. H. Crise, Box 251  Secretary  W. H. Crise, Box 251  Secretary  W. H. Crise, Box 251  August Underriner  M. R. Jones  Magazine Agent	1
	Jacob Schmitt, Box 251 Master	1
l	Angust 1: Box 251 Secretary	- 1
	M. R. Jones Receiver	I
l	Magazine Agent	Ĵ
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R	EMEN'S MAGAZINE. 79
	406. THANKSGIVING; Foxburg, Pa.
er,	Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays
te	Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sunday, at 6:30 P. M. D. E. Thurston Master W. F. Keefer Secretary Rughton Collector W. F. Keefer Magazine Agent 407. PUGET SOUND; Seattle, Wash. Meets in Brunswick Hall, cor. Madison and Front etc.
ar	W. F. Keefer Master
to ce	Harry Roughton Secretary
'n	W. F. Keefer
	407. PUGET SOUND: Souttle Wash
M et	40. PUGET SOUND; Seattle, Wash.  Meets in Brunswick Hall, cor. Madison and Front sts. every Sunday at 7:30 P. M.  Wm. Blackman, C. & P. S. R.R. Master C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R.R. Secretary C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R.R. Collector C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R.R. Receiver C. W. Gardner, 619 S. Sth st. Magazine Agent  408. CRYSTAL: Jacksonville, Ill.
et	Front sts., every Sunday at 7:20 P. M.
ry	Wm. Blackman, C. & P. S. R.R. Master
or er	J. H. Gilluly 992 Wollands Secretary
nt	C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R.R.
	C. W. Gardner, 619 S. 8th st Magazine Agent
٧,	408. CRYSTAL; Jacksonvills, Ill.
er	Meets in S. of V. Hall W. State st., every Sunday at 2 P. M. O. P. Hairgrove, 1302 S. Main st Master F. L. Hairgrove, 1302 S. Main st Secretary Edw. Mitchell, 906 Routt st Collector A. R. McLean, 510 College ave Receiver Dennis Havey, 510 E. College ave
ŗy	O. P. Hairgrove 1909 v. M
r	F. L. Hairgrove, 1302 S. Main St Master
ıt	Edw. Mitchell, 906 Routt st Collector
	Dennis Havey 510 F. College ave Receiver
. r	409. AIR LINE: Huntinghure, Lud
r	409. AIR LINE; Huntingburg, Ind.  Meets in K. P. Hall, 2d and ith Sundays. J. W. Hilliard Master G. W. Prout Secretary G. L. Stein Collector J. A. O'Nell Receiver W. V. Miller, 95 W. Market st., New Albany Magazine Agent
r	J. W. Hilliard
t	G. W. Prout
	J. A. O'Noil
t	W. V. Miller, 95 W. Market st Now Receiver
	Albany Magazine Agent
r	410. HERBERT P. LITTLEJOHN; Fitchburg, Mass.
ŀ	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. F. L. Johnson, 21 Winthrop st. Master W. A. Clements, 44 North st. Secretary E. C. Mahogany, 16 Myrtle st. Collector J. L. Powers, 44 Nashua st. Receiver H. G. Pope, 46 Blossom st. Magazine Agent 411. WOLVERINE: Marchall Wick.
: 1	F. L. Johnson, 21 Winthrop st Master
1	E. C. Mahogany 16 Myrtle of
٠l	J. L. Powers, 44 Nashua st Collector
1	H. G. Pope, 46 Blossom st Magazine Agent
1	411. WOLVERINE; Marshall, Mich.
1	Meets in G. A. R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P M
1	J. P. Mahoney
1	Thomas Butler Secretary
L	Los Faultania Receiver
ı	Meets in G. A. R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. H. Bourke, Box 6l5
ı	
L	Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Thos. Grimes
L	Thos, Grimes
ı	E. L. Brant, Box 635 Secretary
ı	L. H. Harold
l	Hugh McCabe, Box 308 Receiver
1	13. TWO REPUBLICS: San Luis Potesi West
1	H3. TWO REPUBLICS; San Luis Potosi, Mexico.  Meets in Hall 5, Calle De Moralas No. 28, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Sam Pierson, Box 71 Master Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Secretary Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Collector Alex. Hynds, Box 71 Receiver Louis Kuntcher Magazine Agent
	3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
	Sam Pierson, Box 71 Master
	Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Secretary
	Alex. Hynds, Box 71 Collector
	Louis Kuntcher Magazine Agent
4	14. ADAMANT; St. Louis, Mo.
	Meets in Masonic Hall, cor Chouteau ave, and
	7:40 P M
	W. W. Reed, 1120 Talmage ave
	E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Secretary
	E. W. Keatley, 3943 Chouteau ave Collector
	Fred Vitt, Union Receiver
41	14. ADAMANT; St. Louis, Mo.  Meets in Masonic Hall, cor Chouteau ave, and Old Manchester Road, 1st and 3d Fridays at 7:40 P. M.  W. W. Reed, 1120 Talmage ave . Master E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave . Secretary H. J. Dailey, 3943 Chouteau ave . Collector E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave . Receiver Fred Vitt, Union . Magazine Agent 5. MAYFLOWER; Louisville, Ky.
_	Meets in Market Hall, Shelby st., bet Market and Jefferson sts., Wednesdays at 2 P. M. B. W. Blue, 736 E. Washington st
	and Jefferson sts., Wednesdays at 2 P M
	B. W. Blue, 736 E. Washington st Master
	G. P. Enoch, 916 Spring st Secretary
	B. W. Blue, 1030 E. Washington st. Collector
	J. F. Chester, 1302 Reservoir ave, Magazine Agent

416. RADIANT; Mahoningtown, Pa.	426. TOMBIGBEE; Columbus, Miss.
Meets in Smith's Hall 1st Sundays at 1 P. M. and	Monte in E. D. Hall let and 2d Sundament D. D.
3d Tuesdays at 7 P. M. G. P. Jones, 4468 Mill st., New Castle Pa Master J. H. Mellvenny, Cliff st., New Castle, Pa. Secretary	J. A. Chenthaun Master J. W. Bealle Sertetary G. W. Carson Collector J. W. Boalle Receiver G. L. Jones Magazine Agent
J. H. McHvenny, Cliffst., New Castle, Pa. Secretary	G. W. Garson
E. H. Grace Collector	J. W. Benlle Receiver
E. H. Grace Collector E. H. Grace Receiver Jacob McClain, Box 207 Magazine Agent	AST CONCARRY Columbia & C.
417. DIAMOND; Champaign, III.	427. CONGAREE; Columbia, S. C. Morts in K. P. Hall grove Sunday at 10:20 t M
Meets in Druids' Hall, cor. Neil dehurch sts.,	Meets in K. P. Hall every Sunday at 10:20 A. M. M. J. Boling, 170 Laurel st. Master A. L. Terrell, 32 Taylor st. Secretary J. E. McDaniel, 200 Laurel st. Collector F. L. Outlaw, 200 Laurel st. Receiver T. D. Henry, 200 Richland st. Magazine Agent
1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. E. C. Sabin Master	A. L. Terrell, 32 Taylor st Secretary J. F. McDoniel, 200 Laurel st Collector
F. C. Sabin, 306 W. White st Secretary	F. L. Outlaw, 200 Laurel st Receiver
F. C. Sabin, 306 W. White st Receiver	
E. C. Sabin Master F. C. Sabin, 206 W. White st Secretary R. W. Turner Collector F. C. Sabin, 306 W. White st Receiver Lawrence Hughes Magazine Agent	428. CHEROKEE; Van Buren, Ark.
TIS. DALD DAULE; Jersey Shore, Pa.	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall 2d and 4th Thursdays
Meets in Engineer's Hall, cor. Allegheny and Wiley sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.	at 7:30 P. M. F. L. Dillon Master M. R. Clark, Box 42 Secretary J. H. Brock Collector Richard Hennessey Receiver John Bub Magazine Agent
Whey sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. F.N. Sallada Master F.H. Heinbach Secretary H. T. Moffet Collector D. E. Messner Receiver C.H. Wyant Magazine Agent	J. H. Brock Collector
II. T. Moffet Collector	Richard Hennessey Receiver
D. E. Messner Receiver	John Bub
419. STEPTOE BUTTE; Tekon, Wash.	429. MOUNT PLEASANT; Chicago, III.
Meets in Warner's Hall, Main st., Tuesdays at	Meets in Faskins' Hall, 3018 Archer ave., 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.
	Allen Cameron, 2549 Marshfield ave Master M.O. Ricksecker, 1412, 34th st. Jos. Smith, 353 Marshfield ave Collector Daniel Camey, 3925 Plincy ave Receive J. C. Perry, 3445 Ashland ave Magazine Arent
H. K. Taylor, Box 164 Secretary	Jos. Smith, 3551 Marshfield ave Collector
W. F. Coreoran, Box 16 Collector	Daniel Canney, 3029 Pitney ave Receiver
7:30 F. M. D. S. McDonald, Box 164 .	J. C. Perry, 3445 Ashining ave Magazine skem
420. ANN ARBOR; Owosso, Mich.	480. WINCHESTER; Martinsburg, W. Va.
Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor. Ball and Exchange sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. W. Hurst, 442 E. Mason st	Meets in K, of P, Hall, eor, Rawley and Martin sts. every Wednesday at 1:30 P, M. F. H. Brookman, Cumberland, Md. Master G, N, Cage Secretary W, H. Keiser Collector J. L. Rogers Receiver James Cornelius Magazine Agent
J. W. Hurst, 442 E. Mason st Master	F. H. Brookman, Cumberland, Md Master
Jno. O'Connor, 116 State st Secretary	W. H. Keiser
F. E. Harrington, 403 Michigan ave Receiver	J. L. Rogers
Transport of the contract of t	491 WEEVEGOV VALVEY, Washington With
421. WINDSOR; Windsor, Ont.	481. MUSKEGON VALLEY; Muskegon, Mich.
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. J. A. Finnie, G. T. R	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Clay and Tell- ace sts 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
W. D. Atherton, G. T. R. Secretary	W. D. Ryan, T. S. & M. Ry Master Henry Harvoy 28 Ottown et Secretary
H. G. Elsey, G. T. R Collector	W. D. Ryan, T. S. & M. Ry. Master Henry Harvey, 38 Ottawa st. Secretary F. J. Hayward, 18 Ottawa st. Collector W. A. Lincoln, Muskegon Upper Depot. Receiver T. H. Henderson, C. & W. M. R. R. Mag. Agent
M. J. King, G. T. R Magazine Agent	W. A. Lincoln, Muskegon Upper Depot. Receiver T. H. Henderson, C. & W. W. R. R. Mag, Agent
722. LARE VIEW; Ashtabula, Harbor, Ohio.	432. PATAPSCO; Baltimore, Md.
Meets in E. A. U. Hall, Harbor, 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:35 P. M.	Meets at Mechanics Exchange Hall, So. Charles
W. H. McCready Masster Geo. J. Dunn, Box 564 Secretary J. B. Pilmer, Box 586 Collector W. A. Strong Receiver Frank Rowan Magazine Agent	S. and Fort ave., 1st and 36 stinuagy. F. B. Cassell, 1743 Hamover st. Master D. W. Efker, 1813 So Charles st Sceretary W. H. Sheib, 1535 Hamover st. Collector W. T. Simms, 1825 S. Charles st. Receiver R. C. Norman, 1812 S. Charles st. Mag. Agent
W. A. Strong	W. H. Sheib, 1535 Hanover st Collecter
Trank Rowan Magazine Agent	R. C. Norman, 1812 S. Charles st Mag. Agent
423. MOUNT HELENA; Helena, Mont.	438. ENGLEWOOD: Chicago, III.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Main and Jackson 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. J. J. Wagner, Grand Pacific Hotel Master J. J. Grant, I-565 Phonix ave Secretary W. L. Minnerly	Meets in Kerwin's Hall, cor, Wentworth ave and 55th st., 1st Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 8 P. M.
J. J. Wagner, Grand Pacific Hotel Master	at 8 P. M.
W. L. Minnerly Secretary	Chas. Naylor, 5520 Wentworth ave Master
F. W. Lenzie Receiver	J. C. Simons, 5650 Atlantic st
424. FLEETWOOD; Covington, Ky.	Class. Naylor, 5/20 Wentworth ave Master Nicholas Simon, 5/37 Princeton ave Secretary J. Simons, 5/60 Atlantic st Collector N. E. Narc, 5/67 Atlantic st Receiver H. F. Brooks, 5/23 School st Magazine Agent
and 5th sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. C. E. Bass, 1315 Russell st	434. WILLOW GROVE; Bennett, Pa.
J. W. Kineaid, 1405 Garrard st Master	Meets in American Mechanic's Hall 1st and 8d Friday at 7 P. M
and 5th sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. C.E. Bass, 1315 Russell st J. W. Kincaid, 1405 Garrard st Secretary B. O. Chalkley, 1115 Washington st Collector J. C. Green, 1315 Russell st H. Mann, 20 W. Robbins ave Magazine Agent	P. H. Swartwout
J. H. Mann, 20 W. Robbins ave . Magazina Avent	C. O. Sprague
425. PETER BURNS; East Nashville, Tenn.	Fildiny at 7 P. M. P. H. Swartwout Master Frank Laughlin Secretary C. O. Sprague Collector P. H. Swartwout Receive J. F. Kearney Magazine Agent
Meets at Weakley's Hall, oor, Fifth and Woodland sts, every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Wm. Green, L. & N. R. R. shops	485. NOTTOWAY Come Vo
Wm. Green, L. & N. R. R. shares	485. NOTTOWAY; Crewe, Va.  Meets in Masonic Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:3
J. L. Enoch, 241 Foster st Suops Master	P. M.
Wm. Vanasen, 316 Foster st Collector	Albert Potts Secretary
J. W. Bonham, 11228, College st., Receiver	J. B. Neale Collector
Nashville Magazine Agent	P. M. Albert Potts Master Mbert Potts Secretar, J. B. Neale Collector Albert Potts Receivet Magazine Agen



1092.]	LOCOMOTIVE	FIR:
486. JAMES	I. WATTS; McComb City, Miss.	
Meets in W. C. Ha	Marion Hall every Tuesday at 2 I	P. M.
Wm. Rus		
J. D. Ells	worth	retary lector
487. EMERA	Magazine LD; Leavenworth, Kam. K. P. Hall, Fourth and Delawar ith Sundays at 2 P. M. rney, 62! Potowamle st . M. tin, 720 Klowa st . Secr kin, 104 Main st. cor. Kickapoo. on, 3d and Vine st Rec man, Poplar st., bet.	Agent
Meets in	K. P. Hall, Fourth and Delawar	A etu
Jas. McNe	erney, 621 Potowamie st	Coeton
Thos. Lar	kin, 104 Main st. cor Kickense	etary
Patrick B	on, 3d and Vine st Rec ynan, Poplar st., bet. d	eiver
2d and 3	d Magazine A	gent
Meets in F	Magazine M Tr; Cheyenne, Wyo. Angineers' Hall, 212½ Sixteenth st Tidays at 7 P. M. Cox, Box 56. M. 305 E. 16th st. Secr. h, SE. cor. 9th and Warren Colle	
James Wil	ridays at 7 P. M.	, 18t
Jno. Ulric	, 305 E. 16th st. b, SE. cor 9th and war. Secre	etary
J. K. Baldy	win, 200 E. 20th st	ctor
G. E. Artis	t, City Pump House . Magazine A	gent
Meets in B.	CANON; Las Vegas, New Mexico	
C. J. Boyd,	h Saturday at 7:30 P. M. Box 86 F. Les Vocces	80 P.
Frank Swe	chen, Box 67, Las Vegas . Secre	ster
Richard Ja G. V. Reed	cquemin, E. Las Vegas Rece	ctor
440. CHERISH	CANON; Las Vegas, New Mexico of L. E. Hall 2d Saturday at 2:: th Saturday at 7:07 P. M. BOX 56 E. Las Vegas Mas chen, Box 67, Las Vegas Secre any, Box 67, Las Vegas Scolle couemin, E. Las Vegas, Rece Box 296 E. Las Vegas, Magazine Ag is Monett, Mo.	gent
Meets in Ma L. L. Carmi	sonic Hall every Saturday at 7:30 F	.м.
Robert Gard	dner	ster
W. H. Smith Michael Ker	1, Box 60 Collection Recei	tor
441. MIAMI; C	incinnati, Ohio. Magazine Ag	ent
Meets in G. May sts I	A. R. Hall, cor. Eastern ave. a endleton, 1st and 3d Sunday aft	nd .
noons. A. E. Merril	1 1105 Foots	er-
B. F. Hayes, W. J. Brenne	1203 Eastern ave., Sta. C. Secret	ter
M. G. Ely, 10 B. F. Haves	79 Eastern ave	tor
442. BARRIE B	l, 1195 Eastern ave	nt
Meets in Ora Jno. Logue. 1	nge Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.	1
W. J. Church T. C. Bradfor	Box 114 Mast d, Box 76 Secreta	er
W. C. Curtis, Barrie	cor. Victoria and Ellen sts.	or
448 FIDOMOR	BOX 108 Magazino Ago	
Meets in Odd	cor. Victoria and Ellen sts.  Box 108. Magazine Age:  Danville, Va.  North Danville Maste 22 Franklin st Secretar x 84, North Danville Mag. Agen DORG: KUOXVIIIe Mag. Agen DORG: KUOXVIIIe Mag. Agen DORG: KUOXVIIIe Mag. Agen	"
G. B. Wagner	North D	78 46
R. L. Pierce, S	22 Franklin st Secretary	er
H. H. Jackson	A 64, North Danville . Collecto	r
444. MISSION RI	North Danville . Mag. Agen	t
Meets in Engi	ineers' Hall, cor. Central ave.	. 45
H. L. Crowell,	ery Monday at 2 P. M.	4
C. M. Ford, 76	Dedrick st Secretary	7
W. L. Logan, 7	Dedrick st. Collector W. Park st. Receiver	r
446. MOUNTAIN 6	906; Moxville, Tenn. inners' Hall, cor. Central ave. and ery Monday at 2 P. M. 39 King st	٠, ا
P. M.	der's Hall, every Tuesday at 7:30	455
Wm. Baxter Alfred Opitz, L	Box 150 Master	.
Alfred Opitz, L Robert Mills, J R. J. Walsh E. H. Rice	r. Secretary Collector	. 1
H. Rice	Receiver Magazine Agent	
		1

	REMENS MAGAZINE.	81
	446. BLUESTONE; Bluefield, W. Va.	_
P. M	The Horton's Hall od Cunden -to a	
Mast reta	and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M.  W. E. Brown J. D. Buchanan, Box 27 See H. J. Tabor David Morrissett J. Smartin Magazine 447. FRENCH BROAD; Asheville, N. C.	) P. M.,
lect	or J. D. Buchanan Borby	Master
ceiv	er H. J. Tabor Se	cretary
Age	David Morrissett	Hector
e sta	Magazine	Agent
CBU	447. FRENCH BROAD; Asheville, N. C.	
last	er   Meets In R. & D. Freight Depot 2d and the	h Sun-
etar Co	Irvin Allison	
eive	W. H. Mayo, 144 Jefferson Drive	Master
	M. B. Smith F. A. Burgin, R. & D. and E. T. V. & G. Ry. Paint Rock J. A. Fulmer, R. & D. R. R. Margale	lector
lger	Ry., Paint Rock D. and E. T. V. & G.	
t., 1s	Ry. Paint Rock J. A. Fulmer, R. & D. and E. T. V. & G. J. A. Fulmer, R. & D. R. R Magazine  448. ALTAMONT: Kassas W	Agent
·., 12	448. ALTAMONT; Keyser, W. Va.  Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d days.	Bone
aste	Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 2d	35
etar	days.	Mon-
ecto	Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d days. A. W. Stanhagan W. M. Perry Seci J. J. Carney Seci Louis Burkhalter, Box 113 Rec J. M. Grimes Magazine 1 449. NOLAN RIVER; Cleburne, Texas.	faster
eive:	J. J. Carney Sec	etary
gen	Louis Burkhalter, Box 113 Rec	ector
•	J. M. Grimes Magazine	Agent
30 P	449. NOLAN RIVER; Cleburne, Texas.	
ısteı	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 T. G. Beeme A. L. Whitenack, Box 26	Dar
tary	T. G. Beeme	aster
ctor	G. M. Worley	etary
iver	C. M. Parnell Coll	ector
gent	C. M. Parnell Magazine A	eiver
	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 T. G. Beeme A. L. Whitenack, Box 26 G. M. Worley C. M. Parnell C. M. Parnell Magazine A  450. CLEVELAND; Cleveland, Ohio.	БСПС
P.M. ster	Meets in Harding Block con Bearl	0.4
tary	sts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P M	rain
ctor	C. A. Flood, 76 Erin ave	ester
ver	James Hugo 110 Poot at Secre	etary
ent	F. H. Fuller, 41 Howard et	ctor
_	Meets in Harding Block, cor. Pearl and Losts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. C. A. Flood, 76 Erin ave F. B. Henretta, 29 Mechanic st. Secretary Secreta	iver
ind ter-	451. BOIS d'ARC; Bonham, Texas.	Вень
ter-	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hull every Cond.	
ter	H. D. Barnes	P.M.
ary tor	Henry Heal	tarv
ver	T. L. Cox	ctor
ent	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Sunday at 2. H. D. Barnes Mr. T. L. Cox Secre Henry Heck Colle T. L. Cox Rece Magazine Ag 452. SEVEN HULLS: Fast Power Colle	iver
	452. SEVEN HILLS; East Rome, Ga.	çent
	Meets in K. P. Hall, Rome, Ga.  Meets in K. P. Hall, Rome, Ga., 1st and 3d S. days of each month at 2:30 P. M.  J. W. Nichols, 505 2d ave. E. A. Winecoff, E. T. V. and G. R. R., Rome Myron[Sitton, Oak ave. Thomas Gay, 505 2d ave. Rome W. A. Hartín, 11 Morpina st. Magazine Ag  458, RADFORD: Radford V.	
ter	days of each month at 2:30 P M	un-
or	J. W. Nichols, 505 2d ave Ma	ster
~	Rome Rome	3001
er	Myron/Sitton, Oak ave	ary
nt	Thomas Gay, 505 2d ave. Rome Recei	tor
- 1	W. A. Hartin, 11 Morpina st Magazine Ag	ent
ys	458. RADFORD; Radford, Va.	
er	Meets in Masonic, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2. P. M. P. Corvin Mas F. W. Robinson Secret Chas. Robey Collec S. F. Allen S. C. Smith, Box 330 Bristol, Tenn	31
v	M. P. Corvin	m. tor
or	Chas Pohor	arv
r	S. F. Allen Collec	tor
ıt	Collectors	er
	454. MOUNTAIN PARK; Ashley, Pa.	HIL
d	Meets in Odd Follows W. W.	
-	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main St., 2d and 4 Sundays at 2 P. M.	
r	Sundays at 2 P. M. E. L. Riley, Box 112	er
r	H II Pube D. 135 Secreta	rv
r l	John C. Ruhf Box 147	or
t	E. L. Rifey, Box 112 Mast Hiram Auman, Box 135 Secreta H. H. Ruhf, Box 147 Collect John C. Ruhf, Box 147 Receiv Robert Dunlap Magazine Age.	er
)	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall alternate Tuesday	
. 1	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall alternate Tuesdays 7 P. M. E. L. Gray	at
	F. M.  E. L. Gray V. C. London, L. Box 107 Secretar Wm. Tilley V. C. London, L. Box 107 Secretar Wm. Tilley V. C. London, L. Box 107 Receive B. W. [Riggs, Grant's Pass Magazine Ager	er
.	Wm. Tilley Secretar	У
١.	V. C. Loudon, L Box 107 Collecto	r
	B. W. Riggs, Grant's Pass Magazine Ager	i t
	Samue Mgci	

6Z LOCOMOTIVE TIM	MINISTER CONTRACTOR
456. SUN RIVER; Great Falls, Mont.	486. ORPHANS' HOPE; Dennison, Ohio.
Mosto in Minot Hell 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:3	Meets in American Mechanic's Hall, Grant and
Р. М.	3d sts., 1st and 8d Mondays at 7:80 P. M.
P. M. C. E. Smith, Box 172	Sd sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. Edw. Englebard, Box 66 Master C. H. Clendenning, Box 55 Secretary J. E. Lightell Collector C. W. Baylitts, Box 441 Receiver C. H. Clendenning, Box 55 Magazine Agent
C. E. Smith. Box 172 Collecto	or J. E. Lightell Collector
Receive	C. W. Baylitts, Box 441 Receiver
F. R. Cunningham Magazine Agen	467. WESLEY CRAIG; Corning, O.
457. MECKLENBERG; Charlotte, N. C.	
J. E. Smith, 901 N. Graham st	
J. L. Armstrong, 315 W. 7th Rt Secretar	F. E. Lamb
C. A. Sigman, 605 W. 8th st Receive	Ino. Cotter
T. D. Haynes, 411 N. Poplar st . Magazine Ager	D. E. Davis
458. MACKINAW; Van Wert, Ohio.	E. F. Lamb Magazine Agent
Meets in Union Hall, cor. Main and Washingto	n   468. UNTAKIU; London, Untario.
sts., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 P. m. W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Maste	Meets in Town Hall 1st and 8d Sundays at 230
Bert Potter Secretar  I. C. Rigby, L. Box 270 Collect  W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Receiv  H. G. Armentrout Magazine Ager	P. M. Coo Courley Boy 98 London Rest. Master
I. C. Rigby, L. Box 870 Collecte	F. M. Geo. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East . Master J. T. Cochran, Box 38, London, East . Secretary Chas. Cottrell, Box 38, London, East . Collector J. H. Hubert, Box 38, London, East . Receiver G. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East . Mag. Agent
W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Receive	Chas. Cottrell, Box 88, London, East Collector
	J. H. Hubert, Box 38, London, East Received
459. GRACE; Anderson Ind.	
Meets in Red Men's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays : 2 P. M.	Wents in B of L E Hall 2d Sunday and 4th
2 F. M. G. L. Furguson, Box 123, Benton Harbor, Michigan	Mects in B. of L. E. Hall 2d Sunday and 4th Monday, at 2 P. M.  Jas. Burke
Michigan Mast	er Jas. Burke
E. E. Jackson Secretal	or G S Allen
F. D. Patterson, 88 W. 7th st Receiv	er Jno. Bailey Receiver
A. O. Foster Magazine Age	nt W. E. McLeod Magazine Agent
480 HILL CITY, Viebelines Wiss	420. JOHN A. LANIANI METDAYHOUTU: III:
Meets in Washington Engine House every F:	ri- Meets in Bodaker's Hall 1st and 8d Sundays, at
Meets in Washington Engine House every Fr day at 7:30 P. M. F. J. Welsch, 809 Pearl st. Mast C. H. Burnell, 929 So. Mulberry st. Secreta Michael Feency, 418 Mulberry st. Collect F. J. Welsch, 849 Pearl st. Receiv W. C. Lowrey, 809 Pearl st. Magazine Age	2 P. M. I. E. Goodin, 512 So. Main st., E. St. Louis, Master
C. H. Burnell. 929 So. Mulberry st Secreta	W. F. Snider Secretary
Michael Feeney, 418 Mulberry st Collect	ry W. R. Childers Collector et J. Norris Receiver at A. L. Roberts, 515 So. 5th st., E
F. J. Weisch, 809 Pearl st Receiv	A. L. Roberts, 515 So. 5th st., E
W. C. Dowley, con real st Magazine Age	St. Louis Magazine Agent
461. MANCHESTER; Marceline, Mo.	471 INTERNATIONAL PARENTA ONE
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462. LAKE CITY; Erie, Pa.	The control of the co
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468. ELMIKA; Kimira, N. Y.	T I Poordon of Fitzgorold at Magazine Agen
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F. C. Weldner, 465 Franklin st Collect. F. C. Harper, 382 Baty st Receiv. F. C. Harper, 382 Baty st Magazine Ago	tor 1:30 P. M.
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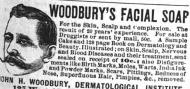
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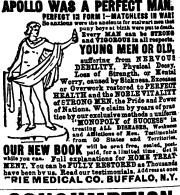
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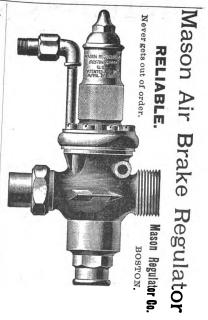
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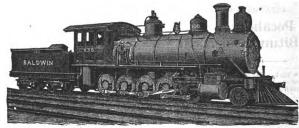
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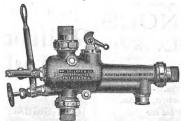
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All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

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# FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

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FEBRUARY, 1892.

No. 2.

#### VERITIES AND VAGARIES.

Some time since the Social Economist had an article captioned "Industrial Equity," which we desire the readers of the Magazine to peruse. It is of that class of articles which are calculated to set men's thinking machinery in active operation.

Industrial equity is more than ever engaging men's thoughts. Industry, the most important of all economic questions, is now accorded pre-eminence. Industry is but another term for work, hence work, workingmen, production and wages, are subjects which challenge and are receiving special consideration. And this attention is accorded, because of late years a vast body of men who build everything and repair and preserve everything, who have erected every monument of civilization and progress, have determined to construct theories and policies by which they will be governed, and as a result the discussion of economic questions relates more to "equity" than in past periods.

To state this proposition boldly, hitherto labor has been defrauded, robbed and degraded; the bad business is still going forward, but it is being met by protests so emphatically expressed that the robber class find it necessary to explain, and it is interesting to note with what consummate skill their defense is prepared.

The writer in the Social Economist is both acute and astute. He seeminly discusses the subject of "Industrial Equity" with becoming candor, as the reader will observe, but, nevertheless, he finally places labor where "equity" will never reach it

and leaves it to flounder in the darkness where he found it. A thousand such articles would never help labor to rise an inch above its present surroundings. Here is the article:

- (1.) The first question in regard to social reform involves the idea of equity. A charge of injustice is the basis of all complaints against existing institutions. It is important, therefore, to get some clear conception of what constitutes industrial equity. If we ask, "what is equity," the almost universal answer would be-justice. But what is justice? Doing right may be the reply. But what is doing right? The more we analyze the idea of equity the more we are forced to the conclusion that its essential quality consists in giving the equivalent of what we receive. Whoever gets the equivalent of what he gives gets exact justice. Whenever one gives more than the equivalent of what he gets, somebody gets more than the equivalent of what he gives, which is the essence of injustice. The departure from the point of giving and receiving equivalents is the source of all injustice.
- (2.) What, then, is the standard by which industrial equivalents are measured? It cannot be quantity, quality, or form, because the very purpose of exchange is to obtain something which is different in these respects from what we have. Hence we give gold for cloth and service for gold. The only point of similarity between these widely differing quantities of different objects is the cost of furnishing them. It is the equality of cost that constitutes their economic equivalence. However great may be the difference in form, quality or quantity of what is given and received, if each obtain what is equal to the cost of what he gives, he receives an economic equivalent, because he receives what will enable him if necessary to replace that which he gave.
- (3.) The progres of society involves two economic movements. One is that the price of labor should rise, and the other that the price of commodities should fall. Unless one or both of these movements take place there can be no real increase of human welfare. Nothing improves the condition of mankind which does not in some way or

other give a larger amount of wealth for a smaller amount of labor. How the laborer shall be enabled to obtain more for what he gives, and the manufacturer give more for what he gets, without violating the principle of equity in either case, is the problem of social advancement.

- (4.) Manifestly this can only be done by increasing the cost to the laborer of furnishing his labor and diminishing the cost of producing commodities. If a day's labor only costs the laborer a dollar to furnish there is no more equity in giving him two dollars for it than there would be in giving him twenty dollars; and as a matter of fact there is no principle in society by which he can permanently obtain more than a dollar. That is the equivalent of the cost of what he gives. Hence we always find that workmen who cannot live on their own social plane, that is furnish their labor for less than two dollars a day, can never be made to work for one dollar a day. Nor can those whose habitual standard of life enables them to furnish their services for a dollar a day. In other words the laborer can never permanently obtain more from the product he helps to create than the equivalent of the cost to himself of his service. To increase the cost of his service, therefore, is the only means of increasing the amount he shall receive as an equivalent for it. This involves an increase in his habitual consumption which is in effect to raise the social plane of his living.
- (5.) On the other hand, the price of commodities can be permanently reduced only by lessening the cost of their production, which can be accomplished only by the use of labor saving appliances. But the successful use of labor saving appliances chiefly depends upon the possibility of producing on a larger scale, which in turn necessitates a larger market for products or an increased consumption by the people, two-thirds of whom are the laborers themselves. Thus it appears that not only is it necessary to raise the standard of the laborer's social life in order to increase the wealth he can equitably obtain, but that in order to use wealthcheapening methods by which the price of commodities is lowered, we are also indirectly dependent upon the same fact. In other words, the economic means for permanently making wealth cheap is to make men dear. That is to say, all progress finally consists in raising the lowest point of cost on the human side of all economic transactions and lowering it on the nature side. Make men dearer and natural forces cheaper, and the advance of civilization is assured.
  - (6.) No social revolution therefore is necessary in order to promote the equitable distribution of wealth. The abolition of the wage system or the state ownership of industry could do nothing to promote this end, which cannot be accomplished more easily or more surely under existing institutions. Under any social system conceivable the wealth of the community can be increased only by creating an economic surplus, and it is from this surplus alone that the masses can obtain increased incomes in any form whatever.
  - (7.) That this surplus can be more economically distributed through increasing the wages and low-

ering prices than by any system of arbitrary division in the form of profit sharing or pensions is too obvious to need discussing. Since all forms of economic surplus, whether rent, interest or profit, arise from the diversification of productive methods, and since these are made possible by the diversified tastes and demands of the great mass of the community, the foundation of which is a high rate of real wages, it is clear that the true economic means for both creating an economic surplus and equitably distributing it among the masses is to promote the influences which increase wages.

It will be noticed that the foregoing article is divided into seven paragraphs, which, for our convenience, we have numbered 1 to 7.

It will be noticed that in paragraph (3) the writer says: "The progress of society involves two economic movements, one is that labor should rise, and the other that the price of commodities should fall. Unless one or both of these movements take place there can be no real increase of human welfare."

To say that "the progress of society involves two economic movements" is equivalent to saving that the progress of society involves only two economic movements. The progress of society involves a number of economic movements, one of which is that in all enterprises where the authority of the state is reqired to give them existence, dividends shall not be collected upon capital not invested, upon fictitious capital known as "water." While this bold and impudent iniquity exists there can be no "industrial equity."

We desire to call special attention to the declaration of the Social Economist article, that there can be "no real increase of human welfare" unless wages advance or the prices of commodities decline; a bold and truthful declaration that the real increase of human welfare depends upon the "rise in the price of labor," or, what is assumed to be its equivalent, that " the price of  $\operatorname{com-}$ modities should fall;" the point being, that the "price of labor" shall either be advanced or have a larger purchasing power, equal to an advance. To make the proposition still clearer: If the price be \$1.00 a day and the demand is for \$1.50 per day, there can be no "real increase in human welfare" unless the advance is granted or the price of commodities so reduced that \$1.00 will 1,

purchase as much, after the reduction, as \$1.50 would purchase if the prices of commodities remained intact. What we desire to specially emphasize is the admission that upon labor, upon the honest price paid for labor, the "real increase of human welfare" depends. It is a truth eternal, but it is a truth that throughout all the centuries has been "crushed to earth." If it has sought to rise to overwhelm error, it has been bludgeoned back to its prostrate condition to be trampled upon by the iron hoofs of despots, plutocrats, aristocrats and the damned crews who have done their bidding, the parasites and sycophants, the vulgar and base-born human reptiles who are never so happy as when on their bellies and in the dirt kissing the rods that smite them and licking the boots that kick them.

Having affirmed that the real increase of human welfare depends upon the "rise" in the "price of labor" the Social Economist writer begins to ask questions indicative of a conclusion on his part that any "rise in the price of labor" or a decline in the price of commodities are problems which will not be solved immediately, if ever.

Referring to paragraphs 3 and 4 of the article we have reproduced, the writer says, "How the laborer shall be enabled to obtain more for what he gives, and the manufacturer give more for what he gets without violating the principles of equity in either case, is the problem of social advancement," and, since "no real increase in human welfare" can come unless the problem is solved, the world is confronted with the grim fact that the road by which human welfare advances is blocked, and all the armies of progress must come to a halt.

The writer continuing, says, "If a day's labor only costs the laborer a dollar to furnish it, there is no more equity in giving him two dollars for it than there would be in giving him twenty dollars; and as a matter of fact there is no principle in society by which he can permanently obtain more than a dollar;" and the writer asserts that one dollar a day is the equivalent of the cost of what he (the working man) gives, and "hence," says the writer, "we always find that workmen who cannot live on their own

social plane, that is furnish their labor for less than two dollars a day, can never be made to work for one dollar a day."

We have italicised a few words that the reader may note more particularly their monstrous falsity.

Multiplied thousands of workingmen have been compelled to abandon a social plane on which they had lived and accept lower wages and a lower plane, while the employers, by processes of robbery, have steadily advanced to higher social planes until language fails to describe their luxurious surroundings. As a consequence society beholds three divisions: the extremes, those on top-the plutocratic class; those at the bottom, the degraded mass; and the middle class, the real workersthe men who are demanding a higher price for their labor and when an advance is obtained, massing their determination to maintain their advanced position and "increase human welfare."

How shall the laborer be enabled to obtain more for what he gives? is the one question up for debate in all intelligent labor circles, and the laborers are answering it by organization and federation.

Take this proposition of the writer, "If a day's labor only costs the laborer a dollar to furnish," then he is not entitled to two dollars a day. Now, then, by all the robbers of labor, alive or dead, what is meant by the "cost" of a day's labor?" Does the writer mean to ask what does it cost in life, in intellect, will power, muscle power, long hours of weariness until the laborer, exhausted, seeks rest, that he may renew his toil? In the estimation of plutocratic, heartless employers, the cost is measured by dollars and cents, so much and no more, as will suffice to keep the laborer alive, to keep his famished, dwarfed soul in his body and his body from the worms, until worn out, it drops like a rotten apple from the tree; drops into a pauper's grave.

Thousands and tens of thousands are being compelled to abandon a dollar "social plane" and accept a 75 cents a day and a 50 cents a day "social plane;" and when you come to consider what a "day's labor" costs women and children in the employ of

labor pirates who live and flourish in every center of industry, the facts disclose such human apostacy and infernalism, as to call in question the justice of an infinite God. Costs! Why, it costs life and virtue, costs penalties inflicted upon society and civilization, worse than if every domestic animal should go mad and create an epidemic of hydrophobia.

We have in the writer, whose words we have reproduced, a man who asks what it "costs" a laborer to perform a day's work, and the costs is measured by the "social plane" upon which he lives. Force him into a den where foxes would not live, force him to eat garbage, force him to wear rags, force him into degradation such as pervades the coke and coal regions of Pennsylvania, and the cost may be measured by the employer at 40 cents a day. That is all he can get and as a result, his social plane is about on the level of scavenger dogs; and says the writer, there is no "equity" in advancing the price of his toil.

Such are the postulates of the entire brood of economic writers, who would perpetuate the degradation of labor, who are content to see labor robbed by methods which, though having the sanction of law and of our civilization, are more savage and cruel than anything that to-day exists in Africa or any other savage land upon which the eye of Omnipotence gazes. Fortunately, in the face of such teachings there is a movement going forward which proposes higher "social planes" for labor, without regard to the price of commodities. It is a movement destined to limit the greed of soulless capitalists, and to demand and obtain for labor its rightful dues.

The movement is evolutionary and revolutionary. It may be peaceful, but whether peaceful or otherwise, only Jehovah can arrest its advance. It is grasping the thought of laborers, as the father of waters grasps the hills and drags them down to the sea. It is developing resistless power. The social plane of labor is to be exalted, and it will be accomplished by making the investments of capital honest and, therefore, beneficent rather than, as now, a crime, fruitful of untold dangers.

Labor is, in the future, going to pay fair

dividends on the honest investment of capital, but not one farthing on water though the heavens fall.

For the thousandth time let it be stated that in the railroad enterprises of the country, of the \$9,000,000,000 said to have been invested, at least \$4,000,000,000 is water—the water being a stupendous lie—a fabrication, bearing testimony of depravity such as defies exaggeration. Upon this \$4,000,000,000 of fraud the owners are collecting from labor not less than \$200,000,000 annually. Manifestly, such an infamy cannot go on forever, and labor is resolving that it shall not.

What is true of railroads is, in a degree, true of every corporate industry in the land; the price of labor being reduced to the lowest point possible, that capital and water may be paid the highest prices possible.

Opposed to such iniquities is organized labor, and it is the only force that can, with any propriety, be said to be opposed to them. Organized labor means also, organized intelligence, organized mind forces, organized will power and organized methods of attack and defense, and more distinctly, every day, is the campaign being mapped out.

Labor proposes in estimating its cost, not only to set down the absolute necessities of life, but a share of its luxuries. The purpose is not to ascertain how nearly like brutes workingmen can live, but how the "social plane" can be raised by a policy of justice. They propose to have, in the not distant future, not only good dwellings, good food, good clothes, books and papers, and pictures on the walls and music in the parlors, but some surplus for old age and rainy days. These things secured, a "real increase in human welfare" will be achieved.

The good work is scarcely fairly begun, only initial work has been done, but all along the line notable victories have been secured.

The oppressors of labor recognize conditions, and by every means in their power are strengthening their fortifications. Legislatures are corrupted and courts debauched. Everywhere labor organizations

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are antagonized and an effort made to destroy them. In some instances success has attended these efforts, and degenerate workingmen have succumbed to the lash of masters and now wear the fetters and badges of serfs. But such things only inspire the brave, and the campaign proceeds. Workingmen have learned the value of self-reliance and perseverance. The literature of labor is rapidly advancing in power, and the intellectual champions of justice are multiplying and the outlook becomes more cheering as the days go by. Leaders (?) who estrange workingmen are to be silenced by the demand for federation. The fraternal spirit is abroad, and those who oppose it will perish as apostates and trai-

#### IS IT POSSIBLE?

Those who take an interest in the welfare of labor regard with special satisfaction the onward march of organization.

Already in the United States the armies of organized workingmen number fully a million. Argument, discussion and agitation are doing a mighty work, and the indications are that past success is only the initial step in a movement which promises untold benefits to toilers.

We unhesitatingly concede all that organized labor claims. It proposes better wages. It insists upon honorable treatment by employers. It demands not only a less number of hours as a day's work, but in all cases where it is practicable, a stated number of hours, so that when from any cause the hours are increased, pay may be demanded and secured for overtime.

Nor is this all. Organized labor puts into operation many practical projects having in view the improvement of wagemen morally and socially. And further still, many of the organizations are life insurance institutions in which money paid in in small amounts secures the depositors more or less money in case of disability, and in case of death a comforting sum to heirs.

Organization does still more for those who rally beneath its banners. It secures fraternal relations, a deep and abiding regard for each other's welfare. It is a bond of friendship and of fellowship. It recognizes mutual interests and does all that men can do to promote harmonious relations. Nevertheless, is it possible with so much that is commendable, so much that commands approval and admiration, that in numerous instances organized labor is committing fatal mistakes? Is it possible that while organized labor rightfully claims exemption from the penalties which organized capital imposes, itself inflicts penalties upon others violative of every principle of individual liberty which constitutes the supreme glory of American citizenship? Are there not frequent occurrences transpiring throughout the country which make such interrogatories pertinent and appropriate? If so, what is their character?

"Come, now, let us reason together," is an old exhortation. When men reason together they are frank, sincere and without disguise. They state their propositions in a way to command approval. The tricks of diplomacy are not tolorated. The purpose is to arrive at honest conclusions; to deal justly. There is no word jugglery. No sophisms, only plain, straightforward argument.

Taking these things as a basis we start out by the assertion of a fundamental proposition that a man, at any rate an American man, has an irrevocable, right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and when pursuing such things within the limits of law, any penalty inflicted upon him has all the ineffaceable marks of the worst form of bigotry. It is a wrong so monstrous that justice hides its face and cries out "shame!"

It requires no stretch of fancy to say, "There are labor organizations composed of honorable men, profoundly interested in the welfare of labor—of workingmen. They work to better the condition of toilers, are ready to make sacrifices for them. They state correct principles and advocate them, and are accomplishing good."

This can be said of labor organizations. We need not repeat what we have said in commendation of organized labor. But there are labor organizations which display a zeal very much like that which animated

St. Paul when he went forth to persecute Christians, a zeal that degenerates into cruelty.

There are labor organizations whose members are taught that it is right to deny a non-union man, or a man who is not a member of a labor organization, the privilege of working at his trade for a livelihood, and this great wrong is being perpetrated constantly throughout the country. For instance, a man is erecting a house; he has employed non-union carpenters; the fact is disclosed by the "walking delegate," and forthwith the employer of those non-union men is required to dismiss them. Such a monstrous proceeding is an assumption of power on the part of organizations to do an act of unqualified injustice, a wrong so flagrant that it ought to arouse universal indignation.

It is held that the highest prerogatives of government are first, to take a man's life, second, deprive him of his liberty, and third, confiscate his property, but here is a labor organization, by the one act of depriving a man of work, which is in some measure equal to taking his life, because it deprives him of that which sustains life, it deprives him of the means of sustaining the lives of wife and children.

Here we inquire, of what offence is the man guilty that a labor organization should strike him down? This, and only this, that he has refused to join a labor organization. He is a non-union carpenter, bricklayer, painter, printer, or some other mechanic, who for reasons satisfactory to himself, declines to join a labor organization.

In this course of action, be it remembered, he has violated no law, human or divine. On the contrary, he could appeal to constitution and statutes in support of his cause. As a man he had a right to choose, and in doing that he wronged no man, and any penalty inflicted upon him, it is seen at a glance, is well calculated to introduce irritations fruitful of disasters, because there is not a court in Christendom, which, if appealed to, would not grant him redress.

True, it may be said, and is said, that ostracized workingmen should join a labor organization. It has been said by those

who have persecuted men to death for heresy that they could escape fagots, dungeons, thumbscrews and tortures of every kind by subscribing to the dogmas of the church in power. Gods! has it come to this in free America, that labor organizations have concluded to advance their fortunes by persecutions?

We are not discussing scabism. We make no reference to a class of degenerate creatures who seek the dismissal of union men that they may occupy their places, but rather to men who want fair wages and obtain them, but who choose to remain outside of labor organizations. And now we make this declaration, that imposing penalties on opiniohs, on acts inherently right, which neither God nor man has promulgated laws to suppress, will result disastrously to those who perpetrate the wrong.

We know of workingmen's organizations the members of which work in harmony with men who are "non-union." These union men seek to win over the non-union men by argument and convincing facts, and are meeting with success. A more liberal spirit than is displayed in certain instances would redound to the credit of labor organizations.

The present is not the time for intolerance and persecution, and above all things, workingmen who have been the groaning victims of oppression and injustice should not use power when it is secured to inflict penalties upon other workingmen. Such an outrage should not be possible.

New England has a new branch of business well calculated to attract the attention of Mr. Henry George—it is that of advertising "abandoned farms" for sale. New Hampshire reports an active demand for her "abandoned farms" for summer resorts. Rich Bostonians and New Yorkers are investing, and New Hampshire, like Ireland, is likely to pass into the hands of non-residents.

An average man has 27,000,000 pores in his skin, which, placed in line, would extend 28 miles. These pores are convenient on a hot day, when the mercury goes up to the nineties.

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### THE SWEATING CURSE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago is preparing to put on a holiday attire in which to welcome the people of all nations who visit the great Columbian Fair. In all the pyrotechnic displays of oratory which touch upon the growth and glory of the United States, Chicago is mighty apt to be referred to to support any Munchausen theory that may be advanced, and now that the Columbian Fair is to be held in Chicago no wealth of hyperbole meets the requirement when Chicago's greatness is the theme.

Chicago claims a population of 1,000,000, and it is charged that of this number at least 40,000 are idle, or practically so. Chicago is the hot bed of anarchy, and in its dark dens men are continually plotting against society. Beneath the shadows of granaries bursting with food products, men and women and children are without bread, and though the cattle from a thousand hills and plains as broad as the seas concentrate at Chicago, the victims of squalid poverty obtain no meat unless it be the flesh of old horses or mules slaughtered for them.

Under such conditions it cannot be long until the poor of the great northwestern metropolis will be compelled to subsist on rats and mice and such other delicacies as cats and dogs of the vagabond sort secure.

The "sweating" curse is fully established in Chicago. Its horrors are in full blast. Its victims include men women and children, and are numbered by scores and by hundreds. Miserable creatures, doomed by conditions created by Chicago millionaires to lives as much worse than those lived by convicted felons in the penitentiaries of the country as it is possible for words to express.

We have before us the report of the Committee on Abuses of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly, dated September 6, 1891. The abuses which this committee sought to investigate and make public relate exclusively to the "sweating" curse. The report deals exclusively with the victims employed in making clothing, and twenty-five cases are recorded. The report in these cases uncover depths of squalor and degradation which ought to create widespread abhorrence and loathing.

Is it possible to define the "sweating" curse? The report says:

No exaggeration has been indulged in by the press in the accounts published describing the evil; indeed, it would be difficult to add to the truth in regard to the facts revealed. In all the places visited we found the conditions surrounding the victims simply horrible. Workshops were overcrowded and filthy, with no regard for sanitary conditions; the sexes are commingled to an extent to shock and outrage decency. Child labor abounds. Long hours and low pay are the rule. The brutality of the sweater to his victim and their abject fear of him would render the time ripe for another Harriet Beecher Stowe to paint a character to take the place of the slave-driver of the days of American chattel slavery. By comparison the lot of the African slave would be considered as the more fortunate, for the planter had at least a selfish interest in the physical welfare of his chattel, while the sweater, with nothing invested in his victim, is as indifferent as he is callous to their suffering. Work in the open air, with reasonably light tasks, was quite different from the long hours in the stifling sweat shops. Law authorized and protected the owner in his mastership over the slave; the sweater outrages and violates all law and decency in wringing from his helpless victim the last drop of blood and last spark of life. The master found slavery instituted before the establishment of the government; the sweater plants in this free land the industrial conditions common under the despotic governments of Europe, his apologists satisfying themselves with turning the matter over to preachers, or with the unfeeling response that the close competition of business prevents them from changing any of these conditions.

The foregoing enables the reader to form some idea of the abominations of the sweating curse as established in Chicago. But who can describe the sickening stench of foul air in rooms crowded and over-crowded with human beings doomed to work and perish because the authorities are as soulless as the inhuman monsters whose victims work and die.

• We have said the committee reported twenty-five cases of the sweating curse in Chicago. The sweater is the miserable creature who stands between the wealthy clothing firm and his victims. He is simply a human beast, and yet he is the trusted agent of men of wealth and high (?) standing in society, who profess not to know that they are growing rich in partnership with men as heartless as hyenas. Such cowardly lies deceive no one. These autocrats of the clothing trade know what agonies are stitched into their goods by the miserable victims of these go-betweens, and we

are disposed to give the names of their firms and the depraved "sweater" to the readers of the *Magazine*, but space prevents. We can only find room for a few of them, and select the following:

440 Canal street. Sweater, B. Banosersky, employed by J. V. Farwell & Co. Character of work, plush cloaks. Tenement house; one room, 14 by 16 feet; atmosphere foul; walls, ceiling and floor filthy beyond description. One of the worst places visited. Persons employed, 15 men, working from 14 to 18 hours per day, wages from \$5 to \$9 per week; 14 girls, working 10 hours per day, wages from \$2 to \$4 per week; when busy 20 girls are employed. The pressers work 18 hours per day.

78 Wilson street. Sweater, A. Hosherman; employers unknown. This place is a basement with an entrance so dark that we had to find our way in by the light of matches. There were no windows in the hallway and only two windows in the workroom, which was about 10 by 17 feet. Lack of air, smell of lamps used by the pressers and stench of fith and refuse made this a most horrible hole. In this place 10 men, 4 girls and 2 little children not 10 years old were at work on pants and cloaks. The men work from 14 to 16 hours per day, the girls and children 10 hours, Sunday included. Wages for men 86 to 89 per week, girls \$1 to \$4, children 80 cents.

Rear of 69 Judd street. Sweater, Martin Finkelstein, employed by Heilprin & Co. This, like other places visited, was a small tenement house room, with a closet 6 by 6 feet, used for pressing; 10 men, 4 women and one child, 10 years of age, were employed here: the filthy closet used by both sexes (as in all other cases) was simply a box without sewer connection. The child worked 10 hours per day for \$1 per week, the women 10 hours a day for \$3 per week, and the men from 10 to 12 hours per day for from \$5 to \$10 per week.

455 Canal street. Sweater, Berenson, employed by the firm of Belfeld & Co. This was another dreadful place to work in. Here, working on plush cloaks, were 8 men, 6 girls and one child. The hours of labor for men were 14 hours, girls from 10 to 14, and the child 12 hours per day. The men earned from \$6 to \$8, the girls \$3 and the child \$1 per week. In no other place was the dread of the "sweater" so apparent as was manifested by the workers here. The child trembled with fear when questioned, and the women begged to be excused frem talking for fear of discharge. The child complained of hunger, and one of the committee gave

her a few nickles to buy someting to eat. One of the men said the sweater pushed them to the utmost limits of endurance.

288 West Division street. Sweater, E. S. Eichmen. This shop is a room in a rear basement. Here crowded together at work on coats are II men, 39 girls and 12 children. The children and girls work 10 hours per day, the men 12. The wages of the girls range from \$1 to \$5.40 per week, children 75 cents. The air of this room can be imagined with this number of persons in a space 10 by 40 feet with an 8 foot ceilling. The closets are used indiscriminately by men, women and children. In these filthy places there is neither water nor light.

The foregoing cases are selected at random, but they tell the story, and the report says:

There was a uniformity in the general character and conditions of all places visited in regard to the dirt and filth, lack of light, fresh air, and space, hours of labor and Sunday work and the rate of wages. Almost any of the places will serve as a type of all-the causes producing this method of employment ever seeking fitting environment and producing the same results. If the entire trade in this line of industry were investigated the same monotonous repetition would have to be made of the dreadful conditions herein set forth. A rough computation of the air space shows that this unfortunate class of workers are being slowly murdered by working in but one-tenth of the air space required by law and about one-fifteenth the space provided for criminals in our jails.

If the question is asked how it is that clothing merchants get rich, the sweating curse answers the interrogatory fully.

Is there a remedy? Certainly, and easily obtained, if the workingmen were true to themselves and to their children. It would be an easy matter to make the sweating curse a felony, for such it is, and when a greedy human dog overcrowds a room with men, women and children, breeding disease and causing death, send him forthwith to the penitentiary. The ballot properly wielded would effectually remedy the evil, but it seems to be practically impossible to unify workingmen for the accomplishment of needed reforms.

The committee compliments the press of Chicago, and it doubtless made pleasant allusions to the philanthropic work in which the committee was engaged, but we doubt if a single sweating hell has been closed or properly ventilated. The clothing firms of Chicago are patrons of the press, the poor creatures whose lives are sacrificed are unable to spare the price of a paper, since so much as two cents would

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be a sad inroad upon their incomes. If reform comes it will come by the united efforts of workingmen in placing the right men in office, who, acting under righteous laws, will close sweating hells. But this will never come until all organizations are educated to understand that the wrongs inflicted upon one class of workers is with more or less distinctness inflicted upon every other class.

#### SUICIDES.

The daily papers contain numerous accounts of suicides, and occasionally they are of a sensational character. A great many people take special delight in reading all the particulars connected with suicides and hangings, cases of rape, seduction, prize ring fights, dog fights, incest, murder, wife-beating and the like—anything low, brutish, vulgar, hideous—and the daily papers, knowing that such blood-curdling, depraving and beastly stuff sells in the most cultured circles, move as much of heaven and earth as possible to pollute their papers with it.

The suggestion is now made that the country is nearing an epidemic of suicides, and the query is, why such a state of affairs should exist. In this connection it is stated that "peace reigns throughout all our borders," that all the food crops of the year were exceptionally abundant, that business is prosperous and labor is in demand. In addition to such things it is held that the free schools are open to all; that the churches are preaching a "free gospel;" that newspapers afford the masses cheap literature; that in many localities books can be had at a cost within reach of nearly everybody, to say nothing of free libraries, and to hush all discontent, amusements can be had at prices which defy criticism.

Notwithstanding such roseate showings, suicides are steadily increasing and it is shown that not less than five hundred suicides were committed in one state boasting a population of about 2,000,000—a state where conditions are exceptionally favorable for contentment. Taking such data for a basis of calculation more than 15,000 suicides were committed in the United States during the past year.

A recent statement, made by those who had investigated the subject, placed the number of men in idleness in the city of Chicago at 40,000. Chicago has a population of, say, 1,000,000. At that rate there would be in the United States 2,400,000 idle persons. But suppose we reduce the number one-half—this would give an army-of 1,200,000 idle men in the United States.

What do such colossal sums total mean? What is their significance? What lessons do they teach?

Suppose of this 1,200,000 idle men one-half are married. In that case we have 600,000 women; wives, who are struggling in the grasp of that wretchedness which poverty brings. Suppose these 600,000 families with idle fathers and wretched mothers have two children each—then we have a sum total of 3,000,000 men, women and children, outside of poor houses and prisons, confronted with idleness, poverty, wretchedness and despair.

As to numbers the picture is not overdrawn, and with reference to coloring, the brush of a Raphael or a Rembrandt would fail, and for hard description only a Milton or a Dante could do the subject justice.

It is said that" Parrhasius, a painter of Athens, among those Olynthian captives Philip of Macedon brought home to sell, bought one very old man; and when he had him at his house put him to death with extreme torture and torment, the better by his example to express the pains and passions of his Prometheus whom he was then about to paint," and when his victim was in the agonies of death the painter was inexpresibly wretched because he could not paint a "dying groan." A thousand Philips of Macedon are bringing to the great cities of the country captives, and there are in ten thousand homes groans as agonizing as those of the Olynthian slave, and life is made up of such tortures, even in this "God-favored land" that thousands prefer suicide to their continuance.

Parrhasius could not paint a "dying groan," nor could he have painted a hunger pang, nor transferred to canvas the agonies which the hearts of parents experience in the multiplied curses which modern civilization spawns, making the blood as cold

as a glacier stream, transforming throbbing hearts to stone and closing the scene with suicide.

There are those who talk glibly of a future hell. Why not examine the hells of the pressent, and describe the Satans that go up and down the earth to secure recruits?

We hear much of "unreined ambition" to secure fame, but that sort of ambition is a beatitude, compared with the lust for money. The latter transforms man, not into beast or reptile, but into a very demon. No figure of speech to be found in the classic literature of Wall street is more felicitous than that representing Jay Gould "shearing lambs." Thousands of homes have been reduced to poverty by his "shears," and the bleatings of the "lambs" must bear some resemblance to the shriekings of maniacs. But those who plot robberies have their ears attuned to such melodies, and though hell were in full view they would not cease their plundering schemes. As a result, among other things, suicides multiply.

In a city of this country where the profoundly philanthropic have what is called "organized charities," above \$6,000 was collected ostensibly for the poor; of this amount less than \$1,500 went to the poor and the remainder elsewhere. Thus it appears that "lamb shearing" is not confined to Wall street.

There is ringing of bells, there are feasts and banquets; there is food in abundance; there is wealth, the sum total of which no mind can grasp. Heaven's bounties expand to infinite proportions. Progress, in all things calculated to cause exulting pride, marches with gigantic strides.

But beneath the shadows of church and palace is the herd; around the corner is the dismal den of the poor and the outcast, beneath the blaze of electric lights, "poor wanderers of a stormy day," with halter, knife, plunge and poison, seek Plutonian regions, and the cry is—an epidemic of suicide is setting in.

ACCORDING to French authorities the United States stands No. 1 in the way of defective teeth, requiring gold, worth \$450,000 annually, for repairs.

IT requires fortitude on the part of the average American citizen to read the regulations of our navy relating to the costume of its officers, as for instance, every officer must have four or five styles of hats and caps, at least as many different kinds of coats, and even prescribed styles of neckties in considerable variety. The captain ordinarily prescribes the uniform of the day, but when a flagship is within signaling distance of another man-of-war the admiral is authority on clothes as on other things. To appear on deck with the wrong necktie is to invite a reprimand. Subalterns, who are a good deal given to grumbling, insist that most commanders prescribe the uniform of the day without considerering the thermometer, with the result that everybody swelters in thick blue broadcloth on hot days and shivers in white duck when the weather is cool. It is this egregious nonsense that begets the idea of superiority on the part of everybody connected with the navy from a jack tar to an admiral, and what is true of the navy is equally true of the army. The strut and swagger of army and naval officers in Washington City disgusts all sensible peo-

If there are those who would like to know just how many men and women could find standing room on this planet, they have a basis of calculation furnished by a Pittsburg paper, as follows:

When we speak of millions of men we are apt to picture to ourselves an almost boundless mass of humanity; yet a million men standing close together, each not occupying more than four square feet, could be placed on a patch but little more than a third of a mile square. A mile will accommodate 7,965,000. At that rate the whole population of the United States would hardly cover nine miles squarand the whole population of the world could stand on two townships.

Carnegie, and plutocrats of his ilk, doubtless wish they could employ all who could stand upon the earth and rob them of about 50 cents a day. Gods! But wouldn't they chuckle over their profits?

JAY GOULD and his dutiful son, George, are said to be the best judges of lamb's wool in the country, and have some of the finest fleeces ever sheared.



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# ESSAYS.

## RENT, INTEREST AND PROFIT.

It would seem from the communication from your very able correspondent, Mr. W. P. Borland, in the January number of the Magazine, that I have succeeded in making myself only partially understood by him and I will, therefore, essay to make my meaning more plain.

L Table To commence, I assert that rent of used mar. and occupied land is simply interest upon the money value of such land. I further 34970 assert that the man has been unwillingly hibr duped, who pays for such land more than and is that amount of money upon which the rent will pay the current, prevalent rate 1167 of interest upon money. Hence, if we NKC. reduce interest we reduce the price of rental lands. I further assert that the increase in value of unused and unoccupied land, less the taxes paid upon such land, is the net interest upon the original money cost of the land, and that the investment in such land is considered good or bad as the net annual increase in value does or does not equal the legal current, prevalent rate of interest upon the money cost of such land. As a consequence, or rather as a proof of the correctness of this view, I offer the fact that in the last two or three years sixty or seventy million dollars in mort-gages have been foreclosed upon Kansas City real estate, thus also proving that the monopoly of money swallows up and outgenerals the monopoly of land. And these thoughts unfold another idea, i. e. that land values are not strictly the result of the labor of the community in which such lands are situated, the greater portion of such land value being brought into being by the application of, not labor, but for eign capital or money at interest, the owner of such money being substituted for the ostensible owner of the land, and receiving the rent in the form of interest. Thus the rate of interest becomes the measure or standard of the rate of rent, the competition of landlords to realize the interest upon the borrowed capital, invested in their land, tending to bring about that result. Even in the case of landlords who are not in debt, they are satisfied if their rents are equal to the interest upon the money cost of their land, which they could realize if they had such money loaned out at interest. Is this sufficiently plain and explicit? And is not then interest the basis of rent?

Mr. Borland thinks that I am badly mixed upon the question of profit. Let me also explain that point. Profits are satisfactory so long as they are equal to the interest upon the money or capital invest-

ed in business, were such money or capital loaned out at interest. Competition in business allows money to be invested in business only so long as such business returns profits equal to or even slightly less than the current, prevalent rate of interest. Thus interest is the basis, not only of rent, but also of profit.

Now, I have no objection to profit considered in the light of Prof. Amasa Walker's definition, quoted by Mr. Borland, to-wit: "the reward of mental effort or enterprise, applied to the union of capital and labor." This class of rewards, while called "profit," is simply wages for labor expended in business enterprises, and so long as such wages are not out of all proportion to the reward of class 1, i. e. wages paid to "physical or muscular effort," work no injustice to any one, the laborer being "worthy of his hire." But where, as is shown to be the case in Massachusetts, corporative manufacturing industries pay not only salaries or wages to those who conduct the business, but also net profits of 4.83 per cent. and interest at 5 per cent., not to labor of any kind, but to money owned by individuals who contribute no labor or effort whatever to the business enterprise, why, then, the people are being robbed.

It would be interesting to read Mr. Borland's explanation of just how the single tax would relieve the people of the extortions of such monopolies as the Standard Oil Trust, the Western Union Telegraph Co., or the Bell Telephone Co., and many other monopolies I might name. The only rational and successful remedy for the evils connected with monopolies which are "natural" in their nature and being, is the following, proposed in the platform of the People's party of the State of Massachu-

setts, as follows:

We favor government ownership of all means of transportation and communication; and in general, transportation and communication; and in general, when in the course of business consolidations in the form of trusts or private syndicates, it becomes evident that any branch of commerce is used for the profit of a few men at the expense of the general public, we believe that the people should assume control of such commerce through their national, state or municipal administrations. We therefore, favor a general statute under which cities or towns in this commonwealth may acquire or establish local transit systems, or substitute public ownership for private monopoly when demanded by the people, such as the opening by cities or towns of public coal yards to furnish coal and fuel at cost.

We oppose the granting of municipal franchises to private corporations for terms of years.

In the case, however, of gigantic combinations of capital and business enterprises called trusts, the graduated, cumulative tax offers an effective remedy. This tax commencing at a basis rate, upon a basis valuation, increases the rate of taxation as the value of taxed property increases. This is the "graduated" feature. The "cumulative" feature consists in this: When any corporation, trust or individual owns more than one business plant, operating under, or with the same conbined capital, the rate of tax applicable to the total capital stock is levied upon each separate plant or institution in the trust. Mr. Borland should be able to see that this course of procedure would give small and legitimate enterprises a chance to successfully compete with

trusts.

And, by the way, while upon the subject of taxation-I have stated that interest was the basic factor in rent and profit-it is also the key to the solution of the much vexed tariff question. Let me explain. The two factors which make it necessary to maintain a protective tariff are low rates of interest and cheap labor, in England. Low rates of interest make light profits and the two together make low prices. which, in their turn, make the purchasing power of low wages equal to that of better wages. American laborers could work for less wages than at present and yet live as well as they do now, were the rates of interest and profit as low as they are in England. We can never have free trade until we, as a government, regulate the value of money, by limiting the rate of interest, as does the English government through the bank of England. Free money, free land, free trade and transportation at cost.

So far as the single tax is concerned, I am, perhaps, as radical a land reform man as is Mr. Borland. I believe that use and occupancy should be the only title to possession of land and would advocate the levy of a tax upon all unused and unoccupied land, equal to the current rate of interest upon the cash value of such land and a graduated, cumulative tax upon all land occupied for income producing business, exempting altogether from taxation residence sites and personal property held for

use and not for profit.

I shall essay, as briefly as possible, to indicate my reason for believing that a monetary system that would issue money direct to the people, at the cost of issue, would bring about nationalistic results under an individualistic regime. It may be well to remark at the outset that the great majority of the rank and file of the People's party advocate national ownership and operation of all lines of transportation and communication and the municipalization of all "natural monopolies" in the cities and towns.

Briefly epitomized, nationalism proposes that all men shall work, to the best of their ability, and be rewarded according to their needs. Nationalism proposes that all men must work in order to eat, and that all who thus work shall receive the results of their labor, less the labor cost of distribution.

What factors, under the present system, enable men to live in idleness and yet absorb a goodly portion of the wealth produced by those who do work? The answer is rent, interest and profit. (Leaving "natural monopolies" out of the question, then not being governed by competition.)

Now, without entering into a lengthy dissertation to prove why such assertions are true, I shall simply formulate the following propositions as being basic, immutable and

true

First—All investments are counted good, bad or indifferent, as they return profits less, equal to, or more than the legal current rate of interest obtainable for money. Second—The competition of landlords, one with another, has a tendency to constantly provide an available supply of buildings at a rental equal to or below the level of the prevalent current rate of interest

money.

Third—Competition among merchants and manufacturers tends in the direction of the limitation of profits to a per cent. equal to less than the common rate of interest

upon money.

Fourth—The rate of interest upon money is taken out of the domain of competition by the operations of a cunningly devised monetary system which places in the hands of a few corporations the absolute control of the volume of money and makes them the sole avenue of issue and the sole arbiters of the rate of interest to be paid for the use of such money.

Fifth—The people's party proposes to take away from these corporations and banking institutions these powers and restore them to the people whose prerogative they solely are. The people will then, as a community, issue direct to themselves as individuals, money at cost of issue. Such cost of issue will at once become the legal, current and prevailing rate of tax or inter-

est for money

Now, if under the present system, with interest at 7 per cent., rent, interest and profit, absorb 21 per cent. of the products of labor—under the new system the absorption by such factors will not exceed 5 per cent. which is perhaps as low a per cent would be absorbed by the details of distribution under even a nationalistic form of government.

I shall be glad to have pointed out to me wherein I am at fault in my conclusions.

George C. Ward.

In good old colony times, when we lived under the King, before the great blessing of labor saving machinery came, mechanics made furniture for generations unborn; as an instance, in Spring City, Pa., a chair has been in constant use for one hundred and twenty years, and is now as good as new.

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## LABOR, THE DIVINE COMMAND.

ROBABLY the most interesting figure in the arena of social thought at the present day, is Count Leo Tolstoi. His peculiar theories have been the subject of numerous newspaper paragraphs, and it is a matter of common knowledge that, although of noble lineage, the possessor of an ample fortune and great estate, he fol-lows the divine command, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and actually performs enough coarse, manual labor to supply his wants. It is not, however, so generally known that Tolstoi imbibed his peculiar theories from a poor, illiterate peasant. Timothy Michailovitch Bondareff is a peasant of the district of Manoussiants. The Russian peasants are indefatigable readers of the Bible; they seek for truth only in holy books, but while many know only the Gospels, Bondareff belongs to a sect known as Sabbatists, who read the whole Bible. Struck with the injustice of social conditions that condemn his class to unceasing toil for a bare subsistence, while their masters revel in luxury and without any labor, Bondareff was led to study the Bible, believing that he would find there the solution of all social questions. Scarcely able to spell, he puzzled out each verse and found, formulated in Genesis, what he believes to be the essential law for man in the obligation of manual labor. He learned to write that he might make known what he considered to be the truth of all truths. Working all day in the fields and devoting the hours of the night to writing, he accomplished, after several years, the project he had conceived. But his manuscript, when sent to the Czar, was rejected and its printing was forbidden by the authorities.

In the meantime, in 1885, Bondareff became known to Tolstoi. Struck by what he considered the truth of the peasant's views, he immediately introduced into his own life the reform that Bondareff preached. He set himself to follow the plow, to use the awl, and in a word, to work with his hands. In 1888 Tolstoi edited Bondareff's book in a journal published under the direction of M. Obolonski, on which occasion he wrote an essay on the work in which he says, "The work I now offer to the public is by Timothy Michailovitch Bondareff. I have made no change in it except to substitute for Bondareff's peculiar orthography one more generally used in books. This work is, in my opinion, reheatly of its language, the sincerity of conviction which each line betrays, and, above all, the importance, the truth, and the profundity.

the profundity of its fundamental idea.

"We are so accustomed to regard wealth, freedom from the need to labor, and high

social position as gifts from Heaven, that we do not choose to see how unjust and incomplete it is. Let us judge Bondareff's theory as a mere theory. Let us consider what would happen if, following Bondareff's wish, all the clergy should undertake, in their sermons, to explain this first commandment, and if all men should accept the holy law of labor. What would be the result? All men would labor and eat the fruit of their labor, and bread being an object of necessity, would neither be bought nor sold. What then? No one would die of hunger. If a man could not earn enough for himself and his family his neighbor would help him. He would do so because he would have no other use for products that he could not sell. It would follow that man would have no more temptations; he would have no occasion to obtain by ruse or violence the bread he could not otherwise procure. We would no longer find men devoting all their intellectual forces to facilitate, not labor for laborers, but idleness for the idle.

"In taking part in the labor for bread and in recognizing it as the principal human occupation, we act as one who, seeing a carriage drawn by fools, with the wheels in the air, turned it over and replaced it on its wheels. It then went smoothly. The life we lead in scorning labor, and in trying to reform it contrary to nature, is as this upset carriage with the wheels in the air; and all our efforts will be vain till we place the carriage in its proper position and ourselves in ours. This is Bondareff's doctrine, in which I entirely believe."

Tolstoi closes his essay with the following beautiful and eloquent peroration:

Reader, dear brother: Whoever thou art, I love thee. Far from seeking to grieve thee or bring evil or offence into thy life, I wish only to serve thee. I desire to prove fully the truth of this thesis; to refute all the objections that are made against it. But I might write at greatest length and with utmost talent; I might give the most logical reasons, and yet I could not convince thee if thy spirit contends with mine and thy heart remains cold and insensible. One thing I should fear, lest in disputing with thee, the pride and coldness of my own spirit should overshadow thine and I should thus harm thee. Then let us not reason. I only ask of thee one thing: Do not discuss or demonstrate the matter, but only question thine own heart.

"Whoever thou art, whatever be thy qualities, however good thou art, in whatever condition thou art placed, canst thou take, tranquilly, thy tea and eat thy dinner; canst thou occupy thyself with politics, fine arts, science, medicine, or teaching, when thou seest and hearest the man

who is lying at thy door sick and starving? No! But thou wilt say they are not always there at my door. It may be so, but they are perhaps but a short distance away from thy house and thou knowest it. Then thou canst not live tranquilly, whatever may be thy joy; it is poisoned by this knowledge. Not to see those who are miserable thou mayest barricade thy doors and drive them afar off or fly thyself to a retreat where there may be no danger of finding them. But they are everywhere; and if thou couldst find a place where thou canst not see them, canst thou escape thine own conscience? What then is to be done? Thou knowest, and Bondareff's book proves it, that thou must descend into the depths, or what appear to thee to be the depths, but which are really the heights. Join thyself to those who feed the hungry and shelter them from the cold. Fear nothing. Far from being worse, thy new estate will be better than that which preceded it. Place thyself on the level of others; undertake, with thy feeble and unaccustomed hands, the work of nourishing and clothing the needy; labor for bread, contend with nature, and for the first time thou wilt feel the ground firmly with thy feet, thou wilt be filled with a sense of independence, liberty and strength; thou wilt no longer think of flying, but thou wilt taste with a pure joy, innocent pleasures of which the world has never given thee the least notion. Thou wilt know at last those strong, simple-hearted men, thy own brothers, who, notwithstanding the distance at which they have hitherto stood apart from thee, have always nourished thee. To thy great satisfaction thou wilt see in them virtues hitherto unknown; thou wilt find in them a modesty and goodness of which thou wilt feel unworthy. Instead of scorn and hatred from those that wait upon thee, thou wilt receive gratitude and respect, because, after having lived by their services all thy life, thou wilt now remember their miseries and endeavor, with feeble hands, to succor them. Thou wilt find that the islet on which thou didst seek refuge from the flood that would have engulfed thee, is but a heap of rubbish, whilst the seeming sea thou didst fear, is the earth itself. Thou wilt now tread it with bold, tranquil and joyous feet. It will be thus with thee, because in abandoning the dark, false ways in which thou hast been wandering unwittingly and against thy true intention, thou wilt now enter upon the path of truth and life. Having hitherto disobeyed God's will, thou wilt now faithfully accomplish

It would seem that Bondareff must have argued his case well to move a man like Tolstoi to such flights of eloquence, and the inference would be justified by a pe-

rusal of the book itself. Its language is simple, direct, powerful; at times scathing in its denunciation of those who live by the labor of others, and again so pathetic as to almost move to tears. Bondareff's fundamental idea is, that God gave thelaw of labor to Adam as a measure of atonement for his sin in eating of the forbidden fruit, and that no man, no matter what his rank or station, can hope to escape the consequences of original sin unless he fulfills the law of labor, and actually earns his bread by the work of his hands. He deems it man's higest duty to obey this law before all others, and teaches that all other virtues and actions should be subordinated to this first great law of labor. His reasoning on this point is eminently sound and logical. He says: "Why did God not prescribe to Adam as a penance, our most esteemed virtues, such as fasting, prayer, partaking of the sacraments, etc.? Why did he, instead, direct this labor, in which men of education can find no virtue, but who regard it almost a vice? Why is this?" Again he exhibits a remarkable faculty for sound reasoning in the following: "Till now we have spoken only of Adam's penance and not that of Eve. Could not God in the beginning have created many thousands of people? Why did he create only these two, the husband and the wife, Adam and Eve? Evidently, because in human life there are two principal affairs, two duties of equal value and importance; the one, that of motherhood; the other that of manual labor. God said to Eve, 'I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow shall thou And he said to bring forth children.' Adam, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou knead bread; and thou shalt return to the ground whence thou wast taken."

Now I ask why, in the woman's penance only, there is no hidden meaning or allegory, but it is accomplished literally, as God pronounced it? The woman who lives in her poor hut and the empress on her throne, wearing a crown on her head, have the same destiny; they "bring forth children in sorrow." There is no difference between them. No. They bring forth children in such sorrow that it often costs them life itself. Is this true?

But the woman of the higher class may say: "I have not time for maternal duties. They would take me from urgent affairs of state and occasion more loss than profit. And then why should I descend to the level of the meanest peasant? Let me rather pay another with gold to undertake this duty for me, or I will buy a new-born child which will belong to me as though it were my own." Can she do this and carry out such plans? No, that cannot be done; we cannot change the order established by

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God. You may give all the treasures in the world to purchase a child, but it will then not be your own. It never has been yours and never can be. It belongs only to its own mother. It is the same with the question of food. A man may neglect the duty of laboring for bread, he may buy a loaf with money, but that loaf still belongs to the person whose labor earned it. For even as a womon cannot purchase motherhood with money or in any other way, so a man ought, by the work of his own hands, to procure the necessary food for his own subsistence and that of his wife and children. He cannot elude the obligation by any means, whatever may be his rank or merit.

Bondareff estimates that by working for forty days in each year a man may procure his sustenance. His book is divided into 3.3% paragraphs after the biblical style; and as pl. 3 illustrating a highly interesting phase of social thought, will well repay perusal. The fundamental error of his theory, it seems to me, consists in putting effect for cause. Those who live by the labor of others do not do so because neglecting the law of labor for themselves, but because they own the land from which the laborers must live, and they are thus enabled to exact as the price of working such land all the product, save barely enough to keep the workman alive, and replace him with another when he finally dies. Abolish land monopoly and they would no longer have this power; they would be compelled to create value in some form in order to live, and as value is created only by labor it would follow that with land monopoly abolished, all men must labor for bread. Bondareff touches very lightly on this point, only this plaint: "If the land were but free! But the state has taken it to give to the \*pomestchick, and they exact from us ten times the value. Whether the wheat ripens or not, give us the money; and where shall we get it?" But apart from any merits or demerits of his theory, Bondareff is a living example of one of the striking defects in our nineteenth century civilization. Here is one of those beings whom nature produces, alas, too few! An original thinker. Had he been relieved from that horrible, soul harrowing fear of want, he might have been one of the greatest on earth. The question naturally arises, what does our boasted progress amount to when it does not allow a man to grow to his full height?

W. P. Borland.

\*The propietor of an estate.

No one cares a farthing where Scotland's Kings are buried, but thousands perform a pilgrimage to the sacred spot where Robert

## A NOBLE WOMAN.

WRITE of Mrs. Wm. A. Hazard, niece of Samuel J. Tilden, deceased, one of the most distinguished men of the nation. Samuel J. Tilden died, possessed of an estate valued at \$7,000,000. He lived and died a bachelor. He had one brother, Henry A. Tilden, and one sister, both of whom he survived. The brother left six children and the sister one child, the Mrs. Hazard, of whom I write, and who is referred to as the favorite niece of her illustrious uncle.

The purpose of Mr. Tilden was to found in the city of New York a great free, public library, to erect in that great metropolis a fountain of knowledge that, like Tennyson's brook, should flow on forever.

But in disposing of his estate he did not forget those whose heirship entitled them to remembrance and recognition. On the contrary, he gave to his nephews \$75,000 each, and to each of his nieces \$150,000—in all \$900,000—other bequests amounted to \$100,000, leaving \$6,000,000 in trust, to found a free library.

The children of Henry A. Tilden concluded, if possible, to break the will of their uncle and thereby defeat his cherished purpose to found the library. In this, they were to a certain extent, successful. The will, in so far as it related to the library, was declared void, and the estate had to be divided between the seven heirs, the six children of Henry A. Tilden obtaining onehalf, or \$3,000,000, and Mrs. Hazard the other half—\$3,000,000.
It should be stated that Mrs. Hazard was

not a party to the suit to break the will of her uncle. She knew his long cherished and patriotic purpose to found a free library, and no amount of gold could tempt her by word or act to defeat that purpose.

When the will was declared void, in so far as it related to the library, Mrs. Hazard's share of the estate, not otherwise bequeathed, was \$3,000,000—which would afford an income of \$180,000 a year.

The reader, doubtless, will want to know as much as possible of this very remarkable woman, and to gratify a desire so laudable in all regards, I introduce the following notes from the New York World, which says that "about six years ago Miss Pelton was married to Wm. A. Hazard, member of the firm of Francis D. Moulton & Co., dealers in salt at No. 20 Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard established their permanent residence at Far Rockaway, where they have lived very quietly ever since. Mr. Hazard has a fortune of his own, and his business brings him a good income.

"Mrs. Hazard is known at Far Rockaway for her quiet, unpretentious manners. She inherited a comfortable fortune from her grand-mother. Mr. Tilden bequeathed her the income from \$150,000, with power to dispose of the principal by will, and this is one of the provisions of the will that has

not been in litigation.

"Mrs. Hazard has had four children, three of whom, all girls, are living. The only son died in infancy. Her domestic life is very happy, and she has declared that with her own income and that of her husband she has no need of all the money legally belonging to her as a result of the decision of the Court of Appeals."

It will be observed that while Mrs. Hazard was in comfortable circumstance, she was not a millionaire-and better still, she did not desire such distinction if it had to be secured by processes which would east the faintest shadow of reproach upon her fair name, or that could be construed as opposing the philanthropic purpose of her uncle.

After the will had been declared void Mrs. Hazard still adhered to her purpose of conveying to the trustees of the will her entire share in the estate, \$3,000,000, but the trustees regarded it their duty, under all the circumstances, to persuade her to take \$1,000,000, and this she finally concluded to do-conveying the remainder of her share, \$2,000,000, to the trustees for the purpose of founding a free public library in the city of New York, in accordance with the wish of her uncle.

There may have been in some land, at some time in the history of the race, that some other woman, living in society and rearing a family, has voluntarily relin-quished her grasp upon \$2,000,000. If such a woman has lived, I have failed to see the record of her victory over selfishness, and the exhibition of that courage of conviction which, say what we will, is after all, the redeeming and gratifying trait of human

In estimating the display of Mrs. Hazard's unselfishness, many things are to be considered, calculated to swerve ordinary mortals from conviction, into the flowery pathways, thronged with the votaries of fash-

ion

With \$3,000,000 added to her moderate wealth, Mrs. Hazard could at once have stepped to the front rank of New York's uppertendom and been as gorgeous as any of the tinselled dames of the diamond "400." She could have dined and wined the masculine lizards and the feminine butterflies. Could have had her salon or saloon and bloomed out in the display of fashionable entertainments, for which New York is celebrated. Had she been an ordinary mortal, such is the course she would have chosen. She would have looked forward to the time when she could have traveled in Europe with her daughters and sacrificed them for titles-sold them to

some hollow-hearted sneak, and entailed upon them miseries for the description of which language is inadequate, that she might emulate other degenerate mothers, whose conception of glory and felicity cen-ters in a title, though its possessor is but one remove from a dog.

But Mrs. Hazard was not that sort of an American woman. Her sphere, resplendent with divine aspirations, is above the false ambitions and debasing methods of those whose wealth constitutes their only passport to vulgar notoriety. She is one of the elect women who would rather do right than flash in the realm of snobbery, and therefore she voluntarily, without persuasion, gave \$2,000,000 to found a free public library in the city of New York. She re-solved that the wish of her illustrious uncle should not be defeated by mercenary heirs, nor yet by a tortured exposition of the law. and as a result, the library will be established in due time, and Mrs. Hazard will share the glory of the work with her generous uncle.

Workingmen have a profound interest in all free public libraries. Such institutions mean books for the million, which otherwise, they could never read.

The miserable jugglery of the New York Court of Appeals struck down one of the most valuable bequests ever made to the poor of New York City-six millions of dollars, expended, as Samuel J. Tilden desired, would have been a perpetual blessing to workingmen and their children for all time, and it would have grown in importance continually. But the jugglery of the court, thanks to Mrs. Hazard, did not completely overthrow the purposes of Mr. Tilden. \$2,000,000 of the \$6,000,000 is saved from the wreck, and for this Mrs. Hazard is entitled to the most generous encomiums that workingmen, their wives and children can bestow, and in giving the library a name, the name of Mrs. Hazard should be associated with that of her illustrious uncle. Let the name of the library be the Tilden-Hazard Library of New York.

Thomas J. Madison.

GOVERNMENTS BY STATICS OR DY-NAMICS.

T is well known that by statics we mean the forces that check motion, and by dynamics the forces that invite motion. all through the universe. Motion implies the existence of forms for forces to act upon. Forms and forces, with those two external items of time and space, constitute the visible universe. There is in that universe a little planet, ours, ruled by the intelligence of men, up to a certain point. and beyond that point ruled by the divine intelligence.

Governments represent the collective in-

telligence of men grouped in nations or social organizations. That collective intelligence is embodied in human legislation. Such legislation must naturally rest on repression or freedom. If the former, we have governments by statics. If the latter, we have governments by dynamics. Governments by statics, by laws of repression, check human intelligence, human initiative, &c. Governments by dynamics, by laws of freedom, invite the action and development of human intelligence, with all that intelligence implies.

But, have we ever had governments by laws of real freedom, trusting the intelligence of the masses, leaving individuals without any restraints, unnatural in them-

selves?

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All theories of government seem to have so far rested on the petty narrow conception that the majority of men could not be trusted to do what is right, and that most men need to be under certain restrictions lest they become dangerous to all social order, and to the perpetuation of what we have called civilization. Well, it seems to me that civilization is in a very poor fix as long as men can only develop or behave through laws of repression.

When I speak of laws of freedom I don't mean laws of a loose type, nor even laws that may be apt to invite any disorders in the social fabric. By laws of freedom we should mean laws which presuppose that men, when properly dealt with, in their fundamental rights, shall seldom do wrong, in the long run. The grand totality of human laws have just presupposed the contrary, viz: that most men will do wrong unless very carefully watched by laws of

repression.

Even our great Hamilton, one of the most illustrious men that worked in the foundation of our nation, even he emphatically declared that the bulk of men could not be trusted, that only a few choice types could be trusted to do what is right. Fortunately we had Jefferson and Franklin, representing the men with faith in humanity, against Hamilton, representing the skeptic element of the human mind.

It has always been a great problem, this trusting or distrusting men as grand totalities. And what solid reason have we to assume that most men cannot be trusted, and that only a few, here and there, are worthy of some trust? Through what reasonable processes can goodness concentrate itself with the few and desert the many?

All nations have so far been ruled by the few, and very poorly ruled, too. History then repudiates all ideas of monopoly in

goodness among men.

Then, all repressive or restrictive laws sin against God's laws, because they virtually is made after God's image, and so with capacity to do what is right, and so with power to act in conformity with the divine precepts of human brotherhood, if only helped by human laws aiming at universal

freedom for universal good.

If I am asked what is it that I call repressive or restrictive laws, I shall answer, all laws that limit the action of God's faculties to man for his own good in all that does not interfere with the good of others. For instance, all laws are sinful which directly or indirectly check man's power to produce wealth, that being one of the faculties with which God has endowed man. All laws are sinful which directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly place a barrier between some men and the natural elements on which and from which men must live. All laws are sinful which check, in any form whatever, the free exchange of labor products.

The faculty to produce and to exchange products constitutes the basic faculty by God granted to men. All other faculties and attributes rest on that one. And no human governments or laws should in the least interfere with that basic faculty, And all taxes on production and commerce are a denial of that basic faculty, because they restrict men's power to produce and

to exchange products.

And all civilizations have exercised such restrictive powers, with greater or less in-tensity. All civilizations have placed barriers between some men and the natural elements indispensable to human life. All civilizations have allowed the few to tax the many for the use of such natural elements. All governments have acted by laws of repression, by restrictions, by staties, by provisions or devices, checking the use of men's most necessary and fundamental faculties.

That the idea of human governments repressing the action of God's given faculties to men, that such an idea should have occurred to the old despots under heathen civilizations, is perhaps, excusable. That the same process should be perpetuated through centuries of Christian civilizations, that is what often puzzles the minds

of thoughtful nien.

Sooner or later the process must be changed. Sooner or later we must have governments by laws of equal freedom, governments by dynamics, inviting the full development of God's given faculties to men, the full action of human intelligence, the full sweep of individual initiative.

No one should ever find himself forced to ask for anybody's permission before he can use and develop some fragment of God's planet. No one should ever be taxed by any other man for the privilege of prodeny that grand divine assertion, that man ducing wealth through that natural ele-



ment, land, which we find here on earth when we are born, and leave here on earth when we die, and which no one can pro-

duce, consume or destroy.

The whole question of social reform is a question of social righteousness. As such, it must rest on broad principles, springing up from the foundations of human life, and intimately connected with the most vital elements of human growth. Hence the futility of any reform which overlooks the land question and does not literally strangle the hydra of land monopoly in all forms and shapes. Hence the childishness of reforms that fail to give to all men equal opportunities of access to land under conditions adapted to all the advantages of centers of population, or near by, with direct markets and all those comforts, physical and mental that tend to expand the human mind and to facilitate the building up of manhood by making life worth living.

In that book of all books, so often misunderstood, which contains all the elements of human freedom, all the holiest aspirations of humanity, all remedies for moral diseases, all the springs for temporal and eternal joy, all doctrines with which to realize universal happiness and manhood-in that book which repudiates all fatalisms, all forms of skepticism, all low fears about the untrustworthiness of humanity at large, in that book which is a supreme protest against all oppressions, all tyrannies, all monopolies, all privileges, all exclusivisms, in that book which is a hosanna of glory from a universal father in love, not with the few alone but in love with all men-in that book there is a verse which, perhaps, more vividly than any other, recapitulates the divine philosophy of human life. The verse is: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." All the things that the men of that day wanted and it was good for them to have, and so all the things that the men of all times may want and it is good for them to have, all such things men shall obtain when they first seek God's kingdom and his righteousness.

Hence, the wasted efforts of any reform movement which fails to search for and establish universal righteousness through simple, natural, precise, practicable, fixed, scientific processes, giving to all men the full, free use of all God's faculties to them, the free use of God's patrimony to all men, land worth having, giving to every one complete freedom in production and commerce, freedom from all laws of repression, from all monopolistic combinations, and so forever suppressing all governments by statics, by laws of repression, checking the development of manhood, and so forever

establishing governments by dynamics, by laws of freedom, investing the evolution of manhood with all men, from the highest to the lowest, from the potentate in his palace down to the worker in his cottage. What would become of the potentate without the worker?

José Gros.

### POLITICS OR NO POLITICS.

WHETHER politics ought, or ought not to be a part of the economy of labor unions and brotherhoods, is a question that up to the present has not been satisfactorily settled.

With this question as with many others, there is a great variety of opinions existing, most of which border on one extreme or the other of the two phases that it also

most invariably assumes.

A great many members of labor assemblies feel that to consider politics at their meetings is dangerous. Others are as fully persuaded that without such consideration, many far-reaching and almost overwhelming evils that touch their lives, can never be corrected. Those who associate themselves with the first extreme, realize as they ought to that their lodge or organization has been productive of beneficent results. That it is now working out for them great good, and that there never was a time when the need of such an organization was of such pressing need as right now; and this is true, emphatically true. Hence they are unwilling to hazard the good that it is plainly the province of their order to work out for them by the introduction of other questions, that it is plain would need a federated movement, or even a general politi-cal move to settle. Evidently they thus willfully deny themselves the achievement of many grand possibilities that would be obtainable through federated and political

Between the two extremes of opinion there is no doubt a happy medium that

offers the grandest results.

When we realize that labor produces all the wealth of the nation, and that the earnings of each laborer amounts to \$10 per day, and that he gets but an average of \$1.50, we wonder who gets the rest. One man out of every twenty-five hundred gets more than the other twenty-fourhundred, or in other words, 30,000 persons own more than one-half the nation's wealth, and get more than one-half the annual increase of the nation's wealth. And now my fellow laborer, it is when we begin to study the unnatural distribution of wealth, the centralization of the earnings of labor into the coffers of the few, that we are made to see that these are questions too great for our order to handle, and that many of the giant ġ.

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evils existing are due to pernicious legislation. Moreover, to correct these wrongs the warfare must be carried into the field of politics. Politics is the science of government; and unless we study and discuss the economic questions of the day, our votes may often be, as they have been in the past, an endorsement of wrong and oppression.

The debts of the nation amount to about \$461.50 for each man, woman and child in the nation, or \$2,307.50 for the head of each family. This debt is largely due to the practice of loaning money into circulation instead of paying it into circulation. But without halting to discuss the many phases of the financial question, let me ask how many of our laborers, members of brotherhoods, understand the present financial system, and can trace the several acts that successively operated to bring us to just what we now have, and that were largely instrumental in fixing the economic conditions that exist?

How many really understand the tariff and know to what extent it has operated for good or bad?

Yet we all vote upon these issues once a year, and some of us, possibly all of us vote anything but an endorsement of our own

interests.

Politics will not hurt us though partisanism may. No danger of our getting too well informed if we wish our votes to be an expression of our sentiments upon questions that touch the interests of our homes

and pocket-books.

And we will not understand economic or political questions unless we discuss them, and talk about them, and in every way give them our attention.

Those who would keep us blinded to our own interests say, "whatever you do keep out of politics." Again they tell us, "you can't legislate money into men's pockets."

But I will assume to say, that all legislation either directly, or indirectly, legislates money into our pockets or out of them. And even now I am safe in saying there is a very unnatural distribution of the nation's earnings.

When man begun his existence upon the earth, in his most primitive condition, he no doubt lived by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild fruits. The natural order of barter and exchange would be for the man who fished to give the product of one day's work for the product of a day's fruit gathering or a day's hunting. When the man who hunted, or the one who fished, or the one who gathered fruits invented some aid, such as a spear, or other implement by which he could double his former day's work, then the product of his day's labor would entitle him to the product of two day's labor of the other fellow.

Upon this basic principle is the science of political economy founded.

And thus justly it is seen that skilled labor is entitled to better pay than unskilled. Each individual in a commonwealth is entitled to that amount of the whole earnings that his ability as an earner would warrant.

Hence as man emerged from primitive conditions, by successive stages of development, into these conditions that characterize an enlightened nation, there should have been preserved a strict adherence to this economic principle.

Taking this as our standard, we would not question the justice of some men receiving more than others. If unskilled labor is worth \$1.25 per day, no doubt there are those whose service is worth \$2.50 per day. And we would not question but that others might earn \$5.00 per day. Nor would we seriously question but that still others might be so useful as factors in the whole earnings of the nation, as to entitle them to even \$10 per day. But we do seriously question whether any man can be so useful as to entitle him to get out of the whole earnings, as his share, \$15,000 per day. Yet there are men who get that amount.

This unnatural, unjust distribution of what the nation earns each year, is the bone of contention in all laborers' organizations. Much of it is systematic robbery, done under color of existing laws, yet with no more moral right than is behind the highwayman's pistol. And as existing laws make it possible to thus plunder, nothing but just laws in the interest of the whole people will prevent it. Hence the need of understanding political questions, and the still more imperative need of independent political action.

The ruling political parties will help those who can help them to secure the offices.

If capitalists can by contributing campaign funds do more to secu: e elections than we can by our votes, then will they be the favored ones in legislation.

But here we are told to labor within the ranks of our respective parties to reform them. In reply I say we will never accomplish it in that way. Reforms are from without not from within. Witness those reformers who organized the little following that afterwards culminated in the Democratic and Republican parties.

Andrew Jackson was not always a Democrat, though the father of Democracy. And when the Democratic and Whig parties became corrupt, a new party must be organized; reform could come in no other were.

Martin Luther projected a reform that shook this whole earth, but he had to leave the Catholic church and organize his own following. Even our Lord and Saviour, born a Pharisee, did not labor through them, but organized a following of his own by enlisting some fishermen along the shores of lake Gallilee.

Until railroad men, mechanics, farmers, and all who labor, are willing to stand independent of all parties, ready to vote for principles, no great relief from the present rule of plutocrats is likely to be secured.

Until laborers love their homes, their families and themselves, better than any party, they are sure to vote for party in-

stead of self-interest.

Then let us discuss politics, let us find just how our interests are related to the various economic questions of the day, and then resolve to join with whoever with us will vote to endorse the right. And if we free ourselves from agrarianism, we will find no trouble to join issue with farmers and laborers of all classes.

Monopoly, not agriculture, is the bane

of all our ills.

N. R. Piper.

### SUNDAY CLOSING OF THE COLUM-BIAN EXPOSITION.

FTER reading the editorial article in the December issue of the Magazine, on "Sunday closing and the Columbian Exposition," I feel constrained to ask sufficient space for a brief reply to a few of the sentiments advanced. My large and long acquaintance with your constituency, with whom I have had many pleasant times, rather urges me to do this, purely as a matter of duty. I have no time or taste for mere argument. I simply ask that this reply be taken for what it is worth and no more. This allowed, my duty is done.

Of course no one will deny your right to ventilate your opinion respecting this matter, but it seems to me that you are rather too stringent respecting the opinion and duty of others. You say "the supreme idea of Sunday is rest coupled with worship." This sounds well, and it is sound logic. I believe every man, as far as possible, should have his Sunday free to rest and to worship God. "To go forth" as you say, "to the forest, by the stream, to find the beautiful and good, where the eye transforms beautiful pictures to the mind, and the ear drinks in melodies for the memory." This is all right, but the individual, to be true to himself and to his God, must see to it that his rest whichever way he takes it, is consistent with worship. No ecclesiastical fetter can bind him here. This is a question which he must settle with himself, whether the rest or pleasure he seeks is consistent with his worship.

To be consistent it must not incorporate

with it any infringement upon the rest of others.

"The supreme idea of Sunday is rest

coupled with worship.

How does this sentiment affect the many hundreds who will be constantly kept at work through the Sunday if the Exposisition is opened? For them there will be no time for rest or worship. Have we any right to deny them the rest which we justly claim for ourselves?

I do not write in ignorance of Expositions, or of the "conditions" to which workingmen have to submit. I assume that all workingmen, of any ambition whatever, will find a way to visit the Exposition, whether open on Sunday or not; and that persons at a distance will make preparations to go, without the prime consideration of making Sunday an accommon the surface of dation day. There are many beautiful churches and popular preachers in Chicago as well as various Christian Associations, which many people will be sure to visit on Sunday. This, we admit, will be one way of seeking pleasure, but it will be consistent with worship, and will not inflict useless labor upon any other citizen. Sunday laws are not any too well enforced in Chicago, and the opening of the Exposition on Sunday, could not be considered in any other way than as complimentary and supplementary to defiance of the laws of God and the laws of the state. I cannot but hope that the American citizen will rally to the rescue of law and order, and prove to the mass of foreigners who will visit our shores, that we are in faith with the Christian truth on which the American Constitution finds its solid base. Permit me to say that I think you are too caustic in your references to "pulpit" and "church work." For myself, I have heard no "pulpit wrangles" as you term them, but I have lately heard two speeches by ministers from the platform, defending the Sabbath, and in both instances offered to answer any questions the persons present might wish to ask. don't think any man can afford to speak of the "pulpit" in such language. Is not the "pulpit" the distinctive place of all others where popular error should be denounced? Is not a faithful and just defence of the Sabbath perfectly consistent with the work of a "minister?"

You say that "pulpit wrangles have made the church the least potent factor in the education and reformation of men." I never heard before of "pulpit wrangling," but will undertake to say that the Church is the most potent factor in the education and reformation of man. It is educational from first to last. It not only reforms men, but transforms them. It makes possible the rescue of the most

abandoned characters. Its presence, even in its material form, is a reproof to all forms of vice. It is a beacon on every reef. A lighthouse on every shore. Educational institutions are its offspring, and grow up side by side with it. It is the salt that preserves the community—the safeguard of the Nation. What do we find outside the Church? A cold and cheerless "materialism," a dangerous "indifferentism, an illusive and slimy "secularism," a foolhardy and treacherous "anarchism." think it is, God help the community that has to depend upon these elements for its "education" and "reformation." If education and reformation are not found in the Church, where are we to look for them? Is not the Church on the right track in defending the "divine institution?" does not this action of the "pulpit" and the "Church" agree with the best educational instincts? I believe that the persons who are now criticizing the action of the "pulpit" in this matter, would be among the first to censure it if the "deience" was not made. No man can afford to speak lightly of the demands of the Sunday; or of the "pulpit and Church" upon whose work the march of progress so much depends.

F. L. George.

## REFLECTIONS ON RAILROADING.

AVING had occasion to travel upon all main and many branch railway lines within the state of Iowa, I have taken the pains to make notes concerning passenger accommodations, the manners of railroad employes, etc., etc.

To begin with, I am not, like many people, prejudiced against this latter class of individuals, but quite the contrary. At the same time I cannot be justly accused of self interest, since with barely two exceptions I have no personal acquaintances among the railroad employes of any route whatsoever. And the statements I make, as I have already said, are due to observation alone, and to a sense of what is fair and just.

Between a certain class of travelers and all railway officials there exists a strange, but seemingly natural antipathy. This antipathy is generally expressed by a sort of wordy warfare, or an ominous and sulen silence. To a mere looker-on this is very absurd, and at the same time mirth inspiring. The troubles of a traveler of this class generally begin at the station with the ticket agent. The warfare is perpetuated by the conductor, by the peanut vender, and often, in some mysterious way, the engineer and firemen are drawn into the battle. While it is practically true that many passengers ask numberless and

foolish questions, and are over anxious and timid, it is equally certain that a portion of an employe's duty consists in answering correctly and civilly all such questions. The great public is not more dependent upon the railroad corporations than are those bodies upon the great public. And it is as much to the interest of such a company that their patrons receive every attention and courtesy as it is to the interest of the wholesale merchant that his customers are properly served. And yet upon a majority of first-class roads, even, the officials are noted for their incivility rather than otherwise. Even upon the regular passenger trains I have noticed that people are often obliged to clamber off and on the cars without any assistance, especially at the smaller stations. To women traveling alone or with little children, this is not only a very disagreeable task, but is oftimes dangerous.

It is a fact patent to the most careless observer that people are not given to traveling upon way freights except under the direst necessity. The accommodations are not good, the speed is much less and the danger greater than on a regular passenger train. At the same time the rate of mileage is just as high. Under these circumstances would it not be quite as well if the magnates of the road would see to it that employes here discharged their duties as fully and willingly as elsewhere? The conductor on a way freight never calls out the station, and never assists a passenger to get upon the car or off. The latter is generally accomplished by a fall, as the train rarely stops at the platform. Not only are passengers expected to climb on and off the car as best they can, but nine times out of ten they are permitted to take a pedestrian trip of a half mile or so down the track in pursuit of the train, and a still longer walk after leaving the cars in pursuit of the station. Neither do these pedestrian exercises affect the rates.

While these occurrences may be unavoidable at times, I certainly fail to see the necessity of their complete and absolute reign, more especially since I have had opportunity to note that the way freights upon the Iowa Central are run upon an entirely different and much improved plan from this. In the first place, as a rule, the stations are called. Then the caboose is drawn beside the platform and left until passengers can have time to get on or off as the case may be. Neither do the conductors feel the importance of their position to such an extent as to be unable to render any assistance to their passengers.

Having some time previously taken notes upon these facts I was not overwhelmed with surprise when happening to remark (while at the breakfast table of an old friend and neighbor, L. Longest, himself an ex-firemen of the Iowa Central), that it had been the desire of my life to take a trip upon a real, live locomotive, he replied that he thought he would be able to make arrangements for me to take such a journey. But when informed later on that I could make a run on the engine I was delighted with the prospect, and, it is needless to say, accepted the proffered opportunity at the earliest possible date politeness would allow. For various reasons my superiors considered it best that I make the down trip in the passenger coach, returning upon the engine. Owing to the kindly forethought of my friends, the fireman's wife, also a novice in railroading, was ready to accompany me, thus doubling my pleasant anticipations of the journey. Under the care of Conductor Solon we accomplished the down trip in safety. But while fully appreciating the latter's kindness we were somewhat disappointed at not being able to make the trip both ways upon the locomotive. However, once upon the engine all regrets vanished in the novelty of the situation. Perched upon the engineer's seat, and made comfortable by means of a folded coat at my back and an upturned wooded pail as an ottoman, I looked to see my friend similarly situated upon the opposite side of the cab, after which I proceeded to fix my attention upon the new and interesting things all about us. In the first place, it seemed that I had never before been able to take in and properly appreciate the full dimensions of a locomotive, while a casual glance at the cab showed it to be smaller than I had supposed. And just here the bell rung, the whistle blew, the great engine puffed and blowed and caught its breath and puffed again, and finally got under headway, drawing the long train of heavily loaded cars after it. Before the first stopping place is reached all timidity on our part disappears and leaves only a pleasureable sort of excitement in the novelty of the situation. Already we fancy we can begin to interpret the different signals, and Engineer Burns kindly explains the use of many of the appliances. Sometimes we leave the train and go dancing up and down the switch lines after a fashion that is perfectly absurd to a novice but which, so we are told, is very necessary, and a part of the everyday duty of all engines. However, I am prone to acknowledge myself at a total loss to understand how the loaded and empty cars are changed about or what is finally done with them. But after a little all seems to be in readiness, and once more away we go, over bridges, up and down hill, and around curves. Engineer Burns stands at

his post with his hand first upon a valve, then upon the throttle or lever. He accomplishes his work with so much ease that it seems simple to the mere looker-on. His demeanor is calculated to inspire the most timid with confidence in his ability as an engineer and his bravery as a man. As the day wanes all sorts of weird fancies cross my brain. The landscape grows sombre and dull in the early deepening twilight. The leaping flames to be seen whenever the door of the firebox is opened, remind me of "Dante's Inferno." The great engine throbs and beats with a sort of ceasless rythm. The long train thundering along behind seems to clatter "Coming. coming, coming." After a time the head-lamp is lighted and the landscape grows dimmer. For the first time in my life I think seriously of what it must be to run an engine on a dark, foggy and stormy night. And yet there must be something fascinating about the work after all. The great engine obeys the will of its master with almost human skill and intelligence. And just here the merry voice of a friend ries, "And whatever are you writing about now?" And then, after a peep over my shoulder, mischievously inquires, "Which would you rather be, an engineer or President of the United States?" To which sally I gravely reply, "An engineer," and so let my hands rest upon the clicking keys of the typewriter.

Nellie A. Mason.

#### I SHALL BE SATISFIED.

Not here! Not here! where the sparkling waters Fade into mocking sands as we draw near: Where in the wilderness each footstep falters, I shall be satisfied—but, oh! not here.

Not here where every dream of bliss deceives me. Where the worn spirit never gains its goal. Where haunted ever by the thoughts that grieve me. Across me floods of bitter memory roll.

There is a land where every pulse is thrilling With rapture earth's sojourners may not know. Where heaven's repose the weary heart is stilling And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow.

Far out of sight, while yet the flesh enfolds us, Lies the fair country where our hearts abide. And of its bliss is naught more wondrous told us Than these few words: I Shall Be Satisfied.

Satisfied, satisfied, the spirit yearning For sweet companionship with kindred minds, The silent love that here meets no returning, The inspiration which no language fluds.

Shall they be satisfied? The soul's vague longing.
The aching void which nothing earthly fills?
Oh! what desires upon my heart are througing
As I look upward to the heavenly hills.

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending. Saviour and Lord, with Thy frail child abide. Guide me toward home where all my grieving ending.

I then shall see Thee and be satisfied.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA.

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# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscript so as to reach the Editor not later than the *tenth day* of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

## THE WOMAN OF THE FUTURE.

A letter from "Friar Tuck," which will be found on another page, calls for more extended comment than can be made in a foot note. It is written with evident honesty and sincerity and, there is reason to believe, represents the opinion of many other fair and reasonable men besides the writer. They acknowledge the justice of woman's demand for equal rights and yet they fear the results. They believe that men love women because they are dependent and that when they become independent their charm will disappear, and their influence be material rather than spiritual. Every true woman will exclaim "God forbid!" If there were a probability that such would be the case, the educated, conscientious, far-seeing women, who are the ones most active in asking for an equality of rights, would be the first to call a halt; but on the contrary, they hold that to give to woman every opportunity for development which is enjoyed by man, will tend to make her not like the latter, but more nearly the perfect and ideal woman.

Men do not love women because of their dependent condition; if they did, then the more helpless and incapable the woman, the better would she be loved; but such is not the case. The strongest and best love, the one which endures longest, is that which a man feels for a wife who has an intelligence equal to his own, a capability for managing her household, regulating its finances, rearing her family and filling the position of a help-mate in every sense of the word. Now-a-days, when men are looking for a wife, they pass by the helpless, dependent girls and make their choice from among those who are demonstrating their ability to take care of themselves. When

women first began to enter the ranks of the bread-winners, when first they commenced timidly to take part in matters of public interest, when they made their demands for a higher education, this very same fear was expressed, that they would be less lovable as sweethearts, less capable and contented as wives and mothers.

We have had a quarter of a century of experiment, and the statement will go unchallenged that never were women so attractive and desirable as at the present time. There is not a man who would be willing to relegate them to the inferior position occupied by the women of the past generation. The intellectual companionship between husbands and wives, which is the highest form of marriage, is infinitely greater than ever before, and, to the love which the husbands have, is added a pride in the accomplishments and achievements of the wife. Since this is true, notwithstanding the radical change that has taken place in the condition of women, we are justified in making it a precedent for believing that greater advancement will tend still further to perfect a character which has not yet attained its highest development. In the same ratio should the standard of man advance; for, while the woman of the future will look forward to a husband and a home with that desire which is innate and eternal, her ideal will be satisfied only with a man who, like herself, has reached a high estate of moral and intellectual being.

Miss M. B. S., Fayetteville, Tenn.: R. H. L., San Jose, Cal.; "Trixey," Sioux City. Ia.: we regret to be obliged to decline your contributions, but, as has been stated several times, the Woman's Department will not use poetry hereafter, unless it possesses exceptional merit. Communications will stand a better chance of acceptance if written in prose.

J. F., of the Northern Pacific Railway, writes in response to Mrs. M.'s letter. He thinks that people expect too much from married life, and if they have a place to live and enough to eat, and have children to gather about their fireside, this is all they need.

CAUSE AND REMEDY.

Specialists, or those who have a "hobby," are apt to consider it to the exclusion of all For instance, the Republicans or Democrats attribute all the ills that afflict the country to the policy of the opposite party and are confident that if their own were in power the evils would be corrected. The radical temperance advocates honestly believe that the prohibition of the liquor traffic would regenerate the world. The orthodox religious enthusiasts blame the materialistic tendency of the present age for much of its degeneracy. These ideas are especially suggested by a letter which appears in another column, declaring that the granting of equal suffrage will prove a panacea for domestic troubles. Doubtless the influence of women in public affairs would introduce many reforms and remove many temptations, which would have a reflex action upon the home and family. Intemperance has wrecked more homes than all other causes combined. The social evil is another fruitful source of wretchedness in married life. Gambling also produces its quota of personal and financial disaster. Had women the power undoubtedly they would, very largely, reduce these causes of unhappiness and ruin, and, possibly, in time abolish them. But if all three were wholly removed, there still would be a certain measure of discontent, and sorrow, and contention among husbands and wives. Human nature has many weaknesses and imperfections. It is often "the little foxes that spoil the vines;" and infirmities of temper, peculiarities of disposition, lack of stable principles, careless and disagreeable habits, may ruin domestic peace as surely as greater sins. There is no outside remedy for this; it must come from within. It requires the exercise of patience, self-control, watchfulness, forbearance and a philosophical determination to make the best of the situation, even though it may destroy all the ideals that one had entertained in regard to the beauty and enjoyment of married life.

A FIREMAN'S FRIEND, of Bedford Ind., compliments the Woman's Department and Clifton Heights Lodge, No. 263.

A LARGE number of letters were received this month and a most gratifying improvement is visible in many directions. Most of them were correctly dated, composed, signed, etc., and the many suggestions that have been made from time to time, were carefully observed. The subject of "novel reading" has been ably and thoroughly discussed, and the average of opinion seems to be that if judgment is used in selecting those of standard authors and their reading is not carried to excess, no especial harm will result, but a great deal of pleasure and some benefit may be obtained. This appears to be a sensible view of the question and we trust our writers will now take up another topic. We should like an expression of opinion on the matter of corporal punishment for children. Is it, or is it not. advisable?

A NUMBER of belated Christmas and New Year's articles have been received. It requires a great deal of time and work to publish a Magazine, and all matter must be sent two months ahead. For instance, the letters received during February will not appear until the April number. Our correspondents who contemplate spring poems or dissertations upon house cleaning will please bear this in mind.

C. O. I., of Tyler, Texas, advises Mrs. M. to try the experiment of "laying off" awhile, and perhaps her husband will learn to appreciate her labors.

A FIREMAN'S MOTHER, of Huntington, Ind. sends a letter of kind wishes to the Magozine and Lodge No 166.

C. M. H., a fireman's daugh ter, of Stuart. Iowa, writes kindly of Stuart Lodge, No. 20.

### HOME AND WORK.

I have often thought that in our home circle we do not, perhaps, fully appreciate what effect our smiles have upon those around us. A cold, distant look is like the frost that chills us and we soon feel the icy atmosphere. But a smile is communicated even more quickly; it is like the blessed sunshine. It encourages the faint, rests the weary, comforts the sorrowing, cheers the down-hearted, and helps to lighten many

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a weary load. Even a little child knows its value and looks up for the kind, approving smile. The little worries that meet us at every step and which are inevitable, tell upon us. They are like the constant drippings of the water and unless we are very careful will wear away the stone. We become cross and one-sided. Let us meet these annoyances with a smiling face; then they will pass over us; and though we may feel them, they will not hurt us. Let us give to our homes the best that is in us, and express to the loved ones around us the tenderness we feel for them. A mother's heart is made joyous by the loving kiss of her idolized boy; a father's life is brightened by the gentle attentions of his daughter; a wife's duties are made pleasures by the tender solicitude of her husband. Let us not put off till brighter days the dreams we cherish, the sweet yearnings to open the heart and let the loved ones see what a large place they fill there until it is too late. Then of what avail the bitter tear, unless, perchance, it makes us more affectionate in the discharge of our duties to the living. How many a burden would be lifted, how many a heart-ache spared, if we would be loving to-day and not wait for to-morrow, if we would be true to the best that is in us. Whether our position in the family circle be that of sister, daughter, wife or mother, a cheerful heart and smiling face will do much toward making home the dearest spot on earth.

One of your correspondents asked to hear something about shorthand. A few words from personal experience may not be amiss. First, master the principles of your system; make them a part of yourself by a daily drill of about ten minutes. Ask yourself "How well can I do my work?" not, "How soon can I finish?" Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and never was this saying more applicable than in the shorthand field. Those who hurry through, find to their sorrow, they must build again on a firmer foundation. To gain speed, one piece practiced correctly again and again is of more value than many pieces written once. It is by constant repetition we acquire skill. The mind must first be trained before the hand can follow. To become a general reporter means hard work and constant practice, and you must be qualified for your chosen profession. What if you have the ability to take mechanically at a high rate of speed? What about the transcript? Have you been able to grasp what you have been so industriously following? To be successful, you must have a broad, liberal education, and you can gain this by a systematic course of reading. Then you will not "lose your head" when called upon to take matter out of your general line of reporting. Perseverance usually wins and I sincerely say, all honor to those brave girls, who are preparing for life's battle, you have my heartiest sympathy and best wishes for your success.

NEW YORK. A Daughter.

[An excellent letter.-Ed.]

## WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

In a letter to this department of the Magazine some time ago, one of its countributors referred to the influence peculiar to woman, and urged her readers to make every effort to use that influence for the moral improvement of men, and in the November number the editor also brings woman's influence prominently into view. That woman has a potent influence over men either for good or evil, I am very ready to admit, but it seems to me that woman's influence for good, with the male sex, is owing to her semi-dependent condition on them. I personally favor the exercise by women of all the rights accorded to men. First, because I can find no defense for denying them such privileges founded on any correct theory of human rights and justice; and second, because I believe a large majority of the best informed women desire to exercise those rights. But whenever I think upon this subject one consideration always presents itself. It is this: That when woman has acquired the right to vote and hold office, when she has secured the same property rights as men, when she has taken her place in the many positions now held by men, and which she is well fitted to occupy, and when she may command the same pay for her services as men; in a word, when woman elects her own officers, makes her own laws, spends her own money, doctors her own sick, pleads her own case at the bar, selects her own husband, preaches her own gospel, and perhaps drives the nail in her own coffin, it seems to me that for anything but maternal purposes, woman will be little better than a man. That is to say that she will not be wanting in influence, but that it will be a kind of "hammer and tongs" influence that will be estimated on a dollar and cent basis rather than the gentler sort that now assists in keeping mankind "in the middle of the road." And while some And while some conditions which now threaten her own moral standing will be removed, others that now tend to make her virtue more secure, will be lost.

Two statements in the November number arrested my attention particularly. One by the editor of this department that "there is no longer any excuse for them (women) to lead a life of shame;" the other that the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago had found women working for 75 and 80 cents a week. Now, it may be that there is now

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no excuse for women leading a life of shame, and that in order to be fit to live one ought to be willing to die of hunger and exposure rather than lead such a life, but I can not find it in my heart to blame women who are compelled to work for 75 and 80 cents a week for being easily led to believe there is

One more thrust at the editor and I will close. I have no objection to posing before the readers of the Magazine in any character the editor may suggest. She has been in the editorial business some time, and ought to know whether the married or single contributor "draws" best, but if she only knew what a delightful (?) experience it is to have one's pompadour thinned out by an irate black-eyed Missouri wife I feel sure she would have kept quiet about that "private letter." Give us a requiescat in Missouri.

Friar Tuck.

[We do not believe that "black-eyed wife" is very much to be dreaded or "Friar Tuck" would not repeat the experiment of writing a letter for the Woman's Department. We consider it a duty to prevent our young lady readers and writers from becoming too much interested in our married contributors of the opposite sex.—Ep.]

#### THE WRECK.

It has brought death, pain and tears to our city. We have followed the dead to their last resting place; wept with the bereaved wife, whose white face tells that her heart is broken. We have been among the wounded. They are patched, plastered, sewed and bandaged, until some of them are hardly recognizable. All of them have suffered. Some have borne indescribable physical torture; others have suffered a mental pain that no pen can describe. We have buried the strangers, who had no rel-ative to claim their bodies. There is crape on the engine, sorrow in many a heart. Why? Oh, it was such a little thing that caused it all. The misreading of only a word, north, when it should have been south. A small mistake, but what a mountain of woe it brought among us. But these wounded men are noble fellows. I have not heard one of them say a revengeful word against the man who read north for south. They just say "poor fellow," he is nearly crazy over it." In the midst of their worst suffering these men have thought of others before themselves. They all want to get straightened out before they let their friends know they are hurt. One man said "Mother is old; it would kill her if she thought I was badly hurt. I won't let you write home." Yet he cannot move either leg. There is something in that man that all the engines can't mash up. Another

bore the pain of setting his broken bones without a groan, because his mother, who was feeble, stood beside him. His bones were broken, his flesh bruised, still he was thoughtful for his mother. I have talked to all who were brought here alive, except one. He is in a critical condition. And I want to say they are not common clay men -they are made out of better material. Lying helpless, on their backs, they are teaching the grand lesson of patience, cheerfulness and forgiveness. Some of them are far from home and friends. But they are in Murphysboro. That means, all that can be done is being done to relieve their suffering. Our mayor helped carry the wounded to their rooms. He will not forget them. The railroad boys who wept over engineer Flippin's coffin will not neglect the wounded, and the women of our city are famous for their chicken broth, etc. And they are going to have some reading. That is neither dime novel nor sermon, and if they do look badly, we don't intend to mention it. We are going to say "Good morning; why. I hardly know you, you look so much better than you did yesterday." We won't let them die if we can help it.

Murphysboro, Ill.

Pehble.

### OPPOSED TO ORTHODOX CHRIST!-ANITY.

From the tone of Mrs. Wells' letter it is evident that she is a typical Christian, and would burn at the stake to-day for "opinion's sake," did public sentiment allow it. She is possibly connected with the Regentleman by that name, in her locality nevertheless her letter is tinged with as much sarcasm as publicity would permit, and shows the effect of Bible teaching. This "holier than thou" class wear their amiable and angelic smiles only when they can rule but not reason. Personal victory seems to be their object and aim.

In regard to the article on morality that I referred to, which was endorsed by housest, thinking mothers, were she to inform herself on the subject, she would understand my comments and not ask "veneration for what?" Good information can be had by reading The Christian Life, a paper edited and published by the Rev. J. B. Caldwell, at Chicago. Ignorance is not purity; the great remedy for all wrong doing is knowledge; that alone will restrainguide and save. If any mother wants to take her child by the hand and lead it into the different "hells" (according to Mrs. Wells' construction) she need only read them the Bible thoroughly.

Yes, the grand work being accomplished by this *Magizine*, like any other good work is due to human efforts only.

That cannibalism, among other crimes, is

sanctioned and taught in the Bible, read Deut. 28, 53-63; that wars were allowed, Deut. 20, 10-17; the same being fulfilled in Joshua 10, 40; others, 1 Samuel 15, 2-3; Numbers 31, 17-18. I will not quote, for such holy (?) talk is to-day considered too obscene to print; and you will not get it second hand, but read yourself with the eye of reason and think for yourself; do not take others' construction for they'll construe it to mean what they desire. The fact is, people they have they have they have the Bible, they ple are so much better than the Bible that they endeavor, every possible way, to bring it up to their standard. When you come to a passage that is good of itself, they say, why, it distinctly reads thus and so; to reason is out of the question. As Helen Gardner says, "The great electric light of the intellect is turned off at the church door." To believe these bloody massacres to have been done by the express command of the Supreme Ruler of the universe, made man brutal and despotic. Mrs. W. says, "Harsh means had to be used" etc. But that is bringing the Almighty down to the human level. The Almighty need not resort to bloodshed; a wave of the hand, a thought, or wish would be sufficient to bring about any result. To Him nothing is impossible.

Many times have I listened to Sam. Jones' vulgarity and "hell" stories. Fire and brimstone will do to frighten the heathen and uninformed, but it fails to hold the intelligent masses. The drift is towards Universalism, Unitarianism, etc. The following is a standing offer from the ex-Mayor of Racine, Wis., M. M. Secor, Esq. A good proposition to our reverend gentlemen: "I will become one of your followers provided you will go through a test I prescribe. On some good, stormy day I want our firm believing, orthodox ministers to place themselves on a scow, be taken out into the middle of Lake Michigan and there left without any oar, rudder or sails. But I want them to have all the Bibles and prayer books they want for their assistance, and depend on the Lord only. No human hand must help them. If they make a success of such a voyage and reach port in safety I will then join an orthodox church and attend regularly, and many others will join me. Prayers and the Lord must save them alone, and no human hands." Possibly Mrs. Wells can furnish volunteers, and thus be the means of doing missionary work in an enlightened country

How about the two noted divines who so recently denounced the Bible as not being of divine origin, the Rev. Howard McQueary and Rev. Dr. Briggs? Have they not read carefully and intelligently? The Rev. Dr. Briggs held a Professorship for seventeen years in a Theological Seminary.

She says: "The sword of justice will fall in God's own good time on the head of in-

justice and oppression." It seems from the way he has been demolishing churches the past summer by lightning, in some instances killing the worshipers, that He is not in favor of such institutions. The race to-day do not claim to be in constant communication with a Divine God, who commands them to do so and so, consequently will carry their own burdens and not shoulder their misdeeds on to an Almighty.

ABBOTTSFORD, Wis.

H. C. P.

[Our correpondents upon this question prove that there are none so bitter and relentless as religious controversies. If they are like their unnumbered predecessors, no amount of argument will have the slightest power to change the minds of either, and they would better agree to disagree and let the readers of the Magazine study the Bible for themselves and draw their own conclusions.—Ed.]

### MARRIAGE FOR ALL.

I perused "Bystander's" article on "Shall Bachelors Be Taxed," with pleasure. I dare say it would be quite the proper thing for me to contradict some of his statements, but I cannot do so honestly, as he has expressed my sentiments exactly. However, there is one point on which I must differ from him, and it is this: Emphatically I favor the taxation of bachelors, and moreover, I say, let every old maid and maiden too, who could and would not be a happy wite, be taxed so heavily that she will be forced to give up her masculine ideas of independence and become what the good God created her to be, a womanly woman and a helpmate for an honest man. It is my humble opinion that very few girls really enjoy their vaunted independence, and if they would candidly confess their real heart feelings they would say that they found this "go as you please, all alone" sort of life very unsatisfactory. I am safe in making the statement that every woman, at some time in her life, has been willing to change her lot of "single blessedness" yes even content to edness, yea, even content to run a little risk if she can but secure the object of her affection. Was ever there a woman who was an old maid from choice? All my common sense comes out in full round "no, for answer. I have not the least speck of sympathy for him who courts and courts a girl for all time and a day. Why, we girls cannot afford to wait forever for the all important question to be propounded. We, or at least the most of us, know before a gentleman calls so many times whether we like him or not; and as far as knowing each other is concerned, that feat is never accomplished until after the first year of married life anyway. Ice cream, red lemonade, gunt drops, forsooth! Will men never learn that girls' hearts are not reached through their stomach? When men begin to realize the fact that women desire to be treated like women and not like dolls, then, and not until then, will there be fewer spinsters, and taxing bachelors will be a thing of the past. Brothers, take my advice, do not give your Desdemona the opportunity of bestowing her affections elsewhere, while you are waiting to get up your courage to the sticking point. Remember, boys, that after the first plunge the worst is over. We girls, who are healthy and sensible, do not admire lovesick, poetry-quoting swains. On the contrary, it is the solid young man, who improves his spare moments by storing his mind with useful knowledge, of poetry and prose, and who shows us by his industry that we can depend on him and not be afraid to trust our life's happiness in his strong, tender, loving hands. Let us then, as boys and girls, as men and women, look at life in earnest and not regard it as a romance. I will close my letter with best wishes for all. Grace B. Cutler.

Carrolton, Mo.

#### REPLY TO ELSIE AND MARIA F.

I see so many excellent letters in the Magazine, and some of them express my sentiments and beliefs far better than I can express them myself. But I thought I would better answer the question that "Elsie" asked in the September number, or she would think that I had said "Oh! because," and thought no more about it. In grammar there are exceptions to all rules, and in my views about women holding public offices I take a few exceptions, as you may have noticed in my other letter, for I said I believed in women physicians. I believe in women superintendents for schools, too, so I cannot argue on that point with "Elsie." I think if a woman has no home duties which bar her from a public life, then it is right and honorable (also profitable) for her to occupy some of the positions which are open to the public.

'Maria F." asks me to tell her what harm has been done by women's crusades. I will answer by asking her a question: Is it right to destroy another person's property? Besides, it only makes angry the owners of said property, and creates in them hard feelings towards temperance and religion. As "H. C. P." says, "Compulsion is not what we want; we should deal with things as they are, not as we would have them.' It is not force that will bring about the desired result. "Maria F." seems to imply that moderate drinkers are not Christians. I think there are Christians among mod-

erate drinkers as well as among prohibitionists, and a moderate drinker who is a Christian will not prove to be a stumbling block for his brother.

As to women suffrage, I don't believe a great many women think anything about the laws, consequently don't make any

effort to influence the men.
I would like to ask "H. C. P." if reading "Robert Elsmere" was the cause of her change from orthodox Christianity?

I would like to see a copy of the Homan's Journal. Can "H. C. P." tell me the editor's name and where it is printed?

I suppose our Stanberry poet has lorgotten the Magazine readers since his marriage,

I hope the clanging of the engine bell will always sound like sweetest music to "A Firemen's Sweetheart," for to some of us whose fireman has gone to return no more the clanging of the engine bell is very sad music, and the engine whistle sometimes sounds to us like a death wail.

Wishing success to you all, I remain

STANBERRY, Mo.

[Address Mrs. Lucy Stone, Editor Woman's Journal, No. 3, Park Place, Boston, Mass., for a sample copy. We will leave our correspondents to answer the points in this letter. Come again.—ED.]

#### WHAT ARE THE TRIFLES?

How often we hear it said that life's happiness is made up of trifles, and yet never give a thought as to what those self-same trifles may be. What is one man's meat may be another's poison, is true here. I speak of the every day worries of women in general. Nine-tenths of the men will do some great, noble deed to please their wives, while the "trifles" that constitute her happiness they totally ignore.

For instance, Dr. Brown tells Mr. Green his wife (Green's) is of an uncommonly nervous temperament, and that if he ever expects her to get well he must not let anything worry her that can possibly be avoided. So Green, like the good man he would be if he only knew how, thinks, with the average man, that new things would please his wife, therefore she could not worry while being pleased, goes in debt, and a great many things not even needed are got, while this poor, little nervous woman is in a constant fret, wondering how all those things are to be paid for, beside what must be got for actual comfort. So she struggles on, trying to make one dollar do the work of two, and thinking. "Oh, dear; if John would do that little painting for me. He says I don't brush it enough to look well; and the repairing in the kitchen; oh, my! my feet get so cold. If he would only bank up around and nail FERE

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on that moulding it would be so much warmer. And I fairly tremble when anyone comes in to dinner, for fear John will give them one of those rickety chairs. And I feel quite sure his mother cut her visit short on account of the table being so small, for I had to make the children all wait, and though the nine of us do manage to crowd around the 3x5 table, she still felt that she was crowding someone out. John had planned to 'make over' the table a long time before, and I had bought my table linen according, so when John's mother wanted to know why I used my table linen double, it 'gave him away.'
And the sewing machine, I don't think I can afford an agent, they charge so much to fix' a machine, and it only drops stitches. I have tried so hard to fix it, but can't this time. How on earth I am to get all the winter sewing done, I can't see, for I must make from tip to toe for all five." And so this beloved wife thinks on. I say "beloved," for her husband loves her in his way, but how supremely happy she would have been if he had been more thoughtful of the "trifles" that would have filled her cup of happiness to overflowing. Buffalo Grass.

GOODLAND, KAN.

## TEMPERANCE, CARDS AND MATRI-MONY.

As I see no one from our little town writes to your Magazine, I will, as a friend to all railroad men, write and give my opinions on the principal questions presented. I suppose I must say I am a railroad man's daughter, as my father has been peanut boy, switchman, fireman, brakeman and engineer. If I should tell my age you would say I am too young to write for the Magazine, but I will let some of the correspondents guess my age. I am very much interested in the temperance cause. I say touch, taste and handle not the curse. As for the first, meddlers are often involved in trouble; the second, many a moderate drinking man falls into a drunkard's grave; the third, those who touch often taste, so in all I would have nothing to do with liquor, as a man is morally responsible for a thing, inasmuch as he supports it with his presence and noney. If liquor is a blessing I will share none of the blessing; if a curse I will stand of the blessing; if a curse I will stand of the blessing; if a curse I will stand of the blessing; if a curse I will stand of the blessing; if a curse I will share the blessing I will shar stand none of the blame, as I am not reponsible for its existence. I would urge all railroad men to have a clear mind untainted by the effect of liquor.

In regard to novel reading I will say I am a lover of good novels. A novel always has a moral, and those who sin in a novel reap the reward of their sin just as they do in life. Anyone who reads the novel "Oni," would never start a deceitful,

wicked life, as the end of such a life is pictured so terrible in that novel. Some say: "Oh! they are so romantic." Life is more romantic than any novel. If I should write you a novel and relate some of my experience some pious brother or sister would lay it aside in disgust and say, "No such things ever occurred in real life, this is another romantic novel." Novel reading is light literature, and no matter how tired one is she can sit down and read a novel and rest. I don't believe in reading novels exclusively but like a mixture of literature, and one ought not to forget to mix the Bible in too.

I am very much opposed to card playing as it has a tendency to make boys gamblers. When a boy finds that he is the champion player around the dining table at home, he has a desire to put his talent into use and turn it into cash. I say "train a child up in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Now, when "Irene" assailed "Maggie M." so bitterly about Charley, I felt quite provoked, for I always hold up for the oppressed. Now, Irene, a "work-ing girl" is just as good as one who sits at ease all day, while Satan is planning some mischief for her idle hand to do. I never worked out but work at home and would be the most miserable person in the world if I had nothing to do. I thought the letter from "Only a Fireman's Girl" splendid, but I am writing on my own responsibility and not at the advice of a sweetheart. I guess "Somebody's Darling thinks he's doing the Magazine an honor to write for it simply because he don't smoke, chew, or swear. "Somebody's Darling" if you are so good why, O! why, are you still on the market? Now, don't get angry. Well I don't care if you do, for I love to quarrel. "Wilda," you gave me a new idea. I can cook steak, bread, cake, potatoes and numerous eatables but I am not going to say a word about the pies I bake to my future husband.

Before I close I wish to say a few words to Mrs. M. if she will listen to a light-hearted young girl. You say when you work so hard your husband comes in and asks you, "Have you been laying off?" It is a sure sign he notices your work, but he is a man not given to flattery, yet be assured he notices the effects of your labor, for I am acquainted with the habits of railroad men, and if I were you I would consider a jest like that just as good as a compliment only not so smoothly said. If you love your husband be contented and overlook his faults, for I know a lady who has a beautiful home and oceans of fancy work and does not love her husband. How much happier you ought to be than she is.

HERINGTON, KAN.

#### MY RING.

I love this simple golden band, Though lifeless it may be; For 'tis the link in love's bright chain, That binds my heart to thee.

I love it! for your gentle hands Placed it with tenderest care Upon my trembling finger, For me to ever wear.

I love it, for it speaks to me, In accents none can hear; And the' so many miles away, It seems to draw thee near.

I love it, for it is the band That binds my life to thee; Held by such golden fetters, 'Tis bound eternally.

Etta Witt.

STAUNTON, VA.

Other poems in future numbers. cannot use more than one each month. If you wish to communicate with any of our correspondents enclose a letter, properly stamped, and it will be forwarded.-ED.]

#### PRAISE FOR RAILROAD MEN.

As I sat alone in my chamber this cold, dreary November evening enjoying the warmth of my blazing fire, regardless of all nature outside, I was suddenly aroused from my reverie by the shrill whistle of a locomotive. That recalled me to the realization of physical existence. My mind then became absorbed with several lines of thought. This being Thanksgiving, a retrospection of the year's events naturally occurred to my mind. One thought, in particular, was presented to me. That was that I am exceedingly thankful that of late I have had the opportunity of reading your interesting Magazine. I have become very favorably impressed with the many instructive articles contained in the Woman's Department. so much so that I have vetured to contribute something to it.

It has often occurred to me that the majority of the people do not realize what hardships and trials the railroad man has to endure. I fear we do not fully appreciate his labors. I am proud to say that I consider his mission a heroic one. He goes forth, imperiling his own life to serve his fellowmen. His career is as noble and as worthy of praise as that of the soldier who leaves home and friends to serve his country. No matter how dark and stormy the night may be, no matter how inclement the weather, the railroad man has his duties to perform, just the same. No matter how tired and worn out are his aching limbs and exhausted body, he must brace up and face the night winds. How often one leaves his pleasant home and loved ones, never to behold their faces again on this earth. No one is more loyal to his post than is the railroad man. He takes as his motto: "Go where duty waits thee." I have observed, in my acquaintance with the railroad men,

that there is, perhaps, no other class of men who are more magnanimous and philanthropic than they. I think it is expedient that I should inform the readers of the Magazine why the citizens of Bloomington, especially, should tender words of thanks and commendation to the railroad supervisors and workmen of the Monon, and as this is the time appointed for giving thanks I think it quite appropriate to do so on this occasion. Through the instrumentality of their beneficent aid and exerting influence our thriving little town is rapidly developing, and presents fair prospects of becoming one of the most prominent cities of Indiana. I hear you ask, "What have they done for Bloomington?" I will give a brief explanation. After due consideration they decided that it would be more advisable and advantageous to remove all offices, etc., connected with the Monon route to the southern part of the town. This was accordingly done. The shops and offices were formerly situated near the center of town. The new location is in every particular a most desirable place. The site affords a pleasant view from the railroad. They are now contemplating the erection of a large depot in the new yards. The old depot is now known as Kirkwood avenue depot. South Bloomington is certainly on a boom. They are building an enormous round house. Several handsome residences are being erected, some for boarding houses, some for private dwellings.

I feel confident that the above article would express the sentiments of the citizens of Bloomington generally. I fear I have already prolonged this article beyond the proper limit, and as I would like to be permitted to enter your circle again, I will conclude by bidding, one and all, a kind good night.

Lucile.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

## WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

I have been a constant reader of the Magazine for seven years, have watched it through all its varying changes, and have, time and again, thought of contributing my mite, but have always put it off till a more convenient time. Methinks I hear my readers laugh; but hold! not so fast, my friends. I hope to be able to prove to you before I am through writing that I am not weak or unstable. I have a family of seven children, so you see after my household and social affairs are gone through, there is not much time left for literary work. My eldest son is a fireman, running out of Laredo, Texas, into Mexico. I hope to take a trip soon through to the land of the eagle and the cactus, and have no doubt but that I shall see many great sights, as I FEELS

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am quite a traveler. The lodge here, No. other 🕾 263, of which my husband is a member, is nous salvi in a flourishing condition, and I can't see why we ladies can't have a ladies' auxiliareader 🚉 ry society organized, there is so much we Bloom could do. I have broached the subject to rds of tigal quite a number of the ladies, but am sorry to say some of them object. It was always a surprising thing to me why some ladies have so little confidence in themselves; think, in fact, that anything without a man in it would not do at all. But I suppose that slavery does obscure the mind; and that women have from time immemorial been, in a measure, slaves, no right thinking man or woman can deny. My home has always been a happy one, with husband and four stalwart sons to minister to my every want, yet I do not have all the freedom I desire. I would like to have a voice—and hope I shall live to see the time-in electing the men or persons who make the laws that compel me to pay taxes on every dollar's worth of property I own, and if I contract a debt I am amenable to the laws of this land, but God help me, I have no voice in making those laws. We will suppose it is an election day: As I drive past the polls, I see drunken, drivelling white men and decrepit negroes, that have no more intelligence than some dumb beasts, elbowing one another to get to vote that know no more and care less, for what I look at them, and think "you are a woman," those are the lords of creation. They are going to enact laws for you to live under and obey. Yes, let women break those laws, they do not tell her she is not strong-minded enough to be punished, but she pays the penalty just as fully as if she were ten times a voter. Such liberty, "Yea, shades of liberty, defend us." Away with it! I always commiserate the woman that says she has all the rights she wants. Poor, deluded creature; it is like the adage, more you beat a dog the better he will like

It nears Christmas now, but it does not resemble the Christmas of my beautiful snowy northern home. We have been living in Texas five years, and in all that time not one snow yet. This is a beautiful country though, the winters are exceedingly mild, making living cheap, which is quite an item with the railroad men, and attimes quite consoles me for the absence of my

I always was noted for my absence of making apologies. I never learned how. Publish this letter on its merits, if it has any; if not, you know what to do with it better than I can tell you. I may sometime during the next seven years, tell you something about Mexico. With best wishes for the Magazine, and the Womans' Department,

in particular, I remain, a fireman's wife and mother, Alice Cambridge. TAYLOR, TEXAS.

Now that you find how easy it is to write a letter for the Woman's Department, we trust you will not wait seven years to come again.—ED.]

## ONE WOMAN'S REASON.

"Briefly and to the point" I shall speak on a subject which includes babies and books, homes and husbands, pin-money and politics. I have just read in the December number of your Magazine a most pitiable letter from "Mrs. M.," Chanute, Kan. And why does it "relate the experience of many wives?" Blind women! Will you not see it is because of your disfranchisement? This inequality of things is the direct cause of so many wretched homes?

What man will not blush to admit his wife, mother or daughter being classed with the most pitiable unfortunates-lunatics and idiots, with the most degraded wretches —criminals and felons; for women are certainly classed thus. But honest, clearminded men and women are weighing this question intelligently, realizing that one half the world cannot legislate exclusively for the other half with justice to that other

"Mrs. M." says: "I do not believe in woman's right to handle the purse." Agreed to, so far, in that 'tis no more woman's than man's right, neither is it more man's right than woman's. Are they not a firm? Is not he one half, she the other? While one is out working for the money taken in, is not the other in working for it? Is she not saving at home, working, yes, often drudging at home, and in every way in her power holding up her side of the firm? Yet some women so thoughtlessly degrade themselves in saying their hasbands give them their bread and clothes; their husbands give them money to spend, etc. No wonder so many wretched homes, no wonder so many tired wives who fret like a weary child staggering under a load too heavy, yet refuses to put it down.

Arouse, you men and women! God has created us all responsible beings.

Men, be men, all that the word implies: scorning to wish to deny woman any just right you claim for yourselves. Women, be brave and true to yourselves and to humanity. Demand of men in all things the same high standard they exact of you. And men and women, all you who are behind Wyoming (the one true republic), look at her bright example of twenty years experience, where all are on one grand equality: where men and women alike admit the good effects of wives, mothers, sisters and daughters helping to make the world better. We agree with the editor regarding the

article mentioned—"Unfortunately the husband spoken of is not an exception." Alas, why not an exception? We all know a great many "Mr. Ms." Such homes will be in the majority so long as women are contented to remain ciphers in law-making; so long as some men are unmanly and unjust enough to desire good wives, mothers and daughters, but do not desire the help of

all good law-makers.

Let the "Mrs Ms." (largely in the majority) take some such stand as this—with no venom, but calm seriousness, much more effectual—" We will accord you your rights when ours are accorded. We will consider you something more than ciphers, in the home and out of it when you too realize that we also are responsible individuals." Not till then may we boast "a grand republic."

Not till then will we have more perfect homes and nobler, grander men and women. Miriam Hovard Du Boel.

GREENVILLE, GA.

#### THE FUTURE.

It has been some time since I wrote my first letter for the *Mugazine*, so I will now make my second attempt, as my first letter was well approved, as well as published. Thanks to you.

In reading over the October number today, I find I have a sister writer within the limits of this prosperous city, who expresses her thoughts in our interesting Magazine. I have not the least idea who it is, and probably shall never know, but I am glad I am not alone.

I think her letter is very interesting and she comes to the point in some of the things she says, but really I do not believe she thinks as seriously of the future as I do; the Future being the subject I spoke of as be-

ing a good one to write on.

Now, "A. B. C.", you say the future may never be. Can a person really be happy and think the future may never be? The future is everlasting and we all anticipate seeing part of it, and we wish to make the best of it in our labor, also in our pleasure. Of course we all have our ups and downs, and many of us have more downs than ups, which makes it everything but pleasant. Such an incoming future often fills us with remorse and we wish we were some other place than this cold world. The man who is to be executed on the morrow thinks little of his future in this world, as his life is soon to come to a climax, and of his future in the great beyond he knows but little.

The man on his wedding day thinks most of his future, as he hopes it to be the happiest time in his life; but marrying nowadays is like a man going in the woods at night to cut down a tree. He wishes one

that is straight and smooth; when it has fallen he may find it is what he wants, he may find it crooked and full of knots. So may he find his wife, straight and smooth; he may find her crooked and full of knots.

I will say in behalf of the men, they are not to be trusted. A good husband is as

hard to find as a good wife.

I wish I were able to express my views of the future in a more eloquent manner, but I was brought before the fire door when I was only seventeen, and my education was neglected. I am only one of Vanderbilt's white slaves, and a fireman true to the B. of L. F., with a warm heart and hand for my brothers and fellow workmen. Dear Editor, I have said enough; what I have said, will probably tire you, so I will close, wishing prosperity to the Magazine and the B. of L. F.

Young Man.

Омана, Хев.

#### HOME TOPICS.

This is a bright, sunny Sabbath day, and my husband has just taken his lunch bucket and started for the depot to go out on his regular run. I stood and watched him from the window, as I so often do, until I could no longer see him. On turning my eyes fell upon the Firemen's Magazine and the thought occurred to me, "Why not write an article for the Magazine?" I have often thought I chould like to but am se ewinly thought I should like to, but am so awiully afraid of those dreadful comments I frequently see under the sister's communications, that fear has kept me silent. imagine not many of you have ever heard of Trenton, so I am going to tell you some thing about it. It is the county seat of Grundy county, Missouri, and is a progressive little city of about 6,000 inhabitants, has water works, electric lights, two coal shafts, one line of street railway, and under contract for another to be completed in the spring. The division and machine shops of the C., R. I. & P. are located here with a monthly pay-roll of \$30,000. We have a number of manufacturing enterprises with the spring of t prises, with a good stream of water (Grand river) right at the town; also three daily and four weekly newspapers. Our three-story brick public school building of eighteen rooms, is one of the finest in the state. Add to this our new Normal and Business College, our \$50,000 Public Library—a gift of the law. of the late Jenett Norris, and I am sure you will all join me in thinking Trenton a very nice place in which to live.

I want to tell the sisters of a way to utilize their old ingrain carpets. After they have been thoroughly shaken and cleaned, cut in narrow strips, sew together and wind into balls; cut cross-ways and allow it to fray at the edges; have it woven with pretty, bright warp and woof and when completed,

it will have the appearance of a mottled brussels carpet and wear even better than rags. I also want to tell you how I made a pretty sachet-bag for a friend's Christmas present. I got four strips of No. 12 ribbon, a vard each in length of the following colors: salmon pink, bright green, old gold and hunter's green. I sewed them together, over-hand stitch in a square, precisely in the center then folded it over, thus making the ribbon run bias, and having four long ends hanging out each way; I fastened one side down, by sewing across each piece of ribbon with its ravelling and taking very tiny stitches, then I put in two or three layers of cotton batting and a package of clove pink sachet powder, and fastened that side as I did the other. Then I fringed out the long ends, and took up a yard of salmon pink ribbon No. 9, cut it in two in the middle and sewed a piece on each corner of the sachet-bag and tied the ends together in a pretty bow, and felt repaid for my work. I should like to tell the sisters about my collection of house plants but I have already consumed so much space I will refrain until another time. I remain a friend and well wisher.

Lennie.

TRENTON, Mo.

[We will be glad of future suggestions.

-Ed.]

## "WOULD YOU CARE IF I KISSED YOU!"

My father and mother both died, while I was only a boy of twelve. I went to live with my bachelor uncle. He had been disappointed in his first and only love affair, and had, as he expressed it, "soured on the whole female race." As a consequence I was taught to doubt the purity of all women. "Richard, don't you ever marry, but if you do fall in love, test your ladylove by every test known in the science of courtship. If a girl will let you kiss her, she will let any other good looking fellow do the same." This admonition was drilled into me. I commenced to put my uncle's advice, into practice very young. My test was a kiss. If I could kiss a girl I set her down as a fraud. And I blush when I call to mind how many girls there were who didn't care if I did kiss them. They were not confined to the low or illiterate class. Daughters of respectable parents, young ladies who were church members, girls who were wealthy, and moved in the best, so-called, circle of society, rarely objected to being kissed. Who was to blame for this? Had the mother ever told her daughter, the harm that comes from promiscuous kissing? Had the girl been taught that every kiss was pollution, and left her less pure and sweet? A kiss is the first step in a girl's ruin. Like wine, it intoxicates; and the man that can kiss a girl passionately has her in his power. I wish that every mother in the land, would wake up to this truth. There would be fewer wrecked lives, but I must not stop to moralize.

I went west on business, and being able to give good reference and also being a church member myself, I secured board in a private family, which consisted of a widow and one daughter. I was treated cordially, in fact, almost as one of the family. I was about six years older than Ellen Archer, the widow's daughter. She was a mischief-making, fun-loving girl, and I, for the first time in my life, fell desperately in love. Somehow I shrunk from applying the test to Ellen, but it must be done before I confessed my love. So, one evening as we were standing on the porch talking, I reached over and taking Ellen's hand between my own I whispered "would you care if I kissed you?" "Yes, I would," came the answer firm, and her eyes flashed scorn. I realized that I loved her better than my own life, but I felt like a whipped cur. She withdrew her hands from mine, and stood with folded arms, flashing on me a look of withering scorn. I tried to apologize by telling her how dear she was to me; but added that I thought every man ought to test a girl before he offered to marry her. I then told her of several respected young ladies, that I had kissed. And added that I would never marry a lady who would allow me to kiss her before we were engaged. "I do not want a wife that dozens of other men have kissed. Now, Ellen dear, won't you be my wife?" and I held out my arms toward her. She moved not, but replied: "How dare you ask me to marry you? By your own confession you have kissed scores of girls. No, sir, not even if I loved you, would I allow your polluted lips to touch my pure ones. If I give myself, a pure wife, I demand purity in return. You are not fit to be the husband of any pure woman. I should think you would blush to offer yourself to one. Good night." And she was gone. But her words staved with me. What right had I to any pure girl's caress? I was no better than the girls I had denounced; no not half so good. Still I could not marry one of them.

So I am now an old bachelor, cheated out of a wife by too much kissing. Now, girls, organize yourselves into a "No Kiss Club" and see how quickly you will rise in the estimation of all right thinking men; and you will have more self respect. So put on the badge of self-protection, then you and your brothers, will both be nobler and better.

Wilda Chesterfield.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

### HAVE YOU EVER THOUGHT?

Have you ever thought how a careless word Might bring to the heart deep sorrow? might oring to the heart deep sortow;
Have you ever thought how a mischlevous remark
Might darken bright hopes of to-morrow?
Might wreck the life of a friend so dear
And fill your heart with remorseful fear?

Have you thought how the storm of life doth beat 'Round the nathway we daily tread? Of the tear-bedimmed eyes that see no light Trough the dark clouds overhead? Of breaking hearts whose low, sad wail Tell of saddened lives filled with ceaseless pain?

Have you thought of a kindly deed to bestow As you journey o'er lifels dark way? Of the seeds of kindness your hands may sew To be garnered in some day By Him who will judge both great and small— Who silently keeps a watch o'er all?

Have you thought how the wearisome cares of life May fall to your lot some day? How misfortune and sorrow may be thine to bear? Wherever thy footsteps may stray? Then to sorrow's victims speak a friendly word—Let thy charitable deeds be not deferred.

Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

WEST OAKLAND, CAL.

### NEW YEAR'S THOUGHTS.

This is a lovely day, too nice to stay in, but as it will be my only leisure time for a while I will write a few lines to the Magazine as the old year is fast dying and with it many a sorrow. It would be well could one forget the sorrow of the old year and have a new year of happiness. There is nothing can make one as happy as a contented mind. Some would want wealth, but give me contentment, blessed with

Mrs. M., your lot is no harder than thousands of others. It is hard for one to have to endure so much torture when so little would make her happy; we all have a cross to bear but some heavier than others. We must all bear it the best we can and make the best we can of this life, for Jesus said: "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted." We know there are thousands of things that might be said to brighten a sad heart that are never said until it is too late. Don't keep your love and tenderness sealed up until friends or dear ones are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and while their hearts can be thrilled and made hap-pier by them. The kind things which you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go; the flowers you mean to send for their coffins, send to brighten and sweeten their homes, before they leave them. If my friends have any such boxes laid away full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my wearied and troubled hours and open them that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin

without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Post mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin casts no fragrance backward over the weary and troubled life.

As to the subject, "Which has the most influence over man, woman or money?" in most of cases, money. Some men will be influenced by woman, but to some a woman's prayers or tears are of no avail. A man would go through more perils and danger for money than for a woman. Take the subject on the reverse; which has more influence over woman, man or money? You say man has, for a woman will face more danger for a man than she will for money. That is my opinion on the subject.

Best wishes for Mrs. Harper and the Woman's Department, I am as ever

Mrs. J. W. Taylor.

MATTOON, ILL.

## NOVEL READING.

I think the *Magazine* a most suitable book for any person to read. I would not exchange it for a novel.

In regard to novel reading, I do not think it injures a well controlled mind. As the old saying is, "There is harm in nothing, unless there is harm made of it."

In reading novels, it is not supposed we will try to portray every character in every book. I do not think "E. M. S." could have written a better letter, and I agree with her when she says, "I doubt the sanity, or at least the intelligence of anyone, who would expect to adopt into his own life the deeds of an imaginary

hero." I have never read a novel yet, whether a "dime novel" or a more expensive one,

but had its moral. Would we object to the theatre? Not many of us would; then why to the novels? There are many lives that if they were written in book form would make good novels, and possibly be sold as "dime novels." If some of the folks who disapprove of novels were to read them, they would sneer and laugh at them and call them trash as they do "dime novels." Of course it is not right to neglect work of any kind to read, but there are a few minutes in every day for reading if we only think 80.

In reading a novel we often feel so sorry for some character in it we cry, yet some time when we are hurt in the same way. how glad it would make us feel if we knew there was one heart in the wide world that

sympathized with us. I have often heard people say, "Why don't you quit reading that novel and read history, or something that would improve your mind?" If we were to read nothing FERE

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but history we would soon turn into history and wear long faces and every person we came in contact with we would have some date or discovery to discuss. If we went to a party or social gathering, it would be nothing but history. We would care nothing about nature or the beautiful things God meant for us to love. I do not mean to banish history altogether from our minds, because it is quite nice to know America was discovered, or when the Pilgrims landed, so we don't make a song out of it.

In novels we generally see the two sides of life. It alway speaks of love in novels, and what is greater than love? It is a healing balm for all troubles.

B. S.

INDIANAPOLIS IND.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 29, 1891. Editor Woman's Department:

My husband and I are both very much interested in the Magazine, consequently it is a very welcome visitor in our home. I am deeply interested in all, but will own to a special weakness for this department. I am a young housekeeper and find some very good hints here which help me a great deal. I have a most delightful little home in one of the many suburbs around Chattanooga. Just far enough out to escape the noise and mud in winter, and the dust and heat in the summer. I do not live quite a mile from the base of historic old Lookout mountain. Those who have never visited Chattanooga cannot imagine how grand and imposing the old mountain looks, standing there like a grim sentinel guarding the whole who had a grim sentinel guarding the whole who will be a grim sentinel guarding the whole who will be a grim sentinel guarding the whole who will be a grim sentinel guarding the whole who will be a grim sentinel grant and the grant ing the whole vast population in the valley below. It is said you can see into seven different states from the top of the mountain. The summit of the mountain is reached by either the incline or the Chatta-nooga & Lookout Mountain broad gauge railway, which connects at the base with the Chattanooga Union railroad and the electric street railway for the city. I am a northern woman by birth and am proud of my native State (Indiana). I have resided in Tennessee for two years, and am not a little proud of my southern home, too, and I try to make that home a pleasant and a happy one for my husband. He appreciates my efforts. He is a fireman, and a member of Mt. Lookout Lodge No. 289. He is proud of his lodge, of his avocation, and (as every man should be) proud of his little house-keeper. I am very glad the discussion "How to manage a husband" is ended. I have no doubt it has accomplished a great have no doubt it has accomplished a great deal of good, yet I do not approve of telling every one your husband's little faults and shortcomings. What if the husband should

retaliate and discuss their wives faults among themselves? It would make more than one eye flash, and cheek burn I am sure. It did hurt me to see the boys picked to pieces, and their little faults and failings scattered broadcast for every reader of the Magazine to read and make comments on, and try to think of some way or means of and try to think of some way or means of curing him. Of course every man has his faults. (Yes, and every woman too, for that matter), but why not try to smooth them over a little? Let us be a little more lenient with them hereafter, and not so ready to scaled and origins them. ready to scold and criticise them. I may be mistaken, but to me it seems much the best way. What if some day a rail should be misplaced, or something on the track, there would be a wreck, and the dear one brought home to you dead or dying, his last trip made, his last, kind word to you said, would you not think of all the complaints you have made about him, and wish you had left them unsaid? Always try to make some allowance for Tom, Dick or Harry, as the case may be. Probably something went wrong during the last trip; the engine may have broken down and made them come in late, or the coal may have been wet and would not burn. There are a great many things that happen to vex a fireman that we know nothing about. They do not want to worry us with these small things. Think of the many little things that happen through the course of the day that makes you feel cross and out of humor. It may have been because the bread would not rise, or burned in baking. The cake is heavy and not fit to eat; you broke a favorite dish, or made a large grease spot on the kitchen floor which you had just scrubbed. Think of these little trials and vexations and then remember that a man's work does not always go smoothly either. I have been married nearly two years, and I am sure that every house wife has more or less things go wrong that make her out of humor. And I try to make the same allowance for my husband that I would wish him to make for me.

I enjoyed Peggy M's letter very much, and hope she will "come again" soon. I would like to say a word in regard to novel reading, but fear I have written too much to attempt it. The members of No. 289 gave a ball on the night of the 22d, and it proved a grand success. I did not attend, as I never attend public balls. But I am glad it was a success.

I trust you had as merry and pleasant a Christmas day as I enjoyed. God bless the dear sisters who help to make the Woman's Department what it is. Wishing, the Magazine, the officers of the Grand Lodge, the B. of L. F. and all connected with this noble organization, (including yourself Mrs. Editor) a Happy New Year, and many of them, . each one happier and more prosperous than the one preceding,

I am, most sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. W. M.

[The Woman's Department returns the greetings of the season and hopes to hear from this correspondent again. She must remember that where a husband is devoted and appreciative, it is very easy for a wife to take a rosy view of married life, but, unfortunately, many of them see only the dark side.—Ed.]

PANA, ILL., December 25, 1891.

Editor Woman's Department:

As I have been an interested reader of the Magazine for nearly four years allow me to make my first attempt to venture in your bright circle, namely, the Woman's Department, which is both interesting and benefi-

I think the wives of railroad men can hardly do enough for their husbands, who risk their lives and are in constant danger. When my husband goes out on the road my earnest prayer is that he may return safe, for to-day prosperity and the presence of loved ones fill our cup with joy, tomorrow adversity or sore bereavement casts us into the valley of sorrow.

I think it is the duty of every girl to learn to cook and do all kinds of housework. What a great help it is for a workingman to have a wife that can do her sewing and housework. I, for one, believe in wives doing all they can to keep things clean and bright, from kitchen to parlor, and making pretty fancy work and tidies, and all that help to make home attractive and pretty, and they will be loved and ap-

preciated by their husbands for it.

Now a word to girls. A girl in the home can wield a wonderful influence on her brothers. A sister's love is one of the sweetest flowers planted by God in the heart of a girl. The sister's life in the home often formulates the brother's estimate of her sex. A sister can have a softening influence upon a brother when everything else fails. As he sees her in the home, so he judges the sisters of other brothers. A brother who is taught by his sister to be gentle and considerate of her feelings is not apt to forget his duty toward some one else's sister when he shall take such to his heart and home. This influence every sister has in her power. A loving and considerate brother is very apt to make a good husband. Girls will never regret being kind to and waiting on their brothers.

For fear my letter is already too long I will close. Wishing the brotherhood unlimited success, I am

A Fireman's Wife, May.

New York, December 19, 1891.

Editor Woman's Department:

I read the letter of Mrs. M. in your becember issue and I smiled at it, tragic as it was in many respects, for I observed that Mrs. M. has yet to learn that there is much difference between promise and performance, and that it is very easy to make mistakes in marriage. I cannot comfort her any. "Misery loves company," it is said, but this time the adage will not apply.

I am a man, and thirty-one years ago was a machinist on \$1.50 per day. I married on that sum and have had five children born to me. One is now living. After the last child was born my wife and I tacitly agreed to disagree. She took one end of the house and I took the other, although we met in common in the family rooms and suppressed outward manifestations for the sake of the children. I began in a small way of living, I end in a much larger I have a handsome property and a good buiness, but I have no home, as such. and have never had one. Everything is at my wife's disposal. She has been treated as a lady in every respect, for I am neither a drinker nor anything else untoward. I am at home from 4:30 P. M. until 7:30 A. M. every night of my life, and have been always, but there is nothing for me in the home. In all the thirty-one years I have been married my wife has never once shown me any attention beyond common civility. sometimes not even that, and we live under one roof precisely as chance passengers in a train.

What of all this? Read and see! Discipline of one kind or another is good for us all, and I am satisfied that all things which happen are for a good and wise purpose. Earlier in life I rebelled in spirit, and sometimes in words, against the treatment I received, but I have long ago learned the uselessness of it. I might as well reproach an iceberg for being cold. No, Mrs. M.-to address her in person—if your husband is as you describe him, he is a hard man to live with, but it is useless to repine. "For better or worse" is a solemn sentence, and few know what it purports until the future shows them. If it is worse than we thought it would be it is bad for us, certainly, but our word has been passed and there is no escape "until death us do part." Whatever you do, Mrs. M., keep your sorrows to your self. Do not go to the neighbors with them. or have "particular friends" to confide in. Bear your trouble with what fortitude you may, and time, that heals all sorrows, will bring callousness to neglect. You have lost what every woman marries for, a home and a loving heart. I have lost the same, and though I am as alive to human suffering and disappointment as ever (I could not write this letter else) I have brought phiFEEE:

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losophy to my aid and look back upon a lost home life with carelessness and with-out bitterness. It was not for me, I say, and I am content with what I have, and thankful that no shadow of scandal has ever darkened my children's lives.

[The following private letter contains so much encouragement for young writers that we take the liberty of publishing it. We feel sure that our readers have always enjoyed Nora Bull's contributions to the Woman's Department-Ed.]

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Dec. 27, 1891.

DEAR MRS. HARPER -- I am well aware that an editor's time is fully occupied, but allow me a moment to thank you and tell you what you have done for me. The first piece I ever penned for publication was "How to Manage a Husband." The fact that you printed my letters along with a few encouraging words gave me courage to write and send to other papers. I wrote my best and have been well rewarded for all, having never had one returned. I have been writing for the Milwaukee Sanday Telegraph and the Chicago Sanday Tribune for some time past. Those in the Telegraph appear over my own name, but in the Tribune they have no signature.

Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your encouraging words, and my best wishes for yourself and the Magazine in the future. I send you with this, A Word to Yours,

Nora Bull.

HARBOR, Iowa, December 20, 1891. Editor Woman's Department:

I have just finished mending my fireman's overclothes and will devote a few moments until he comes to telling our correspondents how I made a comfort for my fireman to use these cold nights, when he is away from home. He had three old pairs of pants and out of the three, I got blocks enough to make five strips, two yards long, and the blocks were nearly one-fourth of a yard square. Then for strips to put those together with, I used an old dress of my own. I bought calico for lining and put in six rolls of batting. Although it is not so that the six rolls of batting. though it is pieced a good deal, it makes a nice warm comfort.

I want to tell "Cora" of the November number that I have used a scrub brush for some time to wash the overclothes and like it very much; also, that I don't think she twists and turns her clothes any more than I do, although I cannot sew over an

I wonder if any of the "sisters" ever tried warming over old scraps of meat, by frying them as you would scalloped oysters,

if not, try it, as they are splendid. Be sure and use plenty of wetting, milk is best. think a good way to warm over mashed potatoes is to beat up an egg and mix with the potatos and put in a frying pan with hot butter, a spoonful in a place, and fry them until a nice brown on both

Our town is beginning on its dull season and I might also say dreary one too. It depends on its lake trade more and the

boats have nearly all laid up for winter. I wonder what "Santa Claus" will have left each one, when this letter is read. O! how many there are who will have no Xmas cheer at all. How much we have to be thankful for, although some of us think we have so little. Perhaps I will come again and tell you how I made me a "blue room."

Best wishes for all and every one, I re-A Fireman's Wife. [Let us have your suggestions.—Ed.]

Bentonville, Ark., Dec. 5, 1891. Editor Woman's Department:

We are two sisters; we read the Firemen's Magazine, and are very much interested in the dear fire boys, although we are neither the wives or sweethearts of any. Our only brother is a fireman. His run is from Van Buren, Arkansas, to Argenta. He sends us the Magazine and comes home as often as he can. Our mamma is a widow lady. We have a nice little cottage home and live very happily, always looking forward to the coming home of our dear brother Joe. Bentonville is not much of a railroad town, so we are not acquainted with the railroad boys, but we would like very much to correspond and exchange photos with some dear boy who "shovels coal." We would like to say something about novel reading, but there has been so much already said. We would like to say, however, that we consider that which we carry to a book is always quite as important as what we receive from it. We may strike the keys of the best instrument, from earliest morn to latest night, but unless there be music in our soul, it can produce no harmony for us, while, to an earnest inquiring, selfpoised mind, "a good book is the plectrum by which our else silent lyres are struck. I think we should master our reading and never let it master us. Then it will serve us with an ever-increasing fidelity. We should only read books aright and they will charge our minds with the true electric fire. Take them up as among our best friends and every volume we peruse will

join the great company of joyous servitors who will await—our immortal intellect.

No one can too highly appreciate the
magic power of the press. Show us an intelligent family of boys and girls and we will show you a family where books are plenty. They make home pleasant and cheerful.

Who may estimate the influence of Charles Dickens upon society, when by the magic of his pen, he touched the under

world of poverty, want and sin.

We like music and all kinds of fancy We also paint some. As for "Maggie Miller," we would like to meet her; and though we are not very large girls our papa was a soldier and our brother is a fireman, we think ourselves plenty brave to make her a speech in the imporance of knowing what she is writing about. However, I guess. we ought to have pity for her, for no doubt but she has repented and is now in "sackcloth and ashes.'

May the blessings of kind heaven ever rest upon the dear, brave fireboys, and their Christmas be pleasantly spent with their wives and sweethearts; and may the New Year bring them all the joy and happihess that human hearts are capable of possessing, is the sincere wish of their sisters and true friends.

Nanna Dee and Julette Roberts.

MILLVILLE, CAL., December 26, 1891.

Editor Woman's Department:

As this is not likely to get in print until after the holidays I will wish the kind editor and many sisters a merry Christmas and a

happy New Year.

I've been assailed from all directions with the pen, and although "mightier than the sword," it isn't deadly, and here I am, dear sisters, with a hearty "Thank you" for your opposing arguments, and have enjoyed the last two months' Magazines more than ever. I'm glad we don't all fancy alike, for if we did, we might fancy the same man, and then there would be war with the sword instead of the pen. I was aware of being attacked but do not feel like passing into oblivion as poor "Kicker" has. How easily a verdict could be given if we heard only one side to a question.

Sisters, don't think I'm a saint, or have been a total abstainer from novel reading. I've read many of those you hold up for perfection, and will say I think some are very good for that style of literature, and others not. But every one to his or her notion. One sister said she could lay down her novel and not neglect her household duties; so can some men take one glass of whisky and go about their business, while another man can't resist the temptation of taking a dozen, even if he knows he'll be taken out of the gutter. But I'm not writing this time for argument. I have had my

say and am willing that others should do the same on either side.

I am truly glad we get so large a space in the Magazine, and feel that I am being benefited more with each number, and feel guilty, too, for receiving so many useful hints and recipes and not giving any in return, so I'll add my mite this time.

I live on a farm—that is when I am at home, and that is only in winter time. In the summer I am in the mountains in a school room. We kill many hogs and I will tell how I can sausage and keep it until all the fresh meat, such as back bones, spare ribs and head cheese is gone. Make the sausage into little biscuits and fry as if going to send to the table, stack in lard cans as close as possible, and pour warm, melted lard over them. I have kept them three months. The lard is just as good for cooking purposes, although a little dark. Cook your sausage the second time when you send it to the table, just enough to melt the lard off or heat through.

I am like "Cora," I believe in making my own dresses, and instead of having one thus have two, and if a worsted or silk goes out of style, which it will before you get to wear it many times, I am not ashamed to remodel it. I buy Butterick patterns.

I will tell of the bean pie an old lady made where I boarded once. I ate what I thought to be pumpkin pies for some time, but noticed they were darker, and attributed it to the cinnamon. She asked me one day how I liked her bean pies. I replied that I had not eaten any. "Why," she, says. "you have a piece on your plate." I had to acknowledge then they were good. I have made them several times and have never found a person yet who could tell what they were made of. Cook dry beans until perfectly done, in clear water, mash and carry through a seive to remove the skins or hulls. Two teacupfuls of beans, two of sugar, three eggs, half teaspoonful of cinnamon; thin with a little milk or water. This makes two pies, and bake with one crust. To put an extra touch to your pie, beat the white of an egg, add two heaping spoonfuls of sugar and spread over top, return to the oven and let slightly brown.

Vinegar pie. One cup water, one-half cup sugar, two-thirds cup of vinegar, piece of butter size of a nutmeg. Let come to a boil and stir in three tablespoons of flour wet smooth in a little cold water; flavor with lemon. This makes two pies and bake

with two crusts.

I have just returned home after closing my summer school, together with a week's vacation in San Francisco, being the delegate from my home chapter to the grand chapter Order Eastern Star, which convened there. Please don't insist on me telling in what condition 1 found my house, Free

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s time.

and I will lay down my pen and take up the broom.

Opposition is the life of trade and I believe it a good feature in other things, so, sisters, as soon as I get those pesky cobwebs brushed down and the kitchen scrubbed I will try giving another subject and we will change the channel, again, of our letters. Bidding you an early good night, I retire, for to-morrow is wash day.

Yours in friendship, Mrs. Emma E. Smith.

[Mrs. Smith seems to be a lady of many accomplishments and the Womans Department appreciates her letters.-ED.]

WINDSOR, VT., December 24, 1891. Editor Woman's Department:

Thinking some of the readers would be interested to hear from this section of Vermont I will make my first attempt in writing to the Magazine. Windsor is a beautiful, compactly built village on the bank of the Connecticut. It has, aside from its rows of fine business blocks and several manufactories, five churches, two hotels, an academy, town hall, United States court house and post office, a fine depot and about three hundred dwellings, many of them fine, handsome structures. The Vermont state's prison is also located here. It is from this prison Frank C. Almy escaped under the cover of darkness. There are over one hundred prisoners confined there now. Their labor consists of the making of boots and shoes, for which W. D. Bracket & Co., of Boston, pay the state 50 cents a day for each man.

Windsor is noted among other things as the summer home of ex-Secretary of State William M. Evarts, also as still containing the old Constitution House, wherein was trained the Constitution of Vermont. This structure is known to have been in existence in 1777 and to have been the welcome resort of many weary travelers, brave patroits, valiant soldiers and distinguished

On the south of this village lies the Ascutny mountain which derived its name from "three brothers" on account of the three valleys lying between. From this mountain they are taking vast quantities of beautiful granite.

I would now like to say a word in regard to hurrying. The person who takes life as easily as he may will outlive a rapid and restless person of equal strength of body and mind. Greed of fame, thirst for knowledge, rash pursuit of pleasure and a reckless disregard of necessary precautions, all carry to early graves a host of victims. Excessive drinking is one of the worst forms of hurry. To say that a rapid drinker leads a fast life is slang, but it has been adopted as one of

the polite phrases. There is, perhaps, no form of indulgence in which it is more prudent to go slowly.

Women as a rule are great "hurriers." They hurry through whatever household duties they have to perform. The few wise ones who make haste slowly, who have some method about what they strive to do, generally live longer and better. To be able to do anything quickly is a very good thing, even speeding one's self when any thing is to be gained by it, but habitual hurrying about without reason is to live uncomfortably.

Hoping I have not wearied your patience, I remain, yours, a Fireman's wife,

ALLIANCE, OHIO, December 22, 1891. Editor Woman's Department:

Is there still room for one more in this charming circle? I have been reading the Magazine for one year and take great interest in reading the Woman's Department. My hubby belongs to Alexia Lodge and is a great reader of the Magazine and of course, I think there is not a braver fireman on the road, and he thinks "There is no place like home.'

I think we younger sisters ought to thank our older ones for so many good receipts. At least, I feel like a younger one, as I have been a fireman's wife scarce a year. I have tried washing overclothes as "Cora" spoke of (in November number) before I saw her receipt, and think it is much easier on the goods and also on the one that does the washing. I would advise more of our sisters to try it. I will "come again" and give a receipt for preparing cold meat for a fireman's basket which I think is very good, always ready for use and will keep all winter. Hoping God will bless the B. of L. F., I am, yours respectfully,

Byron, Ill., December 26, 1891.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have just finished a poem which is a true poem. I have seven brothers, six of whom are railroaders. Three are engineers and two are firemen, and all five of them belong to the brotherhood. I have a younger brother who is an operator and one who is still at home and says he will some day fire an engine. These constitute the seven. So you will not wonder that I am greatly interested in the Magazine. I have never written for your paper before. Wish the brotherhood the greatest success and prosperity. Yours, etc., Dollie Thomas.

[We congratulate the sister of six railroad boys. We were obliged to omit the poem for reasons stated in the last Magazine.-ED.]

#### WHO KNOWS?

It may be sunshine—it may be sorrow— That comes to us upon the morrow; It may be yoes—it may be woes— Who knows? Who knows?

Some friends may come—some friends depart— Whom we hold dearest to our heart; Some life begin, or some life close— Who knows? Who knows?

Dark clouds that hang o'er us to-day May by to-morrow pass away. We may have storms, or have repose— Who knows? Who knows?

It may be fortune's smile or frown That all our daily efforts crown; Our trees may bear a thorn or rose— Who knows? Who knows?

We may gain friends to light the way That we are trending day by day; Or else our friends may turn to foes— Who knows? Who knows?

The harvest that we sow in pain May yield for us much golden grain; Or tares may choke it ere it grows— Who knows?

We may live days—we may live years— Within this bitter vale of tears, Or life for us this hour may close— Who knows? Who knows? STAUNTON, VA.

Etta Witt.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 23, 1891.

Editor Woman's Department:

Rap, rap, rap. This rainy Sunday I will make my second call to chat with my far off neighbors, though they seem so near sometimes that I feel like grasping their friendly hands and telling them how they have aided me in my new but happy home. We have been married two years but have only kept house one. I sometimes think that I have the kindest husband on earth. We never quarrel, he wouldn't if I wanted to (and you all know there's not much fun in quareling by one's self). He is always in the same good humor, never goes out at night, and rarely at any other time when not on the road, unless he has business. When he is not scrubbing his engine he may be found at home with the baby and me, and when I am not feeling well he is not ashamed to sweep the floor, take up the ashes or mind the baby while I take a nap on the sofa that has been conveniently drawn before the fire by his own hands. But to-day he is "away down on the Suwanee river," four hundred and fifty miles from me. Sisters, are there any others on earth that can fill their places? Mothers, children, friends, all occupy their separate place in our lives and hearts, but whereever they are, whether gallantly pulling the bell cord over their polished engines, up town, or buried within the mysteries of that wonderful lodge room, there is always a pulse of the heart's deepest love beating for them alone and praying for their safe return. We have a dear little brown-eyed

baby boy; he will be eleven months old tomorrow, has seven teeth and can take a few steps alone, and say "bye-bye" and "Papa." Now, you will think I am boasting, but it's true, and you know "Every crow thinks its

own the blackest."

I have just risen to answer a knock at the door, and standing before me was a smutty-looking but rather well dressed young man—a tramp, as they are called. All the same he got a nice lunch and thanked me politely for it. I never turned one from my door empty handed, and will never refuse black or white. Oh! how I pity those poor wanderers, for who knows, they may have wives and mothers, possibly little children who love them as dearly as we do our own husbands and fathers, and the Bible says that "He who giveth to the poor but lendeth to the Lord."

Well, I will give the receipt I promisel, and close: Take four bran sacks, dye them dark green, red or a bright orange; use one whole sack to build on, then cut strips about three inches wide, fringe them, leaving a space one-half inch wide to sew in, then tack them on straight, close enough together to hide the under sack. Some put short strips of bright orange in the midde of a dark green rug, and you would be surprised at the effect. They make pretty and inexpensive rugs either way.

Wishing the brotherhood and the families of all railroad men a glorious year oi properity, peace and joy, I am a fireman's wife,

[The Woman's Department is glad to know of so happy and contented a wife, and wishes their name was legion.—Ed.]

Mahoningtown, Pa., Dec. 21, 1891.

Editor Woman's Department: I have before me the November number of your interesting periodical, sent me by a member of the Firemen's Brotherhood, who is in my estimation the best and handsomest of all the railroad boys. But no, the last remark is a selfish one; because I think all of the railroad boys are brave and handsome. I am a fireman's daughter and I am not ashamed to own it. I look forward to the coming of the Firenen's Magazine with great pleasure. I can imagine no happiness more complete than to have the love and protection of a husband whose manly hand grasps the bell-cord of a locomotive, or to listen to sweet strains of music of the clans ing of the engine bell, announcing the home coming of your fireman.

Cora, in the November issue tells how she washes over-clothes. I have tried it and find it much easier than washing them on the board. I will close with my best wishes to the Maurzine also to the firemen.

to the Magazine, also to the firemen.
A fireman's daughter and a fireman's sweetheart.

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# MECHANICAL.

## WHAT SHALL THE FIREMAN LEARN?

This question used often to come up before me, and every now and then it rises again. It is an important one not merely to the fireman himself but to the railway community, and even to society at large. Sometimes it comes up in connection with the question as to whether or not the engineers should be recruited from the firemen; sometimes the fireman has other reasons for asking it than his desire to graduate from the left to the right side of the cab.

Every one has his own ideas as to the answer to this question; these ideas are colored first by the nature of the person making the answer, and second by the nature of the surroundings; so that there is no one person who is competent to answer the question with entire exactness. But the sum of the answers that are made by different persons, all assuming to be sane and to have the interests of the fireman at heart, will go to make up a response which will be about right and safe.

I should say that the first thing which a fireman should learn is himself, inside and out, mentally, morally and physically. If his mind is such as to enable him to analyze facts and make deductions from them, he should treat it in one way; if it is such as to receive facts in quantity without special classification, he should treat it in another; and if his memory is bad, he should study differently from the way that he would do if he was endowed with a bump of never forgetting. If his temper is good and his will strong without running into obstinacy, he may trust himself to do things that otherwise he had best keep away from entirely. He should know how much he can lift, how many hours he can keep awake without running the risk of getting to sleep or of breaking down, and whether his kidneys and his nerves will stand the jolting that under the present condition of road bed, at least, are inseparable from the trade of fireman and locomotive engineer. His sight and hearing being found keen and reliable, his health good, his memory at least up to the average, his moral sense firm, his will strong enough to enable him to keep from being the slave of liquor or of any had habit, and his physique robust enough to stand the racket of service, the candidate for the position of a fireman, or the fireman desirous of improving his condition and increasing his pay, should east about for the proper books and things to

I say "books and things;" and if I re-

verse them and say "things and books" it would not alter the matter either way for in some positions books are most needed and in others facts and things are most necessary. In some, the one which is most needed is least easily got at. I think it was Carlyle who said that the right thing to do was to do the duty which lay nearest. So with the fireman the proper thing to study is the one which is right at hand-his engine itself; that end of his engine which is most immediately under his control, and the things that come to his eye, ear and hand in connection with it. The fireman should first study fire, that which produces it, the places where it is proposed to the product of the places where it is produced, and the things which influence its production. The color and length of flame under varying conditions of fuel, draught, length, height and width of fire-box, length of tubes, etc.; the length of time that the fire will best run without being disturbed; the best way of slicing or cleaning, the proper trick of the wrist to enable him to cover every part of the grate evenly and at the right time so as to keep his fire the same all over; the influence of the height of the petticoat type and of the deflector plate upon the various parts of the fire, front and back, and the filling up of the various rows of tubes, top and bottom; the behavior of various waters along the line, the proper places on each grade or level to fire, and so on with a dozen, fifty, a hundred other things concerning combustion and things connected directly with it. A man who has eyes and a memory can make himself worth more to himself and to his employers by using them in a systematic and pertinacious manner merely in connection with fuel, burning, and fire-boxes; and there is no man, no matter how long he has been firing or running, who cannot by observation and memory, under different circumstances, increase his store of information so as to increase its stock of salable knowledge; and on a road where premiums are given for saving in fuel and oil, such knowledge is very readily salable and at high rates. The fireman who knows his section of the road better than any other fireman will, if it is a section on which there is faster through traffic, find that he has a far better chance of a good run and good pay, than the man who is apt to get stalled about once in four or five times from not knowing the grades, the stops, the places where there are considerable influx of passengers, etc.

Having got the inside facts concerning combustion, in its relation to the varying elements of railway service, the fireman should acquaint himself with the qualities of other materials than fuel; should learn to distinguish good from bad iron and steel; should acquaint himself with the

qualities of lubricant and of bearing metals under varying conditions, so as to render his judgment safe and valuable in all matters connected with the framing and moving parts of the machine on which he is engaged. Particularly he will learn on the engine or engines which he serves just where the best results may be had by tight brasses and where loose ones are the best. He should find out how many miles the various engines about him run, and at what speeds and at what loads, before going into the shop. He should study the scrap heap and the repair shop to learn what parts give out first and under what conditions.

Then he should take up the question of water; learn what are the habits of his engine and of other engines in the way of foaming and scaling with various kinds of water, and find out why it is that one engine will do well with a certain water when another one in the same service will scale up or foam to an unsafe degree. He should compare notes with his brother firemen in this as in all other matters where he gets the chance. If he talks with a dozen or a hundred others, he will probably get from six to fifty facts in exchange for one or more; and he will be that much ahead without any of the others having been in the least cheated or taken advantage of.

Then he might take up the question of mechanical motion; but instead of bothering himself as to whether the top of the tire runs faster than the bottom, and if so why and if not why not, he might go into the question of why a long connecting rod gives better steam distribution than a short one, and why certain link motions have undue slip and others have not. He should take up the question of the eccentric, what is its advantage in railway work and where its faults lie; should keep his weather eye open and learn how to set a slipped eccentric without difficulty and just where it should be. He should learn how to square a valve as well as the best engineer in the shop. He should figure out what would be the result if the link was hung from a point lower down or higher up, and if the hanger was longer or shorter, or hung from some other place than the one where it is. He should work out for himself on paper and with reference to the actual state of affairs the influence of hooking up upon the lead, point of cut-off, time of exhaust release, and amount of cushion at each end. Dozens, hundred of other things about his engine, in the way of valve motion and steam distribution, he should study; books are cheap, pencil and paper cheaper, and the actual examples are running up and down, and being laid up all about him. He has in some things a better chance than the col-

legian to learn those things which give the collegian the greatest advantage.

Then the matter of the economy of high pressures versus low, should be looked into; the influence of long narrow ports as against short wide ones; the effect of long passages upon the steam distribution and economy, and the smooth running of the engine; the problem of lap versus lead, with which nearly every engineer has at some time wrestled. All these should come up before him and he should never let any one of them go without having got something out of it, and knowing why he got it. Wire drawing is worth study; there is plenty of it about, and sometimes it does good and sometimes it does harm. He should learn in which cases it does good and in which cases it proves injurious, and why, so that when the time comes (and he should always figure upon its coming) for him to deal with such matters, he will have his facts at hand, each one labeled with its source and use.

The balance valve question is one which the fireman should study up; he should find out just what the unbalanced pressure is upon the valve at every point of the stroke; what is the best way to make a constant balance, and yet keep the valve in such shape that it will not wire draw or do other things that it is not intended or desired to do. If there is any part of his engine that is not properly lubricated or which under certain conditions will be liable to give out by reason of insufficient or imperfect bearing surface or lubrication he should have this at his fingers and tongue's end so as to be able to speak to the powers that be with full knowledge of what he is speaking about.

The intelligent fireman who keeps his eyes and ears open and is not afraid to ask questions, may become the master mechanic or superintendent of motive power on his own road or on some other road: and even if he never gets that high he will find that his work will be easier and the results thereof more satisfactory all around, than if he simply tosses coal or wood through the fire door without a

why or a wherefore.

I have not mentioned a tithe of the things that a fireman should know or learn, I have merely given my ideas of the lines on which he should lay out his line of work and study—for the two, work and study, should go hand in hand.

Robert Grimshaw.

"Always aim a little higher than the mark," is good advice. We always do, but the confounded old hammer will persist in hitting the thumb nail instead of the shingle nail.— Whitehall Times.

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## TECHNICAL MATTERS.

In making designs for any accomplishment, such as to drive a machine, as a straw cutter or a locomotive, there are many quantities to be considered about which something must be known, for a machine is only an appartus for doing work, and it may be pushing a ship through the water, pulling forty box or dump cars, six sleepers, a set up or two and a box baggage car. In the case of the freight train we figure on moving a certain number of tons of dead weight and another number of tons of "paying weight" at say, eighteen miles an hour. If we are to haul sleepers then we must make forty miles or over an hour. These two conundrums will bring into play very many quantities, and much in the way of variety, all of which is in the end embodied by the amount of coal burned to develop sufficient indicated horse power to overcome (?) the inertia of the cars and their load, the resistance of the air as opposed to the moving body at a stated rate of speed, the friction of the moving parts and the added friction of the flanges on the head of the rail when on curves. looks like a not very difficult question as This

We are now to consider some of the side issues; to find out the necessary horse power and then to get at the best way to make that amount of power out of a machine, in which three new items show their

heads, to be determined, viz.: Cost of machine,

Economy of its work, Durability at work;

hence we must make as cheap a machine as is possible when economy of its daily duty and its life are considered. We must then make it as economical as we can, but at the same time we must consider the room in which we have to work, and the weight necessary, then how to distribute the weight so as to get the highest duty; and the economy of service calls for very many more items, as

Horse power, maximum,

Cylinder sizes at required speed to do the horse power,

Size and number of driving wheels,

Water space, steam space, Heating surface and its distribution in flues,

Furnace heating surface, Grate area for intended fuel.

The reader will at once see that the unknown quantities are steadily increasing in number, and that each one requires some knowledge of quantities, as well as units, from which to commence our computations, but there are others still more important, and the first to be thought of in our intended planning-and these are of Water, heat, steam, and the units of heat

as converted into foot pounds of work, and the cost of conversion.

Railroad managers, or (mismanagers) are supposed to run the road to earn money for the stockholders (and we are to suppose that the objective point) and the man to whom is presented the problem of designing an engine, is supposed to know the units, in reference to all the various problems included in the above, as well as many others, that are of more or less importance. And herein lies the advantage to the man who has a technical education, either practical from familiar contact with the work, or theoretical, from some institute or college—usually spoken of as "book learning" and too often without any familiarity with the work, from practical or extended experience.

The man or men are also working for money, and the man who can run a machine, can and does frequently give valuable points to the man who does the designing; but the man who designs the work has some advantages; but the men who run the machines can do better work in proportion, as they know more of the elements included in the design, and to do that they must study, observe and discuss, to become familiar with, and capable of handling to the best advantage the different types of machines put into their control. To do this, and to do it well is the highest aim of many of "our boys" to-day, and should be if they expect to become more valuable to their employers and to reap a return for increased valuation in "more pay dirt" when the car makes it call.

The study of the physical properties of materials is one of the most interesting of all the studies that go to make an educated man, and the men who have devoted the best parts of their lives to this branch of research are spoken of as physicists, and among them are some of the most brilliant names upon the record of the past 200 These men have determined, by means peculiar to their own requirements, and the methods have given rise to no mean display of inventive faculties. The study of physics is quite as necessary as is that of medicine, astronomy, navigation or other sciences, for without the accuracy of the physical observations, made and recorded, we could not build ships, locomotives, or maintain bridges, over which our long and heavy freights are safe, whether rolling over a granite or iron viaduct.

The physical constants determined are really the key-stone of all engineering work, projected or accomplished-and without it all designs would be no more than a guess and human life, the millions who are moved as freight each day and the millions of dollars of merchandise carried each day, would have a far higher ratio of casualties than now, if only any attempt were made to discard the results of the investigations of the properties of water, wind, air, iron, steel, heat, steam, etc.

One of the most interesting departments, or sub-divisions of physics is that covered by prime movers, involving the steam engine, and especially, all other engines moved

by heat.

Heat is caused by combustion, in all degrees of imperfection, and so far as is now known carbon is the predominant source in nature of materials used in the burning to cause heat, and the combustible compounds having carbon as a base, as found in natural deposits, are by far the most profuse in quantity of any naturally formed material known to the chemist, who is a most important co-worker with the physicist. The combustible compounds as stored in unknown but immense quantities are three-coal, rock oil and natural gas, in all of which carbon is the major element, as learned from chemical analyses, and it is on these three natural fuels we to-day de-pend to heat our dwellings, to plough the grand old ocean at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour from New York to Liverpool and to drive our 32,000 American locomotives and the innumerable stationary engines for their diversity of purposes that employ hundreds of thousands of skilled men and women in our factories, workshops and other industrial concerns in · turning out the numerous goods, wares and merchandise that keep up the trade and commerce of our vast and increasing traf-

Incidentally it may be remarked that to the eminent engineer who made the first practical locomotive, who built the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, and whose brain and persistance gave birth to other equally important structures that excite the admiration of the reasoning world, must be given full credit for the first statement of facts as to the original cause of the deposits of carbon in nature's storehouse, and from her

unequaled laboratory.

George Stephenson, an Englishman, was not only an engineer of rare ability but a most profound thinker, a clear reasoner and a most critical observer. His statement was as to the source of "the power of heat engines is the sun, whose beams furnish the energy that enabled vegetables to decompose carbonic acid, and so form a store of carbon, and of its combustible compounds, which are afterwards used for fuel." Coal is known to be of a growth of plants and this subject will be further treated of. The result is various kinds of coal in various localities, and there is a reason for anthracite, bituminous, semibituminous, sea coal, lignite, etc., etc. and

the coal or rock oil, later called petroleum. is hydro carbon or only another of the combustible compounds.

Thos. Pray, Jr.

(To be Continued.)

#### LEAD.

In the January number of the Magazine W. B. Baldwin asks: Does hooking up the reverse lever increase the lead? To the inquiry I presume nearly every one will say yes, but from Mr. Baldwin's definition of lead I personally dissent. "Lead," he says, "is the opening of the steam port when the pins are on the centre and the reverse lever in the corner." If Mr. Baldwin had left "the lever in the corner" out his de finition would have been all right. If lead, as it is commonly called, refers to the relative position of the edge of the valve and the piston, that is how much the valve is ahead of the piston, or leads, it and the point of cut-off, or position of the lever ought not to be considered in defining lead. The only way to change the lead without changing the cut-off is, as Mr. Hill says, by moving the eccentric on the shaft. Hooking back the lever changes the lead but at the same time changes the lead but at the same time changes the lead but at the same time changes the lead but the same time changes the lead to the lead to the lead but the same time changes the lead to the lead the cut-off. When we are asked how to change the lead of an engine, we understand that the lead is to be changed for all points of cut-off, and simply moving the lever from the corner to the centre of the quadrant would hardly fill the requirement; but I can think of no reason why the change that is made in the position of the valve at the beginning of the stroke, by hooking up the lever, should be called anything but lead. I had not read a great deal about valve motion before I came to the conclusion that the only way to change the lead of an engine was by moving the eccentric on the shaft, and I made up my mind to fix that point firmly in my mind on the principle that if one is sure of one point he may work from that to another, and if he fails in finding the one he is looking for, he can go back to the one he is sure of for a new start. I remember one day in the round house some of us were discussing valve motion and some one suggested that to do a certain thing would change the lead and I advanced my sure point: "you can only change the lead by moving the eccentric," said I; "or by cutting off the valve," said a little mai just behind me. I began to reflect a little and it was not. and it was not long before I felt a little shaky about my point. Let us stop here to see just what the effect of cutting of the valve would be. Suppose the engine stood on the forward centre with the steam chest off and the valve connections all in place and the valve showed a port open-



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ing of 10 ". We would say at once "she" had a tenth of an inch lead. Now, suppose without moving anything we could shave off a slice to of an inch thick from the forward end or edge of the valve it is perfeetly clear that the port would be open 10 of an inch, and consequently the lead would be changed to the extent of the slice shaved off, and if the opposite end or edge of the valve was treated in the same manner the lead would be the same for both forward and back strokes. cutting off the valve as stated would have another effect besides that of increasing the lead. You can see that to of an inch gone off of the edge of the valve it would be just that much later in getting back to close the port after having opened it to the extent of its travel. Hence the engine would now cut off later in the stroke or "work more steam;" but with lead produced by moving the eccentric it would be different, for then the lead would be caused by the valve being farther back on its seat, owing to the eccentric being moved a corresponding or proportionate distance ahead on the shaft so that it would get around to move the valve in the opposite direction just that much quicker; so that while the port opened sooner in this case than it did before the eccentric was moved, it would also close sooner. While in the case of the shortened valve the port would be opened carlier and closed later in the stroke. Now, I would like to have some young fireman study out what effect it would have on the engine to cut off the valve as I have indicated and then turn the eccentric ahead on the shaft enough to leave the valve where it was before it was cut off. I can think of several ways of changing the lead without moving the eccentric, but all of them require remodeling the motion or changing the point of cut off, and the only way I can think of to change the lead for all points of cut-off is by moving the eccentric.

A. H. Tucker.

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

W. B. Baldwin asks the following questions:

First. Does hooking up the reverse lever increase the lead?
In John A. Hill's "Progressive Examination," page 63, he says, "the earlier the cut off, the more lead." We know that hooking back the reverse lever draws up the links with their centers nearer the blocks, thus diminishing the travel of the valve and cutting off the steam earlier in the stroke; but the blocks, thus diminishing the travel of the valve and cutting off the steam earlier in the stroke; but on page 64, the same author says, "lead can only be changed by moving the eccentric on the shuft." Which does with the same authors and the strength of the statement of the strong and other writers, also various corresponding to the Magazine, have said that hooking up increases the lead, while engineers that I have fired from the strong and the strong and the strong and the strong the strong the strong and the strong the str

lever in the corner. Will some one please explain why the port opening should have another name when cutting off in 5 or 6% inches?

Answer: "Hooking up the reverse lever" does increase the lead, is a correct answer, and "lead can only be changed by moving the eccentric" is also a correct statement in so far as a permanent change of lead is concerned. In the link valve motion in ordinary use on locomotives we have a variable cut-off, a variable exhaust, and also a variable lead movement. Now to convince any skeptic about the increase of lead in hooking up: Place any locomotive on her forward dead centre with the lever in the forward motion full throw. In this position the valve should be open the amount of lead. When placed in reverse gear the valve should also be in the same position if she has an equal amount of lead in the back motion. On locomotives with properly adjusted and equal lead valve motions it will be found that in the act of reversing while the locomotive is on the front dead centre, the valve will be thrown back as the reverse lever nears the centre, and pushed ahead again as the lever approaches the corner. The drawing back is the increase of lead obtained by "hooking up."

The reason for this "temporary increase" is, that while the link generally has the curve of a circle, with the axle for a centre, and the distance of the link from that centre as a radius, and while the link would not cause any movement if the eccentrics straps moved about the centre of the axle as their centre, the eccentrics straps do not have the axle centre as their centre, but are moved by the centre of the cam, and as one of these cams is above and the other below the centre of the axle, when the locomotive is on her dead centre, the eccentric rod is in an oblique direction and not helped by the other rod when in the corner, but in approaching the centre the link acts on the rocker under the action of both rods and pushes the lower arm ahead, drawing the upper arm with the valve

This "temporary lead" is not to be confounded with a "permanent lead" to be obtained only by shifting the eccentric cam on the axle.

Second. Does one of a pair of wheels slip while rounding a curve?

rounding a curve?

When an engine, or car, is new, or furnished with new wheels, the tires or treads of the wheels are slightly coned. Why are they made so? The periphery of the wheels is the largest at the flange, and the flange will roll toward the outside rail in rolling around the curve, thus bringing the largest part of one wheel in contact with the longest rail and ing around the curve, thus bringing the largest part of one wheel in contact with the longest rail and the smallest part of the inside wheel on the shortest rail; now suppose the wheels were worn until the surface of the tire was hollow near the flange in stead of being coned, what would be the result? If stead of oring coned, what would be the result? If you were on a curve, the smallest surface of the outside wheel would be on the rail, while the largest surface of the opposite wheel would be on the shortest rail, which would make more difference than most persons would think. If

the curve were very sharp you could hear the wheels grind and screech; some say it is the flange rubbing the rail, but get down and observe closely, and if you have blind drivers on the engine, notice there were the property and it has a wine and the first and of the couring and the same an watch the front end of the engine and you can see that the trucks are throwing that around. Can you swing any solid body around without one side cutting back or the other ahead? No. And you cannot swing the front end of a locomotive around a curve without the wheels on one side sliding or the other slipping, unless they are coned enough to compensate for the difference in the length of the rails.

Answer: In ordinary practice the answer, "One of the wheels slips to accommodate itself to the movement of the other one traveling over a different length of rail, one traveling over a title correct, and "wheels are coned to help wheels around curves;" but it may also be stated that in many instances wheels lose their conical shape and both wheels of the pair slip sideways to get around a curve. Have the boys ever rounded a particularly sharp curve on a "Mogul" and failed to notice that the front end came around by jerks? There are such places in many of the yards where the truck pulls the locomotive around without allowing the front or even the main driver flange to get near the outside rail, but where the front and main driver flange will be against or very close to the inside rail. All locomotives have a wheel base of 20 to 23 feet, and a line of that length stretched around or along the outside rail of such a curve would at once show that the middle of that string or any other straight line would be several inches from the rail. In order to get around the curve the front wheels would have to slide sideways, and this is one of the noises "Baldwin" heard. You can throw a solid body around "by main strength and awkwardness," and this is what has to be done when the wheels are not coned and when the curve is so sharp that the large part of the wheel cannot get on the rail.

Third. Is there more pressure in the bottom of

Third. Is there more pressure in the bottom of the boller than in the top?

I am astride the fence on this question, and don't know which way to jump. It is reasonable, that steam being expansive, will exert itself equally in all directions, but can a body of water stop that force and keep it above the water line? I would answer no, although I have been told that it would, have reasonable to the property who cannot be known but if it does give answer no, although I have been told that it would, by persons who ought to know, but if it does give out its force to the bottom of the boiler, why is it a boiler will carry 140 pounds of steam presence, when a light tap from a hammer will knock a boiler in the iron below the water line? I nm not seeking a controversy, for I do not understand enough about these questions to argue them, but I cannot accept statements as facts, simply because an older and more experienced person than myself has told me so, especially if it conflicts with my way of reasoning. soning.

Answer: The boiler is subject to the same steam-pressure in every part, but the bottom has, in addition, also to carry the weight of the column of water over each square inch. Water, no matter how thickly interposed, will never form a cushion, but on the contrary will transmit any pressure brought on it in any direction, and in

exact ratio to that pressure. It is enough to call attention to the different degrees of pressure so readily shown to be transmitted by water in the same barrel by noting the force from a hole near the bottom or top of the barrel filled with water. Water is not really elastic, cannot be compressed, and will not, by any means, make a cushion.

C. S. Perry asks the following:

Suppose you place a piston in the centre of its cylinder, so that a line drawn through the exact centre between the two cylinder heads would evenly divide the thickness of both the spider and follower plate, where will it place the crankpin. Will it be exactly on the quarter or a little in advance of the quarter, and why?

It will not be exactly on the quarter, but will be ahead of it; the amount differing with the length of the main rod; the shorter the rod the greater the difference; it being about an inch with a seven foot main rod and 24 inch stroke. This is caused by the angularity of the main rod; that is the main rod does not move in line with the piston but moves at all kinds of angles to it. For instance, in moving ahead to get the piston into the centre of the cylinder the front end of the rod moves in line with the piston but the back end follows the main pin in its circle around the centre of the axle and will thus be found 12 inches to one side of the direct line, with a 24 inch stroke. If the back end was taken down at this point and held parallel the centre of the brasses would, no doubt, coincide with the centre of the axle, but it would not reach to a line drawn through the centre at a distance of 12 inches above or below the centre.

Second. Which end of a cylinder uses steam the furthest; front or back, or is it the same on both

ends?

Answer: It should be alike on both ends, or as nearly so as can be. It is, however, said to be a fact that no valve motion has yet been designed which will preserve a perfectly equal admission at all points of the cut-off, being alike at some and differing at others. This is owing to the irregularities incident to converting reciprocating into rotary motion and then back again into reciprocating, as is done by the piston to the crank and back again from that to the valve by the eccentrics.

The recent fast trial trip made drawn the attention of the whole country to that road, and it is therefore with more than the usual degree of horror the news of the recent disaster at Hastings was received by the public, for they were led to believe that a road which was thus ready to assume the lead in making the fastest Feat

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As an instance let me give a description of a mechanical and electric automatic signal invented by a couple of practical rail-

road conductors, whose experience in railroad life ought to qualify them to judge of what is needed in this line. The main feature of this invention consists of the signal, which is set on a post bringing it to a level with the eye of the engineer in the cab of the locomotive. The front of the signal has a dial marked for the minutes from 1 to 45 over which a minute hand actuated by clockwork travels at the regular speed. A small magnet holds the hand and causes it to move in unison with the works, but whenever the contact is broken either mechanically or electrically, a coiled spring on the hand spindle at once brings the hand to the usual 0 mark or perpendicular. In actual use a train passing one of these signals depresses the rail enough to break contact between the magnet and the hand which at once flies to 0, and after the train has passed commences to move and mark the time which has elapsed since the train passed the signal. An engineer on passing the signal can at once see how long the preceding train has been gone, and a succession of the signals would inform him whether he was catching up or being left behind. By means of electricity the signal could be operated a mile or two away, so as to inform the following train that the other train had passed that point so long ago, thus not only giving a block system as to distance, but also giving each one the time of the previous train, which is a feature not attempted in any other signal. Before reaching a curve the engineer of the hind train could by a glance at the signal connected with a point beyond the curve see whether the other train had passed that point and how long ago. The same device could also be used in connection with drawbridges and crossings, as a train passing a point in approaching a crossing could automatically show the danger signal to the other line and thus protect itself. In case of any failure of the mechanism of this signal the hand on the dial would stand at 0, and while this would denote "a train just passed here" it would not actually stop the train but require it to be under control to the next signal, which would in all probability tell the true story as it is not likely that all would fail at once. A daily winding of the clocks, and an occasional filling of the batteries, would be all that was needed with the lighting up of the signal at night to protect the road against disaster and still allow the quickest time being made, but as long as railroad officers are more famous for their after-dinner speeches than for their judicious use of appliances at hand for the protection of the traveling public, we must expect to hear of crash after crash, until an outraged and long suffering people shall compel the strong arm of the

law to step in and take a firm grip on the offenders, and bid them to make suitable provision for the safety of the people.

How easy a thing it is for some one Query to be mistaken, and yet how hard to find out who it is. As "Vulcan" understood the matter, he was made a shareholder in the company by having certain shares assigned to him, on which he voted for the protection of the interest of those widows and orphans, after which he re-assigned the shares thus held to their former owner. As "Vulcan" understood Mr. Lockwood, he (Mr. Lockwood) had voted as many proxies as the by-laws permitted, and still held more, some of which he temporarily transferred to us, and on which we voted, according to his direction, having been assured by the tellers in charge that everything was legitimate. Now, it seems that by some means, whether it be the result of the beverages found there, or the climate, or some intangible thing in the air, or the flow of words from Mr. Lock-wood's lips, neither "Vulcan" nor "Tucker" can tell what they did. Now, for his part, "Vulcan" knows that he was sober, and thinks that "Tucker" was, too. "Vulcan" has also tested the climate and air of Philadelphia before and since, without hurt, and thinks that "Tucker" is too much of a traveler to be disturbed by a change of climate and air, and this leaves them in the sad predicament of believing that they were lost in a fog which seems to hang over the subjects touched by Mr. Lockwood. Nevertheless, they still survive, and if they are ever made shareholders again ----.

Vulcan.

#### COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES.

All our exchanges are full of accounts of the performance of the "Compound Locomotives" now in service on many roads, and all indicate the fact that they do their work in a satisfactory manner at a greatly reduced cost for fuel. Some fuel could no doubt be saved if the ordinary locomotives were permitted to carry as high pressure of steam in their boilers, as seems to be the rule to give the "Compounds," and even in the reports of otherwise carefully made tests we see that the "Compounds" were ever favored by being allowed to carry from 10 to 20 pounds more pressure than the ordinary class. It has ever been an admitted fact, that the highest steam pressure is conducive to the greatest economy in steam, water and fuel, and it is therefore unfair in a comparitive test to handicap the ordinary locomotive with a lower pressure of steam, to the manifest advantage of the other one. While deprecating this tendency, it is nevertheless a fact that the sav-

ing in fuel is more than could be made by the simple increase in steam pressure, and is the result of the more thorough combustion going on in the less violently "fanned" fire-box of the "Compound," and the more complete extraction of the heat units in the slower passage of the air and gases through the fire and flues. It has been noted that the "Compounds" do not throw sparks near as lively as the other ones doing the same work, and they are liked on this account by some railroad managers who have been greatly annoyed, and have lost thousands of dollars by the frequent, and it seems almost unavoidable fires engendered by the old style heavy exhausts. This incidental testimony to the lightness of exhaust is further confirmed by the practice of an "old timer" in charge of one of the new "Compounds" who is in the habit of running his machine with live steam in both cylinders instead of using it over, because it makes "her bark" as if she was doing something, instead of running along so quiet-like and

not making any fuss over it.

The advantages of the "Compound" are so manifest that at "Baldwin's" shops nearly one half of the locomotives now under way are "Compounds," and as they turn out nearly two locomotives a day it means nearly 300 "Compounds" a year from there. This with the other shops will no doubt give us about 600 "Compounds" within the next year and ought to make 600 happy firemen, and the more of them there are the better will we like it.

It is certainly with a com-Angus Sinclair. mendable degree of pride and agreat deal of pleasure, that the readers of the Magazine saw the name at the head of this article attached to the leading mechanical communication in the January number, for the name has become so well known in railroad circles as to be acknowledged authority on all points on which he chooses to express himself. As is evinced by the personal reminiscence, "Sinclair" was not recognized as a youthful genius, and met with many rebuffs and discourage ments in his search for knowledge, but it was the inborn sturdy perseverance of the Scotch character, which enabled him to disregard all these things, and by a careful scrutiny and comparison of facts as they were brought to his notice by reading or actual railroad practice, to so store his mind with the principles of the business as to enable him to become accepted authority on "locomotive running and management.

Unlike many others who have achieved success, he is not "pulling up the ladder" behind him, but is ever pointing it out and inviting the rising generation to climb; for while a man may have some inborn or natural aptitude for the work, he must cul-

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tivate and improve his talents if he wishes to become a success in any avocation, and probably in none more so than in railroad motive power department, for the reason that the improvement in travel in the last half century is but the prelude to the still greater achievements of the future. seniority and favoritism may block the While way at times, it is not to be disputed that merit will eventually win its way, and it will be those who have the best mental and physical qualities who will come out ahead in the race for better positions. What can be done in this line can readily be seen in the career of Mr. Sinclair, and we point to it with its lessons of "a search for knowledge under difficulties" and its final reward, as an encouragement to our "boys in the greasy blue-jeans."

Not "Krow" but Turkey. have given offence to "Uncle Silas" by my playful allusion to having a "crow to pick" instead of saying "a fault to find" with me for not so readily accepting the statements made in print about the speed of steam. As every one knows steam is one of the invisible gases; that is "true steam" is. Being invisible and "terribly warm" it becomes a dangerous thing to experiment with, and while we might move the blades of a fan and cause it to rotate we could arrive at some approximation to the speed but it would only be largely guess work for we could not tell how much faster it would have moved if those blades of the fan had not stopped a part of its energy.

Now let me say that so far from having "Uncle Silas" eat crow I wish him all the compliments of the season, with plenty of turkey and all other good things here be-low and a safe run to the Grand Depot built by the Grand Architect of the universe.

Wm. Weiler.

### GOOD ADVICE.

## A correspondent writes us:

"I am a locomotive engineer and am thinking of soing to Mexico to take a job of running on one of the Mexican roads. What do you think the prospects are there? I have a fairly good job where I but would like to see something of matters outside the United States."

Our advice would be, with a fairly good job, to stay right in the United States. you get running a locomotive in Mexico the chances are that there as here—only a little more so-some accident will happen to your train in which life will be lost, then the probabilities are that they will hang you first and try you afterwards. seems to be about the usual proceeding in that particular part of the world. have a good job where you are, it will prob-If you ably discount anything you can get in Mexico.—American Machinist.

# NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLISIONS.

A collision occurred on the New York Central Railroad the other day at Fishkill Landing, which resulted in the killing of both the engineer and fireman, the coroner's jury finding that the accident was due entirely to the fact that the engineer disregarded the signals which were set at danger, while a switching engine was occupying the track upon the time of the fast express, which was a few minutes behind time and

running to make up. With the number of trains run over this road, and the speed at which they are run, the road should be equipped with the best known system of block signals, and when the financial ability of the road to have them is considered, it seems little less than criminal that trains should continue to be wrecked and men killed for the lack of them. It is true that it is claimed that the road is equipped with block signals, but the fact is that the system of signals in use is, taking the entire line into consideration, a conglomeration of various devices—good, bad and indifferent, the whole forming a system of signals which is really just no system at all, and which in very few places makes use of what have been demonstrated to be essential features of any efficient block signaling system. Except at certain points on the line, the signals do not interlock, and there are no distance signals. A large part of the line is supposed to be protected by a so-called system of signals devised by one of the officials of the road, which is little better than a farce, and which the engine runners know cannot be depended upon, and accordingly largely disregard, as indeed they must, in order to get over the road on time. These facts are very well understood by every practical and disinterested railroad man who has had an opportunity for observation of the road, though they are probably not understood by its highly ornamental president.

The dead engineer knew perfectly well that no switch engine had any business on his track on his time, and every one else who knows anything of railroading knows that, on a really well-managed road, it would not have been there, signals or no signals.

The fact is that the business of the road has outgrown its facilities in some respects, and it has also outgrown some of its officials. It is well known that it has in the past seldom, if ever, adopted an improved device, unless compelled to do so, its opposition to the Westinghouse brake and refusal to adopt it, until compelled to do so by the action of other roads, being well understood.

The road has one of the most valuable franchises in the world, and almost unlimited resources. It can and should be made

one of ths best managed and equipped roads in the world. It probably will be some day, but we fear not until many needless sacrifices of life have been made, nor until it has a president who has some other idea of the duties and responsibilities of his position than that it is a perpetual picnic composed chiefly of banqueting, making addresses, and traveling in Europe.

Since writing the above, another still more frightful collision has taken place on the same road, by which twelve persons were butchered and many others injured, this being due directly to the absence of block signals and the fact that the rear brakeman failed to protect a standing train. It only emphasizes what is said above.—

American Machinist.

### PIKIN KROW, OR EATIN CROW.

I aint so shure as I reed page 1080 rite in the Deesember magazeen, but I dew want a word or tu with mister Weiler, Uncle Silas haint pikin Kroos nor aint got eny tu pik, neether with him or enybody elce, an the Old Man haint got nolig enuf in his "brane tank" tu git at what Weiler meens unles it is the ole fashun way of sayin that the old man has a bone tu pik, or a arger-ment tu git in. Now if Frend Weiler had an Idee or an Odee, that Uncle Silus was on eny sich a cirkus, then he aint on the peraid, an thar want eny sort ov a wish tu git inter env argyment neether, an so fur az mi havin eny idee, of makin eny paraid of the mitey little that i du no, in givin the figers, i haint lade awaik eny to git fat in thinkin it owt My idee was tu maik it plane, so the boys mite fix it up in there way to git the information so tha would bair in mind what it was

If Wm. Weiler had er sed that Uncle Silue was EETIN Krow, I haint got a word tu sa, for Ive in a grate meny instunses had to eet krow, or go without eny linin tu my stumik, and the plais whar i am expektid tu sto awa the "Stufin," but I aint pikin kros and haint got eny uce for sich fethers.

Thar is meny waiz tu git at the spead of Steem, and the saim way az tu git at the spead ov a bulitt, an it haz bin dun, so is the spead ov a streek ov litenin, enyway I haint mezured the spead ov steem, but it has ben dun, as neer as I kud hav dun it, an probbli considruble neerer, I aint sure az I no much, but I be shure that what I doant no if it wuz in print wud maik a good deal the biggest book ov the tu, an what Im shure ov aint much, thar wuz a Frenchman in the Forties, who did a grate deel ov work on Steem, and az neer az I here ov it now he haint been superseeded yit, so fur az the fax in the kase is none now daiz, he got at the wate of Steem, clean down inter the demysemyquavers, gooddeel neerer than I ever got at enything yit, hiz naim was Reg-

nault, fokes that no how to tawk french say it iz Ran-yoo, or suthin ov that kind or pronownsin, and the a is long, so i spoze it wud be rite tu sa i wuz Rainyoo, Well he dun a gooddeel that i doant no nothin or ony az i pik it up now an then, in disjintel peeses, an i aint alwaz shure az it is rite when i am reedin it az men dont reed french in the saim wa, even when tha reed the saim thing intu anuther langwij, I haint got paig 881 so i kant ce what he meens. but I reed what I no how and git az menser tew it az i kan,

I haint never seen a mans mind nor his breth, but Ive smelt suthin wus then a skunk, when I was jest fool enut to spose he had drunk 'tangle leg' or 'bug juce,' I couldnt git over thinkin he had a "jag on, but I didnt tri it to see, nor didnt dowt it eny becoz I hadnt had a jag miself, So I haint goin tu sa William aint rite, nor that the man who tride tu mezure the spead of Steem aint rite, for what seams tu me az a good reesun, tu wit namely "I doant no"

Thar iz a good meny wals ov wastin time, and az I dont no az it is a bit ov my bizness, eny wa perhaps it better not hav ben sed, but I hait like 'Sam Hill,' tu see an able bodid man, goin round the R. H. F. askin for another chance, after he has run up a snag, and got the la oph, an I du hate u see a yung man, foolin awa his time on suthin that aint no sawt ov proffit ether possibul or in a prospektiv wa, It seams tu me to be throwin away the time we have tu live, an az we cant live eny of these daiz over it sort ov strikes me we better git all thar iz in each wun az it duz go by.

Thar aint no splean in enything I tri tu rite, it meens wel az I no how, but It aint eazy work tu du well if yu meen well when yu dont no much, still it aint eazy for an old blokhed like me tu tell the yunger wuns what I du meen, so it is probably the kase that in my bullhed way my spead or steam aint what I ment it for, and Willyum must be ezy as he can, the old man has eet krow for so meny yeers that it aint nothin new. but he aint pikin Krows, and he hopes that all the Boys that have a home ov thar own wont be compelled tu pik krows, but a real good fat turky for krismus, and that instid ov pikin old Uncle Silus's boans, they will do a pleasanter thing and try tu maik the home, or lak ov home, to some other poor feller, as happy as he or she can on the one doy ov the yeer that bears us one day neer er the last one on earth, and may be one nearer Heaven, when the one that suffered for us gave us our motto, "Peace on Earth, Good will to MEN" So my dear "Boys when yu get at the Krismus Table, lay of all the other wishes, and wish that yu and Yurs may all have the good wishes and in TRUTH and Good Will, that the old Man wishes each and Every one of the men who Fear.

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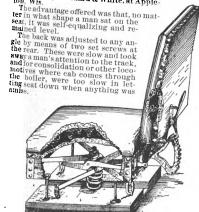
are "Our Boys" young or old, on ether side of our machines, and in the hope that the Dear God, who loves and keeps us, may not shut the "Throttle" on any of us, until many and Happier Days to come shall have permitted us to KNOW more than we do, of his goodness and Mercy, and have had plenty ov chance to fit ourselves to "Klime in on HIS side" when the call shall come, for then we wont need to think it over, for We Shall know, many have no home, dont even know what that word means, think of them and try to make such happy, one day and ma yu all enjoi Krismus 1891, and meny moar, in peace and rest, and no krows bones, or other diskord disturb you is the wust wish that lies in the hart ov your Old

Uncle Silus.

# THE "BROTHERHOOD" CAB SEAT.

The cab seat invented by Messrs. Stananrd & White, of Appleton, Wis., members of our brotherhood, is being rapidly adopted by engineers and firemen in all parts of the country. Those who have given it a trial do not hesitate to recommend it as combining all the features essential to a first-class seat-box. We reproduce with pleasure the following illustrated article from the Locomotive Engineer:

Some months ago we illustrated a cab seat made by Stannard & White, at Apple-



The new cab seat, shown herewith, has a ratchet all pawl on the seat that enables the engineer or ferman to instantly let the back down to any angle or entirely flat.

or entirely flat.

These sents are very strong, occupy little room, and are a source of great comfort to a class of men who need all the comfort they can get. The back and cushion are covered with horse hide, which is very serviceable, lasting and easy to keep clean.

It is gratifying to know that such a desirable improvement over the old-fashioned

seat-box with "petrified cushion" attachment is meeting with such unqualified favor. It is a superior article, its durability is assured and its comfort-giving qualities can not be excelled. Try it.

# SIGHT-FEED GLASS PHENOMENA.

In a recent issue of the Locomotive Engineer (now Locomotive Engineering) W. Allen Pendry, of Detroit, Mich., discusses the subject that captions this article as follows:

Ject that captions this article as follows:

My attention has been called to an inquiry on page 167 of your spetember issue, signed E. G. R., headed "Sight-feed Glass Phenomena," in which information is asked regarding the cause of the wasting away of the upper ends of the sight-feed glasses in the Nathan Locomotive Lubricators. E. troit lubricators do not break in this way. In reply to your "Who can explain this trouble?" I should say that the reason of the wasting away of the upper ends of the glasses in question, as shown in the ilubricators, which is such that, when steam is shut off from the cylinders at the throttle, and the equalizing pipes are thereby thrown into action the water of condensation from the condensing chamber over with it; a strong current of steam away in the same manner as would awater, therefore, impinges upon the tops of the glasses which stand above the rubber gasket and custed and the condensation from the condensation from the condensation of the glass is below the line of current; I grant this, but strong chamber acting in the same manner acting in the manner described, as is also done in water gauge glasses in the other hand, the Detroit Indensate in the manner described, as is also done in water gauge glasses in the other hand, the Detroit places in the condensation over that required to feed the where the glass is, by a small "check valve" placed over it. In the Nathan lubricator, the excess of water of condensation over that required to feed the where the glass is surplus water to boiler direct, through the same pipe that supplies the steam to condenser, and takes the equalizing pipes from a nuch higher point.

### RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

Every day in the year 17 persons are killed and 72 others are injured on the railways of the United States. This is the dreadful story told by taking the daily average of the railway casualties shown in the latest annual statement of the statistician of the interstate commerce commission. These figures include employes and passengers and also the many thousands of other persons (numbering in that year 3,584 killed and 4,200 injured) who meet their fate at street and road crossing or otherwise on railway tracks or trains, being neither passengers nor employes. But, deducting all these and the actual passengers, we still find that, on the average, every day sees almost seven railway employes killed and over 61 injured. Railroading is dangerous business, but so frightful a record of suffering and death as this ought not to be possible. How to diminish it is now the earnest study of all railway managements.—Ex-

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# THE MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

EUGENE V. DEBS, . . . Editor and Manager.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

#### A NOTABLE EVENT.

THE GREAT ANTI-CONSPIRACY MEETING AT CHI-CAGO, HELD AT BATTERY D, JANU-ARY 16, 1892.

The Magazine reproduces, from the columns of the Age of Labor, the proceedings of the great anti-conspiracy meeting held in Chicago, January 16, 1892. The report as published by the Age of Labor is complete in all of its details, and it seems superfluous to add a word. Still, we desire to call special attention to the splendid address of L. W. Rogers, editor of the Age of Labor, as also to the remarks of Frank Sweeney and G. W. Howard, than whom labor has no stauncher friends.

The occasion throughout, from first to last, was a demonstration of deep seated and unrelenting hostility to the infamy of the conspiracy entered into by the B. of R. T. with the officials of the Northwestern railroad. It is needless to say that the writer hereof took an active part in the meeting. The reasons therefor are set forth in the remarks submitted on the occasion, and require no explanation, and with this introduction, we submit the full account of the meeting as printed in the Age of Labor:

The mass meeting of laboring men at Battery D is now a matter of labor history, and the work of putting a full report of it before a round hundred thousand readers is the special privilege of the Age of Labor. In order that this paper may not be accused of overestimating the interest manifested in the meeting or the public sentiment regard-

ing it, the following opening paragraph is clipped from the Chicago Daily Herald:

Railroad men from every important point within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago crowded into Battery D last night to hear the story of the Northwestera conspiracy and its effect on organization and federation. They had come in answer to a call for a mass meeting, and they listened intently while the charges of conspiracy against the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Trainmen were recited. An invitation had been sent to Grand Master Wikinson, Grand Secretary Sheahan, First Vice Grand Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, but they did not put in an appearance. Arrangements had been made to divide the time equally with these men and the accusers, but they preferred the atmosphere of Galesburg to that of Battery D.

William Burns, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, introduced Frank W. Arnold, past grand master of the same order, as chairman. Mr. Arnold thanked them for naming him as chairman. The meeting, he said, was called to discuss the Northwestern conspiracy, as it was called, and its bear-

ings on federation.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and among those present in the hall were Superintendent Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Superintendent Law. of the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne, and J. K. Trimmer, of the Panhaudle.

The Age of Labor secured the services of an expert stenographer in order that its readers might enjoy the privilege of reading an exact account of what occurred. The following shorthand report by Miles Novotny is a faithful reproduction of the entire proceedings to the minutest details:

W. E. Burns. Gentlemen:—This meeting will now come to order. In behalf of the committee who issued the call for the meeting, I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Frank W. Arnold, the Past Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Mr. Arnold will preside over the meeting this oven

MR. ARNOLD. Members of the Committee: -I thank you for the honor of having selected me to preside over this meeting, and I regret that the circumstances are such that I will be unable to say any. thing to you this evening, except to present the speakers, those whom you are here to listen to. This meeting, I understand, is called for the purpose of discussing the Northwestern conspiracy, as it is termed, in its relation to the subject of labor organization, and in order that we may get down to the business of the evening, I now take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. L. W. Rogers, a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and exeditor of the Trainmen's Journal, and I do not doubt that he can interest you sufficiently to keep your attention riveted on all he says. [Applause.]

MR. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Unionists.—I take it for granted that every man who is in attendance this evening understands without any preliminary explanation the purpose for which we are assembled. The subject which we propose to discuss this evening is one of the most vital importance to the laboring people—the subject popularly

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known as the Chicago & Northwestern conspiracy. On that subject, as a member of the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, I found it necessary to differ from my associates. That difference led to my being thrown out of office, slandered and vilifled, and having taken exceptions to these things, I have seen fit to issue an invitation to my former associates, Grand Master Wilkinson, First Vice P. H. Morrissey and Grand Secretary and Treasurer W. A. Sheahan, to meet me here before an audience where there shall be fair-play and even-handed justice, and debate this question. Therefore, if the gentlemen I have named are in the audience I now invite them to come forward to the platform and divide time with me. [Applause.] Are the gentlemen present? (Silence.) [Great

applause, l Well, for my part, when I believe a thing is right and another man says it is wrong, and the man who says I am wrong challenges me to meet him in public debate, by the eternal temples of justice. I would meet him if it was my last act! [Loud applause.] I regret exceedingly that the men I have challenged do not respond. There are things I would like to say that I can only say as I would like to say them when they stand before me. My position on the question of the Chicago & Northwestern conspiracy is a peculiar one, without example in the labor history of the country. My organization chose to take a certain course-rather the officials took a certain course. Having been deceived at first in regard to the true state of affairs, I was uncertain as to the facts, but having fully investigated for myself and learned the truth in the matter, I came to the conclusion that, regardless of what position others took, regardless of what course was said to be the policy of the organization, loyalty to the laboring people of the country and fealty to those principles which underlie all labor organizations, demanded that I should take the position which I did take.

The officers of my organization found it necessary, in their opinion, to enter into what I shall plainly call a conspiracy with railway officials to throw some hundreds of men out of employment, and filled those places with other union men. I object to that, and I objected to it in the editorial columns of the journal of which I had charge, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. I objected to that for this reason: first, I maintained that the only thing that stands between the laboring people of this country and the monopoly power of this country, which is gradually encroaching more and more upon the rights of laborers-I claim that the only thing that stands between the two is the weapon that is familiarly called the strike. Now, if anything is done to destroy that weapon, if anything is done that strikes our only means of defense from our hands, we have nothing to defend us against our enemies. The policy which our officials pursued was that of totally annihilating the weapon of the strike. It placed labor, organized labor, if that policy were followed out, entirely at the mercy of organized capital. I objected to it for the reason that such a course is suicidal for any organization. I objected

to it from the fact that, if that policy should be endorsed (as it afterwards was endorsed at our special convention), it pledged our organization to a policy that undermines the entire structure of union labor. It said to our members, "You have license, we authorize you, whenever you have a petty quarrel with any other organization, to step in and take their place." Now, I want to ask you in all candor, what would be the result upon the labor organizations of this country if such a policy is adopted by them? And does not anybody see clearly that if you adopt the policy on the part of one, that others must retaliate, or they are at the mercy of the rascal? What, I ask you, would be the effect upon the organizations of the country? If it is right for the trainmen to take the place of the switchmen, then it is equally right for the trainmen to take the place of the firemen, and whenever they have some quarrel with firemen upon this, that, or the other railroad, it is perfectly right for those trainmen, if that policy adopted be a true one, perfectly right for those trainmen to make an agreement with the company to step in and throw the others out in order to get a little revenge. You might, if you are going to adopt that policy, just as well disband, and stop paying your dues now as any other time. [Applause.]

Such a position as that was the one I took in the Trainmen's Journal. I was unopposed until the convention met; but it appears that my associates who entered into this agreement with the company were making their preparations to teach me when that convention assembled that there was a God in Israel-[laughter]-and so they laid their plans to get back at me. And when the convention assembled -and I ask you to remember that the convention was nothing more than a jury to try the case-when that convention assembled, arrangements were made to take it in hand and fix it for the verdict. I undertake to say, without fear of contradiction from any man, that from the moment the convention opened until the gavel fell for adjournment, there was not a single opportunity for the other side of the case to be heard. That convention which decided to endorse the policy of the grand officers, that convention was judge and was jury and was sheriff and was all the rest of the court, and precautions were taken that not a single man appeared there who could or would tell the other side of the story, and the only man (myself) who objected and called for an investigation of the matter, was bound and gagged and assigned a place to speak where he would do the least damage. [Applause.] While officials of other organizations were invited to be present, great care was taken that they should be such men as would help by their attitude to secure an endorsement; and not a single man was invited whose sympathies were known to be upon the other side of the question.

And then the charge was made that I had allowed people outside, people who were prejudiced against the trainmen to control the editorial policy of the Journal. The charge was made, as I believed then, and as I believe now, knowing it was false, and simply in order that the men who were to decide the

question might become prejudiced against me. I demanded a trial. And what was the result? When I demanded a trial they ruled that I must prove that the charge was not true. Think of it, gentlemen! Suppose a man is charged with a crime and brought into court. What is the course of the law? The man who alleges the crime against him must prove it, mustn't he? If that man is accused of stealing a horse, what would you think if the prosecution would arise and say: "Well, you show that you didn't steal it; and if you cannot do that you are guilty?" I mention this little incident to show you the drift of things in this convention. And then after it was placed in that shape the man who preferred the charge was allowed to withdraw it, leaving the inference that he had a perfect right to do that; that I was guilty, that I was a contemptible wretch, and that no trial at all was necessary. And to this day I am resting under that charge-a charge against my professional honor and my honor as a member of that organization, without ever having had an opportunity even to honestly and fairly state my case. The laws of this country guarantee even to the worst criminal who ever committed a erime a fair and impartial trial, and that I was denied by my own organization in order that the Northwestern infamy might be endorsed, [Applause.] I am not going to stop to relate in detail how the convention was nicely fixed. The programme was arranged, and after they had me bound and gagged and strapped into my chair then these gallant three drew their bright blades and reddened them from point to hilt, and they didn't stop until they had me politically as dead as a door-nail, and every reader of Dickens knows that it is the deadest thing in all history. They didn't stop until they had me dead, and then they didn't stop. Not then? No. What then? Well, after they had me dead they took turn about kicking the corpse, [laughter] and I want to say in this connection it takes a very brave man to kick a corpse. [Laughter.] It is one of the few things that the courage of a conspirator is equal to. [Renewed laughter.] And now they are saying down at Galesburg-they are rubbing their hands with glee, they are slapping each other on the back and saying, "Aha, we have done him " [laughter], and their journal, which came out a littie while ago-by the way, it is a great journal, it is a great journal-it has got a right to expect, under the editorial charge of the Grand Master, who secured that endorsement, to be the recognized authority of the United States, of the labor world on all questions relating to scabbing and conspiracy. [Laughter and applause.] It is a great journal, a big journal; it has got a hundred pages in it. It has been enlarged-not, I presume, through any demand for an increase in reading matter; but I have an idea, since the victory down there, the officials swelled up to such an extent that it was necessary to enlarge the Journal to keep it up with the procession. [Loud applause,] I was going to say that the Journal said there was a man among them who thought he could prevent the conspiracy being endorsed, but the champion came out, says the Journal, with a few of his plumes demoralized and ragged. That assertion may be true. Perhaps I did

come out that way. But I want to say, and I want to say it loud enough to reach the triumphant trio at Galesburg, because they are not here to-nightthey probably had important business elsewhere this evening. [Laughter.] I should not wonder if they had an engagement with the officials of some other road. [Laughter and applause.] I want to say that although it is true; although I was crushed and defeated in my attempt to prevent the endorsement: although I was thrown out of office and robbed of the last vestige of official power; although the plumes may not only have been damaged, but swept away to the last one: yet in spite of it all. I came out of that convention with at least my selfrespect, and that's more than any of them have left. [Loud Applause.] And if they could multiply their salary a thousand times, I want them to know that I would not change places with them. I tell you how I feel about it. I would rather be one of the victims who suffered injustice at their hands; I would rather be one of those four hundred men thrown out of employment, wandering to-night upon the face of the earth without a dollar and without a friend, than to have my dreams disturbed by the vision of hundreds of innocent men searching in vain for work, than to see the white faces of wives and mothers awaiting the results; than to see in imagination, the pinched and pallid faces of hungry children. Yes, I would rather shoulder a pick and go out upon the section to work at fifty cents a day; I would rather work there in all the blighting blasts of winter's weather; I would rather work there clad in the veriest rags that ever clung to the withered limbs of beggary; I would rather work there living upon the crusts of poverty, than to accept the best position in the gift of the Northwestern Company and feel in my heart that I was an infamous traitor to my fellowmen! [Prolonged Applause.] And that is what I consider a conspirator, a labor conspirator. I am going to tell you plainly just what I think of a man like that. Now don't misunderstand me. I am not flinging personal abuse at any one: I don't call any man's name in that connection. All I want to do is to makehelp make-the labor conspirator so infamous that he will be hated by the laboring people from one coast to the other-hated with every drop of their blood. I said once, standing in this hall some years ago, that a scab was the most despicable creature who disgraced the earth upon which he crawls. and I believed that at that time it was true. I said that there is the same difference between a striker and a scab that there is between virtue and vice. between decency and dishonor; that one is a patriot of labor, a lover of justice, a scorner of bribes, a hater of oppression, an honest, courageous, mauly man; that the other is an abettor of wage robbery. a party to fraud, a supporter of tyranny, an enemy of the honest, a hater of justice—in short, a being without principle or conscience, utterly lost to all sense of honor, decency or shame. And yet, that being true, I am convinced now that if you take that seab, as low as he is, as contemptible, as sneaking, as infamous as he is, and place him side by side by a labor conspirator he becomes by contrast a complete and perfect gentleman. 1892.7

[Laughter and Applause.] That is the way I feel about it. And if I had the eloquence of Ingersoll, if I had the splendid vocabulary of shakespeare, if I had the vivid imagination of Dante, if I had the tongue of a dragon and the malignity of a devil, I could not do justice to a labor conspirator. [Prolonged applause.] I can conceive of nothing more infamous, blackly and absolutely infamous, than a man who will enter into an agreement with an official of a corporation to force an innocent and honest man out of a place where he earns support for his wife and his children. When a man so forgets all that is due to honor and what is right as to raise himself by such despleable means to power, to place, or to gratify ambition, he becomes so contemptible that the English language cannot possibly reach him. He may for a time succeed, but it is only a question of time. He may flourish awhile, but sooner or later the eternal principles of justice will prevail. An illustrious example of this truth was Balmaceda, who disregarded all the rights of the people, who trampled upon the liberty of the nation without a regret for the wreck he wrought. But after awhile his sins found him out, and he stood like a wild beast at bay. Then, in the hour of his desperation, he blew out his brains, and that was probably the most sensible thing he ever did do. [Laughter.] If the conspirators of the Chicago & Northwestern could be induced to emulate his laudable example it would improve the moral atmosphere of Illinois a hundred per cent. [Laughter.] What excuses have been offered? None whatever worth mentioning. But that is a subject that I will not go into, for my time is limited.

Now, these people, in answer to anything that I may say, in answer to my assertion that I am pursuing a conscientious course, hurl back the epithet of "rebel." "You are a rebel to your organization." That is their reply. "The Grand Master formed a certain policy, the organization in convention assembled adopted it, and now you dissent, and you are a rebel to your organization." Well, perhaps I am, and I have only this to say in reply, that it is a most unfortunate state of affairs when a labor organization takes a course which forces one of its members to become a rebel to it in order to be loyal to union principles. [Great applause.] After all a rebel is not a very bad sort of a person. Sometimes a rebel is simply a man who dissents from a majority opinion, simply a man who has an opinion of his own and proposes to back it up; simply a man who had rather be unpopular than to he a coward. And every man who has helped the world along has been a rebel in his day-every man of them. Emmett was a rebel. Garabaldi was a rebel, Kossuth was a rebel, George Washington was a rebel-rebels all of them. Men who dissent from the established state of things are rebels. men who threw their muskets over their shoulders and went out to meet the red-coated legions of Great Britain were rebels, every one of them. Every man who fell at Lexington, every man who detended Bunker Hill, every man who marched unan Ticonderoga, every man who stained with bare and bleeding feet the snows of Valley Forge,

was a rebel, every man. They were rebels to thos who ruled but they were loyal to humanity—to himan rights. [Applause.] Now, if they want to put me in the same class, why, I believe I can stand it if they can.

I just want to say that when anything like this occurs it ought to shock the laboring people int . action. A matter like the Chicago & Northwestern conspiracy (of which I have not the time to go int ) details at all), is something that should draw a sharp line through the whole country, and it should force every man upon one side or upon the other. It should compel every man to take a position, either for or against, and that is what in reality every man does do. Either you have got to be for true union principles or you have got to be against them. There is no half-way line. There is no place where you can stand unless you stand for true unionism or else, even by your silence. help to defeat it. No half-way ground at all. It ought to swing you all into line. I have read somewhere that after the battle of Waterloo a number of the chargers whose riders had been slain were allowed to run for some months at large upon the Belgian plains, and some time after that a band of musicians passing through thought they would see what effect a little martial music would have on the old war horses; and so one of them put his bugle to his lips and blew the signal for the charge. At the first note the old chargers threw their heads into the air, and then, as they caught the full signal, every horse wheeled into solid battle line. It ought to be just that way with a thing like this. When a danger signal has been sounded all men whose hearts are true to union principles should be started into life, and like those old chargers on the deserted field, wheel into solid battle line. [Prolonged applause.]

I do not want to be misunderstood in regard to the position I held toward my organization. I do not want to be understood as censuring the delegates. I do not want anybody to imagine that I cherish any ill will for anything they have done. I am aware that I alone am responsible for my course. I am aware that I have nobody but myself to blame. I know perfectly well that I could to-day be editor of the Trainmen's Journal if I had chosen to blacken my soul by supporting something at which my conscience revolted. I at tach no blame, I say, to the delegates who heard the "evidence" (as it is called) and concluded to give it their endorsement. I know perfectly well the means by which that was secured. I know how their minds were prejudiced against those who had anything to say-against the only man who had anything to say-against the Northwestern conspiracy. I know how every fact that would lead them to the truth was kept out of sight. I know how everything that possibly could be done to prejudice them and blind them and trick them into that endorsement was done, and I do not see how, with the meager knowledge they had, they could do much different than they did.

But, because 300 men were tricked into saying that that was right does not change the eternal truth that it was wrong, and if 3,000 or 30,000 had said that it was right, the fact still remains that it was wrong, and if it was wrong at the time it was done-if it was wrong last May-it is wrong to-night; and if it is wrong to-night it will be wrong forever. [Applause.] I have nothing to say in denunciation of these delegates. They acted the best they could from the knowledge that they had. But I do say that if that policy is followed out, if it is not reversed, as it ought to be reversed when the facts are known, then the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has lost everything that a labor organization can possible lose. Then has it passed its day of usefulness, and will soon become a thing of the past. But I have an abiding faith in the great rank and file of the railroad trainmen. I know that when they understand the facts as they are, and not as they were falsely presented, there can be but one decision. I have unwavering faith in their loyalty to labor, in their good sense and judgment. and I know that in the rank and file their hearts are tried and true. I know that while, like the needle of the mariner's compass they may be deflected-turned aside by the application of some unnatural force, yet when that pressure is removed it must swing back to its place. I know that their hearts are true, that their loyalty to labor is as unwavering, as reliable, as unchangeable as that mysterious power which swings the needle's point to the northern star. [Prolonged applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen:—I desire now to present to you a man and a brother who is too well known by you all to need any encomium from me, a man whose name is familiar in every railroad lodge room, and at every railroad fireside in this country—a man whose words of wisdom have no doubt many times reached your ears—brother Eugene V. Debs. (Prolonged applause.) Brother Debs has told me that he never feels perfectly at home, that he never feels natural and comfortable, unless he is right on the ground floor with his brothers, and from that position he desires to speak to you this evening.

Mr. Debs then descended from the rostrum and addressed the meeting standing upon the floor and among the audience, as follows:

BROTHERS—Most of you know me, and some of you like me, and a good many of you don't, and I am much obliged to you both. I like every man who hates me because I don't endorse the North-western conspiracy. [Applause.] I am sorry you can't all be seated, because I propose to detain you along time, and I don't intend that one of you shall get away before I get through. [Applause.]

In the matter of the Northwestern conspiracy there is a principle involved that neither you nor I nor any of us can afford to ignore. If it is right for an organization to go into partnership—and do it deliberately—with a rallroad corporation, to break down an associate body of workingmen, if it is right to do that on the 14th day of May, it is right to do it ou the 16th of January, and it is right to do it forever!

On the 14th of May, 1891, after marching side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for a period of seven

years, we parted company with each other, and from that day to this we have been marching in opposite directions. [Applause.] I stand to-day where I stood then, where I have always stood-on the side of the men who move the railroad trains of the country and who have organized the several brotherhoods for the purpose of securing those rights they are daily earning in the sweat of their honest faces. I am not one of those who believe that there is an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor. I believe it is possible for one man to work for another, and the two to be friendly with each other. I believe it is possible for a railroad manager to respect a railroad brakeman. [Laughter.] Now, isn't that a strange proposition? [Laughter.] And I believe it is possible for a railroad brakeman to respect a general manager. [Continued laughter.] I do not believe, though, that it is possible for a general manager to respect a brakeman who will enter into a conspiracy to deprive his fellow-man of employment. [Cheers.]

In this matter of the trouble on the Northwestern Road, there is a principle involved that I would have understood. There was a switchman in the employ of that company, previous to the 14th day of May, of the name of Crow. Now just recollect the fact, will you, because Crow, as I will show, destroyed the equanimity of the whole Northwestern system. Crow worked for that company up to the 14th or shortly previous to the 14th day of May, when he was discharged. On the same day, and by the same decree, every switchman in the service of the company was discharged. Not a single man escaped. The company, to punish Crow and a few other alleged offenders, found it necessary to cut adrift nearly 400 innocent men. Did you ever hear of a crow raising such a row as that? [Laughter.]

I will take up this matter from the time that Crow and McInerny had their trouble. The fact is that the whole affair is the outgrowth of a purely personal quarrel between those two men-one a yardmaster, the other a switchman, one a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the other a member of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. And if you will examine the evidence you will find that the enmity for each other grew out of the fact that they belonged to different organizations. Now then, McInerny gets discharged, and a committee of trainmen come to his rescue. They conclude that Crow is a bad man, that McInerny has been grossly wronged. They further conclude that McInerny must be reinstated and that Crow must be discharged. And up to this point I don't blame them, for they doubtless thought there was a principle involved and that it was their duty to fight for it. After exhausting the remedies provided by the laws of their own organization they had the Supreme Council convened. The deliberations of that body occupied three days, but the outcome was evidently not satisfactory to the trainmen. The committee then said. "We are going to put this matter into the hands of three men, deputize them to act for us, with instructions that they shall reinstate McInerny at any cost." Here is where the conspiracy begins.

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These three men called on the officials of the company, and they were confronted with the proposition that if McInerny was reinstated the switchmen would strike. If, on the other hand, the company refused to reinstate him, the trainmen would strike.

The press has given out the information that for two years the switchmen had virtually controlled the Northwestern Road; that the officials didn't dare to discharge one of them-if they did there would be a strike. Now it seems strange to me, in view of the fact that railway managers are men of brains and decision, that the officials of the Northwestern Railway could not control their own property-that they permitted a condition of affairs to develop that necessitated the discharge of nearly 400 faithful employes, for the alleged reason that a mere handful of them had been guilty of insubordination. The committee, finding themselves unable to accomplish their purposes, telegraphed to their Grand Master, and Bro. Wilkinson comes to Chicago and they meet the Northwestern officials at the Tremont House, according to the statement of Bro. Wilkinson himself. The officials say: "Now, Mr. Wilkinson, suppose we discharge every switchman we have got-will your men take their places?" "No, sir." That was such a revolting proposition that all of his blood boiled with indignation. "But suppose we find it necessary to reorganize our switching service, and we create some vacancies, and we call on you to help us out. How about that?" "Ah, that is a different proposition." [Laughter and applause.]

Well, the two propositions represent the difference there is between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum. [Laughter.] In the first instance they say, "We have got 400 switchmen doing our work. These 400 men are all in their places. Now, if they strike, you won't take their places?" "Oh, no; we are not scabs." "But suppose we fire them bodily?" "Ah, that is a different thing." [Laughter.] Now, what do you think about that? Do you think it is possible for the leader of a labor organization to commit himself to that sort of a policy?

I am now going to open the proceedings of the Galesburg Convention and introduce some of the evidence offered there. I will begin with that of Bro. Wheat. I don't know that he is here, but I hope he is. I would like to have him hear what I am going to say about his testimony. Brother Wheat was a member of the committee of three that had the matter of McInerny's grievance in charge. In his testimony he makes some very startling revelations. His statement alone is sufficient to condemn the whole conspiracy. In his statement there is a question by a delegate from Lodge No. 74. He asks: "In the circular they sent over the country it was said you went over to Phila. delphia and employed Brotherhood men to go to Chicago and take the places of these men. Is that a fact?" That is a direct question. Now, here is the answer of Bro. Wheat, one of the committee of three: "I will explain that. Bro. A. E. Brown was sitting in the general grievance committee rooms all the time in Chicago previous to the convening of the council, and afterwards went to

Philadelphia or east to some of the lodges and reported the circumstances to these lodges. He went on the 13th; he got east about the 15th. In regard to the seventeen men, they volunteered to come. A great many more wanted to come, and were told that they had no room and didn't want them. The seventeen who came here were put to work." Here is an admission that the committee in charge of the Northwestern grievance sent a man east on the 13th day of May (that was one day before all the switchmen were discharged), for the purpose of hiring men to take the places of the discharged switchmen. Here is an admission by Bro. Wheat himself that they sent a man east to hire men to make sure that they had enough to fill all the places of the switchmen who were cut adrift. Now, I propose to show not only that the committee did conspire with the officials of the Northwestern system, but that they had the sanction and approval of their grand officers; and more than that, before I get through I will show by their own testimony that the Northwestern Company paid their expenses for going east to hire men to take the places of the discharged switchmen. [Applause.]

Note particularly this question. Here is a question in the investigation at Galesburg by a delegate from Lodge No. 206. He asked, "Who paid BroQuinn's expenses for going east, the grievance committee or the Northwestern Road?" Here is the answer by Bro. Ogden, the chairman of the trainmen's committee: "Bro. Quinn's expenses on the eastern trip were a part of the expenses of the general grievance committee."

Question by same delegate: "You say they were a part of it?" Answer by Brother Ogden: "Yes, I will tell about that. There is one account for lost time, and there is another expense account-incidental. That was a portion of his expenses as a representative on that committee. I will state further that I presented the case to the general superintendent of the Northwestern Road after the entire business was over, and presented the claim that owing to the mismanagement of the Northwestern Road (mark that, will you), through the division superintendent and the general superintendent, we were compelled to come to Chicago to adjust grievances on the Northwestern Road, and as they were entirely responsible for our presence in Chicago, it was no more than just for this organization that they should lose the time that we lost by attending to their business." [Laughter.]

Just listen to the rest of this: "On the claim for our time it was argued at length, and they allowed for the time of the general grievance committee while sitting at Chicago, and the lodges paid the incidental expenses."

Here we have the admission that the Northwestern company paid the greater part of the expenses incurred by the trainmen's committee, who agreed to supply, and did supply, so far as it was necessary, the places of the discharged switchmen. That is the testimony given by the chairman of the committee. I declare that in the annals of labor there is no parallel to this infamy. I declare that no organization of workingmen ever commissioned a man to go abroad to hunt up men to take the place

of union men, members of a sister organization. [Great applause.]

On the 13th of May, one day before the switchmen were all discharged, Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, met Bro. F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and President of the Supreme Council in the city of St Louis, and said to him in a conversation: "To-morrow you will hear something drop." Here is the evidence of Brother Sargent himself, page 10 of the evidence taken in the investigation. The chairman says: "Mr. Sargent you may state what you know about this conspifact?" Answer: "I had no knowledge of it. My first knowledge of any trouble on the Northwestern so far as the Brotherhood of Trainmen and Switchmen were concerned, was communicated to me by Grand Master Wilkinson himself, in the city of St. Louis, when he said that before to-morrow I would hear something "drop." And yet, Brother Wilkinson maintains he didn't know anything about a conspiracy; never heard of a conspiracy. Still, it appears that when he left here, after meeting the officials of the Northwestern in the Tremont Hotel, he was perfectly advised that "something was going to drop." [Applause.] What was it that was going to "drop?" It would seem to me that if he ever thought about what was going to drop it would have disturbed his equanimity to the extent at least of an occasional regret for the fate of those poor switchmen who, unoffending, innocent, without having done the first thing to merit punishment, were sent out in the world in search of employment with the brand of insubordination upon themsufficient cause to bar them from employment by any other railway company. ,[Applause.]

True to Bro. Wilkinson's prediction, something did "drop," and it dropped on the 14th day of May, when the switchmen reported for duty and were told that they were no longer wanted. That information must have come to those men as a clap of thunder would come from a clear sky, and more especially to those who had never given their employers the slightest cause to be dissatisfied with them. I want you gentlemen to ponder this phase of the conspiracy well. I want you to think of the lot of a switchman. Most of you know that a switchman has to go to work early, that he must work until late, and that he is subject to almost everybody's abuse. For every crust of bread that a switchman cats he has got to take the risk of losing life or limb. You can imagine the feelings that must have taken possession of these men when they were deprived of work, men who never gave the company the slightest reason to be dissatisfied with them. "You are all discharged, from the city of Chicago to the city of Omaha, and all through the northwest. There are some of you we are going to take back, but we will pick them. And there are some of you we will not take back. We will take you back, John Brown and George Jones; but we will not take you back, Sam Smith, nor you, Joe Green." These men had all been working together, you understand, side by side; had shared each other's privations and dangers and liked each other. George says: "I cannot go back

and leave John out in the cold. I have been working with him a long, long time. I would feel kind of guilty to go back into the service of the company and leave him out." [Applause.]

The Northwestern Company said: "We would have taken eighty per cent, of them back." Yes. but there was some one there to decide who should go back. And do you know, I have a good deal of respect for the switchmen who wouldn't go back and leave their comrades out in the cold? [Loud applause.]

What is more natural than for a switchman to stand by a switchman? Gentlemen, you all know something about railroads, and you all know something about switchmen; and when some of you hear the word "switchmen," there is something that arouses your repugnance, there is something in the very term that seems obnoxious. Do you know that the switchman, the average switchman. although he does not wear the best clothes, nor mark a very high degree on the social thermometer. carries as much pressure of manhood to the square inch as any man in the railroad service from the cargreaser to the railroad president? [Loud applause.] Did you ever hear-and you have heard of almost everything against the switchmen-in fact, I think the vocabulary has been strained to do the switchmen justice-have you ever heard of a switchman scabbing? [Shouts of never.] [Great applause.]

One of the great troubles with the switchmen is their extreme zeal in the cause of union labor: their hearts are too big: they have done our fighting when we didn't have the nerve to do it ourselves. [Great applause.] I remember, in the C., B. & Q. trouble, when the engineers and firemen, with all their boasted strength had gone down. when the verdict had been recorded that the corporation had triumphed, that those brave men had gone down in defeat, the switchmen threw themselves into the breach as the old guard did at Waterloo, and went down with the engineers and firemen in irretrievable disaster. [Tremendous

applause.]

When it was asked of the Northwestern committee and Brother Wilkinson if they would fill the places of the switchmen if the company discharged them. the record shows that the committee said to the officials: "While we will not fill their places, we will keep the business of the company moving until you get things in shape." Mark that well. I want to read that from the record, so there will be no mistake about it. Here is Brother Wheat; I will confine myself to his testimony for awhile. He is good authority. [Laughter.] He was one of the three that did the business with the sanction of the grand officers. Brother Wheat says, in answer to a question by the delegate of Lodge No. 298: "I told •them (the officials) that we should see to it that the business of the company was done-that the business of the company did not stop." How's that" Analyzed, that simply means this: The officials asked the trainmen if they would take the switchmen's places. They said no. "Then if we discharge them will you help us out?" "Yes; we won't take their places, but we will keep your business moving until you get a new set of switchmen."

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What does that mean? Let us be plain and honest. It meant simply this: That they would take their places and do their work, whether it was for one day or forever.

Let me ask you a question: Did Henry B. Stone, in 1888, ask the scabs that came to his rescue to do anything more than to keep the business of the company moving until he got permanent fixtures to take the places of his engineers and firemen? [Applause.] That is the politest excuse for scabbing I ever heard. [Laughter and applause.] I will not take your place, I will not scab on you, but I will not neglect the company's interests. Let us suppose a case: I come along, having struck, and I meet a man that I always thought was my friend, and I see that he is doing my work. I say: "Hello, Bill, you are not at work switching these cars, taking my place?" "Oh, my, no: I am simply keeping the company's business moving. [Laughter and loud applause.] I would not scab for the world, but the business of the company must be kept moving." [Laughter.]

Let us define another term so that it will be properly understood. I just found out the other day for the first time, although I had been a close student of this question, I just found out that the Chicago & Northwestern officials did not discharge their switchmen at all: that is all a mistake: they simply reorganized the service. [Laughter.] And those stupid switchmen, somehow or other, couldn't understand the matter. Of course their pay had been stopped, but a little thing like that ought not to have disturbed them. [Laughter.] The company "reorganized the service." That is the happiest idea I ever heard-for the company and the trainmen. Rather tough, though, on the switchmen. When the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen get through with me, and stop my pay, I don't want them to be cruel enough to say that I have been discharged. I will feel better, probably, to have them tell me they have just reorganized the service. [Laughter.] The matter of pay doesn't cut any figure. I am all right, you know, except that I am not in the re-organization. [Laughter.]

In 1888, in February, the engineers and firemen on the C., B. & Q. road struck because they could not get their rights. They could not get the pay they were entitled to. They could not get the protection that was due them. When they stepped down and out their places were taken by scabs. Had Henry B. Stone, the general manager, been equal to the emergency, he could have escaped the maledictions that were heaped upon him by simply explaining to the public that he was only "reorganizing the service." [Laughter.]

The fact is that the Northwestern affair, probed to the bottom, analyzed honestly with due reference to the rights of the officials of the company, is without question the greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon any body of workingmen anywhere under the bending skies. [Applause.] The officials said, as I stated awhile ago, that there were a few switchmen that ran the road for about two years. Now, if that were true, isn't it strange that the officials did not at once send for Sweeney, for Hall, for Simsrott, for Downey, the officials of that organization? Isn't it

strange they didn't call for those meu and say:
"You are at the head of these switchmen. Some of
them are making themselves so offensive that we
cannot control our own property." Why didn't
they do that? Do you suppose for an instant that
the grand officers of the switchmen would not have
said to the officials: "Discharge every one of them
who deserve to be discharged; you will have no
trouble, for as long as you are right we will stand
by you."

Let it be understood that men are not made general managers of railways upon their good looks: that is one of the professions in which brains is the chief essential. Now it is strange, or seems strange to me, that with all their fertility of resources the officials of the Northwestern company could not devise ways and means to subdue a half-dozen refractory switchmen. There is not a policeman in the city of Chicago that could not have done that in a minute and a half. [Laughter.] But for two years, it is alleged, the switchmen were permitted to run things with a high hand. No power could control them. Now, if that is true, it is a burning disgrace to every organization of railroad employes, without exception. If it is not true, it reveals a design to allow them to run matters up to a certain point that the officials might put in a wedge between the organizations of their employes that would destroy their effectiveness, array workingman against workingman, thereby insuring the triumph of the corporation over them all. The plea that the Northwestern officials could not control a few switchmen. without discharging them all, does not satisfy me.

We have thus seen that in order to punish a single switchman-they say there were more, but no one ever named them-there is not a name in the entire testimony but that of Crow-in order, I say to punish a single switchman, it becomes necessary to discharge four hundred. Let me entreat you to think of that, and think of it seriously. And think if you have ever heard of a parallel to such an atrocious act in the anuals of railroad labor? Think of a business man in the city of Chicago having to discharge fifty faithful clerks and bookeepers in order to punish a single one of them. I am not objecting, understand, to the discharge of a single man who made himself unduly offensive. If I were a divison superintendent, or a general superintendent, or a general manager, or a president, I would be that and nothing less. I would have discipline. I would not allow any man in my service to run my business, nor all of them combined. And I would be ashamed to confess, as the Northwestern officials have done, that they tamely submitted to having a few switchmen usurp and exercise their official authority for a period of two years. These officials will pardon me if I give them credit for more courage and self-respect and better sense. They know all about the weaknesses of organized labor. They understand the weak points in labor organizations. That is one of the requisites of their positions. They know how to keep their employes friendly enough with each other-not to like each other. So I say they will pardon me if I do not believe that they were incapable of subduing a few refractory switchmen.

They said to the trainmen: "We cannot reinstate your man without having a strike," and they said the same thing to the switchmen. Here are two bodies of men, both believing they are right, trying to get a brother reinstated; the corporation is in what you would call a dilemma, not knowing what to do, conscientiously trying to serve both, and not being able to do that, saving to one of them: "If I please you, I displease the other; if I please the other, I displease you," and worrying about that until finally the happy idea comes to them-after two years, mind you-if they go into partnership with one of them they can knock out the other. Isn't it strange it took two years to evolve such a profound idea? The trainmen made the first bid. The officials would have waited two years, yes, two thousand years before the switchmen would have said: "We will go into partnership with you and knock out all your trainmen." [Applause.]

When the four hundred switchmen were exiled I took my stand. I made up my mind that their cause was my cause and, without reference to consequences, I enlisted in the uneven struggle between persecuted innocence and triumphant conspiracy.

One feature of this affair deserves special notice. The press of the United States teemed with execration of the Northwestern switchmen. The capitalistic papers said: "Here is a road that found it necessary to discharge all its switchmen because they defied discipline; because they would not even allow the board of directors to declare a dividend." One of the victims of this plot, a switchman who had always faithfully performed his duty, goes out and applies for work, "Where did you come from?" "I worked for the Northwestern Road as a switchman," "You can't work here." He goes a little farther and again applies for work; they put the same question and he meets with the same answer; and, gentlemen, some of these switchmen are looking for work vet.

The other day I went to St. Louis. I stopped at the Laclede Hotel. After I got through with my business, I was driven to the depot. When I got out of the carriage, I had about five minutes before my train left, A poor, wretched-looking fellow came up to me and said: "I beg your pardon, but isn't your name Debs? I heard you speak once." I said: "Who are you?" "Why, I was discharged from the Northwestern yards on the 14th day of last May," he said, "I had a wife and three children. I was getting along pretty well. I bought a little piece of property. In my whole life I never had any trouble with anybody. On the 14th day of May I was discharged. I looked for work all over Chicago. I could not find a job even on the streets. I came away from there; I would not scab; I came over here, and I am promised a job of driving a hack. Maybe I will get it; if I do, I will get on my feet again. My wife got sick and I had some bills that came due, and as I could not pay them, my little property had to go. And, of course, I have got to do the best I can for my wife and children." That is just one of them I happened to meet. I don't know how many more there are, and I don't

know where they are, and I hope I will not know, because one of them is as many as I care to see. When I saw that poor fellow, when I realized his exile and sufferings, for no reason except that he was a union man, and true to his fellow-men, I said that those who were responsible for his woe were destitute of every redeeming trait of human nature. [Tremendous applause.]

Is there any justice in a policy that plots the downfall of four hundred innocent men? That is the policy the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmenis committed to. They met in convention in October and investigated (?) the Northwestern conspiracy: and they rendered a verdict. Now, let us see who their witnesses were. I want you to listen carefully while I call their names. The first witness is Mc-Inerney, the second is J. D. Cuttridge, a member of their committee, the third is Ed. A. Ogden, chairman of their committee, the fourth is S. E. Wilkinson, grand master, the next is P. H. Morrissey, first vice grandlmaster, the next is William A. Sheahan, grand secretary and treasurer, the next is James Fowler, another member of the committee, the next is Brother Wheat, also a member of the committee. I have named them all. [Laughter and applause.]

The Galesburg papers reported that the convention had made a thorough and impartial investigation of the entire affair, and yet they never had a single witness who was not charged with being a conspirator, or an avowed defender of the conspiracy. Did you ever hear of such a trial in all your life? These men were charged with entering into a conspiracy with the Northwestern officials to defeat the switchmen. I have named all their witnesses, and every one of them was under charges. [Laughter.] Why didn't they call one switchman-just one. Why didn't they call Sweeney, or Simsrott, or Hall, for a single one of them?! They never called one of them, because they didn't want a single ray of truth to reach that delegation. And hence the endorsement of the conspiracy. After they had investigated the matter, upon testimony given by the conspirators and the avowed friends of the conspirators, they endorsed the conspiracy with a whoop, and a hurrah. Here is an extract from the Galesburg Republican Register, of the 12th of October. Listen: "Saturday evening's session, when a decision was reached regarding the whole matter, was one of the momentous occasions in the history of any labor organization in the country. Some of the scenes were worthy the skill of an artist or of the genius of a word painter. The first part of the session was taken up in answering questions. The prolonged and frequent cheering, heard far beyond the court house, showed that the replies to the interrogatories were acceptable to the delegates and that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The sentiment was evidently very nearly unanimous. The desire for the calling of the roll seems to have been practically unanimous. The delegates wanted to be put on record. Probably an hour was consumed in the roll call, for it was interrupted by remarks, by cheering, by explanation. At length it was completed. The convention, as it were, drew its breath prior to one grand explosion. The secretary announced that the motion was carried FERRITE

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by a vote of 302 to 14. The explosion resulted. Had there been a strange spectator in the gallery, he would have thought, methinks, that the inmates of a lunatic asylum were having a jubilee, or that the delegates were members of a board of trade, at the instant of great excitement in the market. McInerny, the yardmaster of the Chicago yards of the Northwestern, was picked up bodily, hoisted by scores of hands high in the air, and borne around the room in triumph. Hats were tossed aloft. Coats were hastily doffed and thrown into the air. Some of the more excitable climbed the columns of the court house room [just think of the court room festooned with brakemen; how was that for a ghost dance?] [laughter], and from their elevated positions waved their hats and handkerchiefs. The uproar was terrific. Every strong pair of lungs was exerted to its utinost; and it was moments before the hardworking vice-grand could restrain this expression of pent-up feelings."

Let me read something in connection with this scene. I will leave Bro. McInerny on the tips of the hands of his enthusiastic supporters while I read. In the August issue of the Switchmen's Journal, I find this article: "Criminal Libel—The Chicago press has published an interview with Frank McInerny, the now notorious Northwestern scab. In this interview McInerny says he proposes immediately to enter suit against the editor of the Journat for criminal libel. The ground upon which he will base his suit is the fact that the Journal has referred to him as a scab. The statement is correct. The Journal not only accused McInerny of being a scab, but stated positively that he is that thing. No warrant has yet been served upon the editor, but the Journal stands ready to prove, to the satisfaction of any judge and jury that can be found, all that has been charged, and more. We court investigation. If McInerny desires to clear himself in the courts, we will afford him ample opportunity. We fully appreciate the gravity of the case. If the charge cannot be sustained, it means a trip over the road for the editor. If the charge is substantiated, another and graver one can be also, and it means that the Northwestern company will lose the services of Melnerny. The Journal is waiting for McInerny to take hold. If he don't pray the Almighty for help to let go, we will welcome seclusion and retirement." [Loud applause.]

The law of Illinois provides that a "libel is a malicious defamation, expressed either by printing, or by signs or pictures, or the like, tending to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation or publish the natural defects of one who is alive, and thereby to expose him to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, or financial injury." "Every person, whether writer or publisher, convicted of libel, shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year."

Now, if McInerny, who is being tossed, you understand, on the tips of the fingers of these enthusiastic delegates, if he is not a scab—I do not say he is, mark you—if he is not a scab, I suggest that he sue John Hall, the publisher of the Switchmen's Journal, for libel, and let those poor fellows down

easy—down easy—the hard-working friends who are making an electrical fan of him. [Laughter.]

I don't want Bro. McInerny to do that for the purpose of getting even with John Hall, but I do want him to do it to relieve the delegates who are keeping him tossing, for the sake of the men who carried him on their shoulders in Galesburg. Just after they got through doing that the same enthusiastic delegates-and I have not a word to say in any unkind spirit of what they did-but just after they got through doing that they marched down to Bro. Wilkinson's house and serenaded him, and Bro. Wilkinson, having been indorsed, I suppose, and feeling pretty good, made them a little speech. and he said: "Well, we have got the supreme council up a tree, and the tree is being chopped down." I suppose that Bro. Wilkinson had his ears attuned, waiting for a dull, sickening thud, or, in other words, he waited for the supreme council to drop. He is still waiting. It may be that the supreme council will fall, stabbed to death in the household of its friends. That may be its fate—I don't know and I cannot tell. But if it goes down there will be more vitality and honor in its corpse, dead and cold in its winding sheet, than there will be in ten thousand organizations and federations whose foundations are laid in broken pledges and whose cornerstone is treason to organized labor. [Great applause.]

I have a word for the members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The other day a vice grand master of that order held a meeting not very far from here, and he was asked how it was that Debs, of the firemen, was against them in the Northwestern matter, and he responded by making a personal attack on me. I suppose the poor fellow didn't know better. He didn't know the difference between argument and slander. He didn't know what reply to make, so he thought if he could attack me that would satisfy the men, and he did. I know precisely what answer he made to the question that was put to him. I have a transcript of his answer from at least one friend I had in that audience who was a member of his own organization. If that vice grand master, in answer to the question put to him, had said the reason that Debs was against the trainmen in the Northwestern matter was that he did not have red whiskers, there would have been just as much sense and a good deal less malice in the answer. [Laughter and applause.]

Just after the trouble was over there were two circulars issued in their order by the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. In the second one appears this: "Mr. Debs has in the past been regarded as a true friend to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. It is true that when the organization was an infant he nourished it, and no doubt gave it life, but that life found a too fertile soil and outgrew the organization that at first encouraged it, and then, through jealousy, no doubt, Eugene V. Debs, after doing a good thing, attempts to destroy it; and, like the cow that upset the bucket of her own milk, he moves the adoption of a resolution, the purport of which was to reduce the membership of the Brotherhood of Railroad Train-

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men about one-half, and every move of the supreme council since our last convention was to break up our organization."

It will thus be observed that the circular of the grand officers of the Trainmen accounts for my not endorsing their conspiracy, upon the ground that 1 had grown jealous of the growth of their organization. I want to put on record a few facts that have never found their way in print, that may interest some of the members of that order. I should not be charged with egotism, when I say that I organized the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. speak of George Washington as being the Father of his country. I am the father of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. I organized the first lodge they ever had, and it bears my name to this day. I guaranteed their bills from the time they first organized. I guaranteed the payment of their bills until they were able to pay them themselves. Their first organizer came to the city of Terre Haute. stopped with me as my guest, and I taught him all the duties of his position. I gave his organization commercial credit. I put into the secretary's hands a letter introducing him to our engraver, men who did the work for the Brotherhood of Locomolive Firemen, a letter to our banker, a letter to every-man with whom we did businass. I didn't ask whether they were a solvent institution. They had no credit; they had no standing, because they had no organization. I not only did that, but I wrote for them. I wrote a letter to every friend I had in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and I said: "I want you to do me a personal favor: I want you to find a brakeman, I want you to hand him this letter, and ask him to get a few brakemen together and encourage them to organize a lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, because if there is any class of men in this country who need organization, it is the brakemen." [Applause.] I divided my time between the organization that paid me and the one that needed my services. I sat up many and many a night, after I had eaten my supper, until the sunshine looked into my room, working to lay a foundation for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and if that is not true, I hope my good right arm may fall palsied at my side. [Great applause.]

I stood by the organization as faithfully as I stood by the firemen. I was proud of that organization. I never had an ambition that that organization and its officers did not share. I got jealous according to this charge. Let me show you what I said as far back as 1887. I delivered an address before that organization in 1887. You will find it published on page 498 of the Brakemen's Journal for the month of November of that year. And here is part of what I said: "I have been interested in your work from the beginning; and while I have reviewed the work done by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid 'Association, while I have the fullest appreciation of their work, I say to them frankly that the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen has accomplished more in less time than all of

them combined." Is there any element of jealousy in that statement?

Now you will understand that if a man is jealous of another's prosperity, that feeling does not develop in an instant.. If a man is jealous to-day he is jealous forever, and in this sense jealousy means a certain narrow, contemptible batred for another, because he is prosperous. In this sense, jealousy means dishonesty. If I am jealous of a brakeman because he is doing well. what do you think of me? If I had been of that disposition I would never have helped the brakemen to organize, because I had sense enough to know then that properly organized they would become a power. And I have done everything from the inception of their organization to this day to augment their power. If I was ever jealous of that organization I must have been jealous from the beginning, and be jealous now. I want to show the utter falsity of that charge. I want to show that as late as last December, a year ago. just previous to the Northwestern conspiracy, what I said in the official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of which I am the editor. This same Brotherhood of Trainmen had met in convention at Los Angeles. I devoted nearly three pages of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine to giving a report of their proceedings, and I wrote this editorial: "The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's convention has been one of the most harmonious and successful ever held. This Magazine adds its hearty congratulations. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is on the high road to still greater achievements. It comprehends conditions and is equal to the most exacting demands. The grand officers of the order are the right men to put on guard, to see that no interest of the order suffers from inattention. The Magazine wishes the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen uninterrupted prosperity." Would such an utterance as that have been made if there had been any feeling of jealousy on account of the growth and prosperity of that organization?

In his annual speech at Columbus, O., in 1880.

Grand Master Wilkinson, pointing to me—and you will excuse me for introducing this, because I have got to show to you I was not animated by any spirit of jealousy, when I took a position against the grand officers: "On my left sits the founder of our brotherhood. Every one has learned to love him for his many manly qualities. (They seem to have deserted me.) He was our friend when we most needed a friend, and you and I in all our life will never be able to repay him for what he has done for us and for the benefit of our brotherhood. [Loud applause.]

Now, my frends, I am unalterably committed to the proposition that there is strength in unity. That if we would secure for the men who work upon the railroads of the continent the largest benefits that organization is capable of bestowing, we must be united. We must stand together, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, and in every hoar of conflict we must be as one man. [Applause, I do not believe that it is necessary for the railTER:

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road employes of this country, every now and then, to indulge in the extremely expensive experiment of a strike in order to demonstrate to the public that they have certain rights, or that they have an organization with which to maintain those rights. I believe, as I have always believed, that a strike is disastrous to the employe, disastrous to the corporation and disastrous to the public at large. A strike is in the nature of a calamity. On the one hand, it cuts off wages; on another it stops earnings; and on another it embarrasses and inconveniences the public. Nobody is helped by a strike. How are we going to avert a strike? By simply harmonizing all along the line. By eliminating all friction; by destroying this thing of caste that is creeping into labor organizations, and making an engineer feel that because he gets four dollars a day he is four times as big as a man who gets one dollar a day; the same feeling that makes a conductor expand to the proportions of a Jumbo in comparison with the brakeman he used to associate with. Destroy caste; destroy this thing of grading men by the pay they get.

I would classify men if I could in just one way. I would make men superior to each other, and I would decorate them with badges in proportion as they were better men; not according to their pay. [Applause.] If an engineer or a conductor will consider this proposition for a moment he will see how foolish it is to think that he is better than a car-greaser. If that is the correct standard, where does the engineer stand compared with Jay Gould? If an engineer who gets big pay is a big man compared to a poor fellow who only gets small pay, how big is he that gets four hundred times as much a day as he does?

If a labor organization has any mission in this world it is to help a man who is getting a dollar a a day to get a dollar and twenty-five cents. [Applause.] If they have any mission, it is to help the section man and the car man. The others can, to a great extent, take care of themselves. You don't have to have an organization to see that the general manager has a turkey on his table on Thanksgiving day. He looks out for that himself. And that is why he is general manager. The man who cannot provide himself with a turkey on Thanksgiving day will never be a general manager. If organized labor has any mission in this world, it is to help those who cannot help themselves. But what is organized labor in a great many cases trying to do? To cater to the power that oppresses them, and resist the power that is trying to relieve them. Let me illustrate: Take some yardmaster, and I have seen some of them and know some of them. A switchman comes along and says to the yardmaster: "Good morning, Mr. Brown." The yardmaster looks disdainfully. In about five minutes the division superintendent comes along, and he is all politeness. Mr. Brown is on his knees instantly. The division superintendent scarcely looks at the yardmaster, and the yardmaster is all smiles, glad to have the recognition of the division superintendent. The division superintendent goes along the line until he meets the general superintendent, and he pays him the same courtesies that the yardmaster paid him. He kicks the yardmaster, but he smiles at the general superintendent, and the general superintendent struts all along the line until the general manager comes along, and he shows him the same courtesies. [Laughter.]

Don't you know, it is an unfortunate thing in human nature, that we are everlastingly ready to crook the knee when we meet somebody that can wear better clothes than we can; and our social standing is measured by that standard absolutely. and by no other. I respect always the man who knows more than I do, I pay tribute to him, but I am not willing to pay tribute to a man simply because he has a larger bank account than I have. [Loud applause.] I am not willing to admit that because a man happens to have in his possession more money than I have, money that perhaps he never earned, that there is due from me a recognition that I would not be willing to bestow on any man I meet, as far as the social force of dollars and cents is concerned. If we can get rid of that idea of caste in labor organizations; if we are capable of appreciating men according to their necessities; according to their honesty, we can establish an organization that will not only be a protection to the employes, but will be a guaranty to the officials that as long as they mete out justice they will never have a strike. I believe that time is coming. I believe that gradually as we grow older in experience we will become capable of mastering these questions, and that after awhile we will so fully understand this matter of organization that we can meet together in the true spirit of brotherhood; that, whether we be carmen or telegraphers, or what not, we can all of us who earn our bread in hohest work stand together to the end of the ordeal. I have faith in the future. I have faith in the intelligence of workingmen, notwithstanding the fact that temporarily they are arrayed against each other. I believe that as a body they are trying to find the right road to travel, and I believe it is only a question of time until we will so fully understand each other that such a thing as a conspiracy will be an impossibility. [Great applause.]

Now, my friends, I am going to speak to you on behalf of a man who was locked out of a position for the sake of principle. If ever there was a man in this world who deserved the sympathy and support of workingmen, without reference to their occupations, that man is L. W. Rogers. [Loud applause.] The man, who, for the sake of principle, sacrificed a position; who for the sake of his convictions abandoned the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Brother L. W. Rogers is as true a man as ever stood in the ranks of labor. He is a man who will fight for the right. He is a man who will do right. He is a man you can trust. He is a man who has been tried and not found wanting. If I have a friend here to-night, I ask him to do what he can to assist Rogers in the building up of the Age of Labor. [Great applause.] It is well enough to say, "I will help;" but it is better to put your hands in your pockets and pull out a dollar and say: "Rogers, you stood by what you believed was right; you stood by me; you stood by my fellows; you defended a principle; I propose

to subscribe for your paper. I propose to show there are a few men in this country who appreciate your splendid courage in behalf of organized labor." [Applause.] L. W. Rogers showed by his course and by his policy that a position glittering with all the emoluments and glory that might attach to it could not for a moment deflect him from his purpose. He stood for principle; he stood for right; he stood for you; he stood for organized labor; and it is the duty of organized labor to stand by him. [Loud applause.]

And now, my friends, in the bonds of fellowship, without reference to the organization you belong to, but believing as you believe, that the time is coming when "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," when virtue will no longer be persecuted, when the right will no longer be cloven down, when hypocrisy and crime will no longer be rewarded, when the everlasting truth will prevail, when right will be king, we will meet and stand together once and for aye. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Repeated calls having been made by the audience for Sweeney, of the S, M. A. A., he was introduced by the chairman and addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—After the very able addresses that have been delivered by Mr. Rogers and Mr Debs it would be folly on my part to consume any portion of this already late evening to discuss the subject before the meeting.

Every right-thinking man is aware that if those labor organizations secede from union principles that the future of union employes trembles in the balance and federation itself is doomed. If there be an organization in this country, and I say it not in a boastful spirit, that may challenge comparison with another for zealous devotion to union principles, that is the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. [Applause,]

The union principle is a sacred keeping with us, and from the time of its inception up to the present hour it has maintained its dignity, its honor, and it stands to-day before the labor world as an organization with a standing and with a reputation that no one can cast the least reflection on. That alone is a credit to us. Now, then, as Bro. Debs stated, every laboring man, and especially the railway employes, ought to rise up in their might and repudiate the action of one union man taking the place of another. If that policy is to be adopted what will be the consequences? Before many years the work and the time that you have consumed in building up your labor organizations will be then simply a thing of the past. Bear in mind that the vital principles upon which all organizations rest is one that you all ought to cherish. It is one that you should maintain.

I have just returned from Muskegon, Mich., where a repetition, only on smaller scale, of the Northwestern occurrence took place. There was a switchman there that had a grievance, and, as prescribed by the switchmen's laws, the grievance committee took up the case; but before they reached the end the company, anticipating a strike, adopted the same course that the Northwestern officials did, and locked them out, and I regret to

say that conductors and brakemen came down there and filled their places. Now, then, the switchmen have never filled anybody's places but their own [applause], and that is the policy of the organization, and when they deviate from that policy they will have to look for another man to control its destinies. I want to repudiate here certain allegations that have been made against the grand master of the switchmen's organization in reference to coercing members to join our association. I want to say to you candidly that we have never pursued that policy, and that our attitude toward all legitimate organizations of mankind, of workmen, have been honorable, dignified and manly. The idea that we would coerce members to join our organization would mean destruction to us. Any labor organization that would pursue that policy would eventually destroy itself. The officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen come out and say that we have been hostile, that we were jealous of their prosperity, and that we wanted the earth, and all that sort of thing. This is a falsehood, and I challenge them to prove it. We have always held out the olive leaf to every organization, and our record will stand investigation in that respect.

Now, then, brothers, I will not consume the time here. The hour is getting late, and I know that you are all anxious to go home, but I may impress upon your minds, as Brother Debs has conveyed the impression, that your interest in the future lies with you and for you to maintain union principles, and that on that principle the switchmen's organization rests. I thank you, brothers. [Applause.]

Geo. W. Howard, ex-Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Canductors, was called for by the audience, and being intoduced by the chairman, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND BROTHERS—It was stated in the papers that I was to appear here to-night to say something with regard to the Order of Railway Conductors. I suppose that is a mistake, and I do not consider that the Order of Railway Conductors is at all mixed up in this, therefore I do not intend to draw them into it in any way, shape or form.

It is not necessary upon this occasion, I think, for me to tell you that my sympathies are with the organized labor of America, and it is not necessary for me to tell you, further, from the record that you have made in the past, that without this organization, without standing in close touch to each other, you will ultimately go down to ruin. I have contended from the standpoint of a railway official, and I have had some eighteen years' experience as a railway official, that I can handle men organized better than I can men who are disorganized [applause], and if ever I hold another official position, and I am out of a job now and looking for one, I shall advise my men to organize. I have tried to explain to my brother railway officials throughout the country that I thought it was absolutely necessary for men to organize, and I have explained why I have thought so. I have always gone upon the principle, that where you have to deal with the devil, and you want a show down, if you don't know to a dead moral certainty that you can crush

him out of existence, your only hope is to always go into partnership with him, and I will say to you that if any of you boys ever work for me in any capacity I will always go into partnership with you, but I will get you if it becomes necessary. [Laughter.] But I will have backing from your own organization to help unjoint you if you become refractory in any way. Now I will tell you what I mean by that. I mean honesty and a square deal; and I have always tried to be honest, and open and upright all my life.

Suppose, for instance, that I have charge of a road running into Chicago, and some of my men should be guilty of drunkenness. Ordinarily they would be screened by the balance of their brothers. It seems to be a trait common to humanity to screen eachother in the same calling, and I don't blame them for it. It is right. It is right on your part to do that. You hate to see a man cast adrift if there is a hope, the least ray of hope, of saving him. Suppose I go down into my yard and I find Jim Brown is down there and he is drunk on duty, in my estimation he is drunk. Suppose, without any preliminar warning, I fire Jim Brown bodily. In all probability I meet with a committee and I have a strike on my hands at once; or not only in the yard calling, but in any other avocation in the railway business, I am liable to meet a grievance committee anyhow if I don't have a strike. But suppose I do the other thing. I believe that if I had been a manager, or even a division superintendent or a vardmaster, or I mean anything but a yardmaster (and I have been all of them), that I could have found a way to have gotten rid of the objectionable element in my service if I wanted to, and I tell you how I would have done it. I would have gone into partnership. I come down to you and say: "Do you see Jim Brown there. He is drinking too much liquor lately. A member or your organization here, isn't he?" "Yes sir." "And you don't uphold drunkenness, I believe?" "Oh. no. no." "Then you wouldn't ask me to retain a drunken man in my employ, would you?" "No." "Suppose Jim Brown comes down here drunk again. Now I tell you it is your duty to save that man. I don't want to cast that man adrift, for he has a family to take care of. I want you to save him if you can. That is the true Christian spirit in the premises, and I appeal to you to save that man if you can." Then I say to you: "Suppose that you can't save him, and he comes down here drunk again. What shall I do with him? I am going to go into partnership with you. You are bound to admit under the conditions of your own organizations that I must fire that man." Do you see the point? Jim Brown gets drunk again and I fire him, and you say "amen," and you can't say anything else, and you don't send any grievance committee to see me either, but you tell Jim Brown, "You have done wrong. Howard was white and square with us and he gave you a fair warning and you have come here drunk, and now take your little kit and slide." [Applause.]

I tell you that the only solution of this whole problem is that the officers of these companies must understand this: They must understand that to handle them properly they must be in close touch

with their men. They must have the sympathies of their men, and when they have that it will be much more easy for them to handle their property and handle it successfully. They will not have any trouble with five or six refractory switchmen or brakemen or conductors or engineers or firemen Drunkenness and crime of any kind will not be tolerated on the part of any of these organizations. I have made it a close study, for notwithstanding my official life in the railway service, I have always been connected with an organization of some kind from the time I was old enough to join an organization, if at the time one existed that I was eligible to, and at present I belong to three of them.

A voice-" Good boy."

Of course you understand that on the 8th day of October last there was an amalgamation formed between the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, of which I had been Grand Chief for three years past, and the Order of Railway Conductors, to which I had once belonged, but its principles did not suit me, and I took a means, as I thought, to change the tactics of that institution, and we changed them. [Loud applause.] Unless the tactics were changed and it was put on a fair, square platform to join hands with the other protective associations of this country and work in harmony rather than in turmoil all the time, I was ready to step down and out, sacrifice the position I had in favor of anyone else, chose to leave that organization and take my chances in the world for a position. And it was accomplished all right at Cedar Rapids. The amalgamation was made in good faith, so far as I was concerned, and so far as most of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors was concerned, and it should have been made in good faith on the part of the representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors. Whether it was or not, time will tell. I am a member of the Order of Railway Conductors now, having connected myself with Division No. 265, at Chanute, Kas., since the consolidation was effected. Time will tell as to whether everything was done square or not. But so far as I am concerned, I pledge you that I was sincere in everything that I did, and I thought it was for the best interests of the railway service that we should do that, or I should never have done it.

In a great many other states of this union there had become quite a feeling of animosity between the representatives of the various branches of the service. In fact at times it had led to open ruptures, to quarrels, to fights. Remember that in all dealings with railway employes I did not feel antagonistic to the railway officials at all, for in my travels I saw them wherever I could, and wherever I could we talked over the situation, and I want to say to you that at least seventy-five per cent. of the officials I met, after we had talked the situation over, agreed with me that it was perfectly right that the men should organize and combine for their own best interests, so long as they would be guided by honor, truth and justice, and I assured them that that was all they had at stake. [Applause.]

Now, I thought that after Brother Debs had finished his remarks here to-night that it would be best for no one else to speak, so that there might be

nothing to detract your attention from the purposes of this meeting or from the purposes for which this meeting was called. I am ready to respond at any and all times when called upon, and when I can be of any service to anybody. So, thanking you for your attention, I will retire. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN—I would like to say one more word in dismissing you. This meeting is not to be considered or understood as being a meeting of the Switchmen's Association, but rather a generous response to the call of Brother Rogers and Brother Debs, to listen to what explanation they might have to make regarding the Northwestern conspiracy. It is a public open meeting, and is under the auspices of no particular railroad organization. I thank you for your attendance to-night.

#### INDORSED BY THE ENGINEERS.

"The Battery D meeting voiced my sentiments," said George M. Edwards, an engineer. "We do not now and never did belong to the Federation of Railway Employes, but it is because a clause in our constitution prohibits affiliation with other organizations. However, there is not a man among us but condemns the action of the trainmen in taking the places of the locked-out switchmen on the Northwestern system. We had a little taste of that ourselves, when members of the Knights of Labor took our places on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. The great southwestern strike of a few years ago was lost simply because union men took the places of those who struck. I consider federation among railroad organizations a necessity if anything is to be accomplished, and it ought to be of such a character that any organization guilty of an act of this kind could be severely disciplined. Until union men respect brother union men, and display a willingness to hold up their hands, nothing can be accomplished."—Chicago Daily News.

### THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Robinson Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

C. W. Russell and friends, Hinton, West Va.	<b>8</b> 6 4
G. Kennington, Greenleaf, Kans	ĭiō
A friend, Chicago	
North-regton Laday N. co. 7	20
Northwestern Lodge, No. 82, B. of L. F., Min-	
neapolis, Minn., 5 per cent, of proceeds of	
	15 0
W. H. Cunningham, Washington, Ind.	
Charles Cillon, West tweeters, 111d.	1 0
Charles Gilley, Washington, Ind.	1 0
Dr. C. F. Winton, Washington, Ind.	10
Cuaries Seirit, Washington Ind	
A. B. Boyd, Washington, Ind.	10
I H Felinger Washington, Inc.	10
J. H. Eslinger, Washington, Ind.	2 0
U. Schemmernorn, Washington Ind	īč
W F Englan Washington Ind.	1 0
W. E. Ensign, Washington, Ind.	1 (
	10
Previously acknowledged	104 6
	164 8

### AWARD OF MAGAZINE PRIZES.

Preliminary to the statement showing the awards of prizes to competitors for 1891, we re-produce the notice to Magazine Agents relating to the subject as follows:

The following prizes will be awarded by the Grand Lodge for the year 1891, viz.:

First Prize. To the Magazine Agent having the largest number of paid subscribers to his credit on the Grand Lodge books December 1st, 1891, Two Hundred (200.00) Dollars in Cash.

Second Prize. To the Magazine Agent having the second largest number of subscriptions to his credit, One Hundred (100.00) Dollars in Cash.

Third Prize. To the Magazine Agent having the third largest number of paid subscriptions to his credit, Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars in Cash.

It was believed by the grand lodge that the offering of these prizes would arouse a spirit of emulation among Magazine Agents in the highest degree praiseworthy, and results domonstrate that calculations were alike creditable to the agents and to the Magazine. The facts as shown by the returns, however creditable to the agents that went in to win, do not silence regrets that a large number of those to whom the interests of the Magazine are confided, did not enter the list of contestants for the prizes,

Referring to the advertisment, it should be noticed that the prizes go respectively to the agents "having the largest number of paid subscribers to their credit on the Grand Lodge books." With this fact in full view, the following tabulated statement will be easily understood:

Name of Agent.	Lodge No.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount Paid.	Prizes.
P. E. Stellwagen Chas. W. Maier	97 24	233½ 207	\$232 00 207 00	1st 2d
T. J. Roberts	143 140 354 8	2241/3 1971/4 1771/3	197 25 130 00	3d

The foregoing makes interesting reading. The figures are suggestive. They teach an important lesson and are worth studying.

Six Magazine Agents concluded to exert their abilities to secure subscriptions for the Magazine, and, if possible, secure the prizes offered. As a result of their efforts 1,204 subscriptions were secured, an average of 2002 cach

age of 2003 each.
On the 1st day of January, 1891, our brotherhood numbered 440 lodges. If we were to assume that each Magazine Agent, had he entered the list of competitors with a purpose to win could have secured the average number of subscribers as indicated, say 200—the subscriptions would have

aggregated 88,000.
Dismissing such reflections for the preent, let us note more particularly who were

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subscribers.

scribers.

the fields in which they labored.

The first prize—\$200—was awarded to Brother P. E. Stellwagen, Magazine Agent of Orange Grove Lodge, No. 97, at Los Angels Cell he having required 229 paid up

geles, Cal., he having received 232 paid up

The second prize—\$100—was awarded to Brother Chas. W. Maier, Magazine Agent of

Great Western Lodge, No. 24, at Parsons,

Kansas, he having secured 207 paid up sub-

The third prize—S50—was awarded to Brother S. W. Seelinger, Magazine Agent of

Mount Ouray Lodge, No. 140 Salida, Col-

orado, he having secured 1974 paid up sub-

Tabulated, the successful agents and their

Lodge No.

97 232

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The agents who succeeded in carrying off

the prizes, represent the western cities,

with a population aggregating say 80,000-

easily carried to 40,000-and this estimate

But we desire to say that our brothers

who did not secure prizes did good work and are deserving of honorable mention.

Tabulated the exhibit is as follows:

Number of Subscribers.

1971/4

6361/4 8636 25

Amount Received.

\$232 00 207 00

197 25

Number of Subscribers

177½ 224½ 164¼ 354

mount Paid.

\$130 00

56634 \$130 00

Amount of Prize.

\$200 00

50 00

\$350 00

good work appears as follows:

Name of Agent

P. E. Stellwagen Chas. W. Maier

8. W. Seelinger

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Agent Marz

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Jas. J. Welsh T. J. Roberts Chas, Fullington .

Referring again to the advertisement, it will be seen if Brother Roberts, of lodge 143, had paid the money to the grand lodge for the subscriptions he received—

Name of Agent.

\$224.50, he would have secured the second It is worthy of remark that Brother Maier, of No. 24, last year took the first prize, a splendid piano, having secured 328 paid up subscribers, and that Brother Seelinger of 143, last year took second prize, a

gold watch, having taken 1441 paid up sub-

The splendid work accomplished by the agents whose names appear in the foregoing, must satisfy any reasonable mind that the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine can be circulated far beyond the boundaries of the order if the membership so determine. Everything depends upon their will, and it is settled that where there is a will there is

It is not to be assumed that we boast of the Magazine or desire its wide circulation because its interests for eleven years have been committed to our hands. Far otherwise. It is the official organ of our great brotherhood, and were our ambition simply mercenary, we would advocate its largest possible circulation because the profits go to maintain the financial standing of the order, and therefore, regardless of who may have charge of the enterprise, we would urge, with every argument at our command, the increased subscription

But the Magazine has a higher mission than to make money for the order, however desirable that may be. It is expected to defend the order against all assailants-to keep its flag higher advanced—to watch its

interests and maintain its dignity.

Another year has been ushered in, and again the grand lodge offers two cash prizes for the largest list of paid up subscribers

for 1892.

and yet they secured 6374 subscriptions, and paid over \$636.25. Such figures bring There are a hundred cities within our into the sharpest prominence the fact that jurisdiction larger than Los Angeles, Saliwere an effort made all along the line the da or Parsons. We doubt not that our subscription list of the Magazine could be agents in these towns will again be on the alert, and we hope that Brothers Roberts, Welsh and Fullington will not be discouraged, but will pick their flints, try it again, and begin early. And to all the agents of the Magazine, brothers, why not take hold of this at once and in earnest? If you will do this, we are confident your success will be such as to afford you the most agreeable reflections upon an important duty faithfully performed, and for our part, we will say with such modesty as the case permits, that it shall be our endeavor to make the Magazine worthy of the patronage your energy and fidelity may secure.

> WE have received from the publishing house of Chas. Kerr & Co., Chicago, a copy of Lester C. Hubbard's great book on "The Coming Climax in the Destinies of America," which has attracted such wide-spread attention and is provoking so much comment in social and economic circles. The book contains 480 pages, divided into 20 chapters, and is absorbingly interesting from beginning to close. All who are inter-ested in the great struggle between producers and plutocrats should read it. Sent post-paid for 50 cents, by Chas. H. Kerr, 175 Dearborn st., Chicago.

#### THE AGE OF LABOR.

No. 1, Vol. I, dated January 1, 1892, came

promptly to hand.

We like it. In mechanical appearance there is nothing wanting. It is white, clean—bright as a new "dollar of the daddies" and in all regards is in the best style of the "art preservative."

The Age of Labor," we repeat, is eminently felicitious, opportune, suggestive—a shib-boleth name. It is inspiring. It would answer splendidly for a battle-flag—for a

war erv

The present is pre-eminently the age of labor, the age when labor stands up, speaks, demands, organizes, votes. And a paper bearing the title *The Age of Labor* meets the requirements in so far as a name is con-

cerned.

The Age of Labor has for its editor a courageous man, a man of pronounced convictions, a man who is not afraid. This age of labor demands that sort of men. And The Age of Labor has got that sort of a man. It is an instance of the right man in the right place.

In his "introduction" Mr. Rogers says:

I have the pleasure of introducing to you a champion of your inalienable rights in the form of a journal without politics, without a religion and without a fear. There have been many journals possessing one or two of these characteristics, but I know of none with nerve enough to claim all three of them.

As Mr. Rogers proceeds he vividly outlines his views. He says "what is needed in the labor world more than anything else is courage," and he points out that "there are very few reform and labor editors in the United States who do not clearly see that there is an outrageously unjust division of the earnings of labor and capital; that labor receives far too little, and capital takes too much; that the condition of the toilers does not by any means improve in proportion to the increase of national wealth, and that under present political and econimic conditions it is simply impossible for the laboring man to receive an honest share of the wealth he really creates." To overcome the obstacles which lie in the pathway of labor is the mission of The Age of Labor, and the editor says:

of The Age of Labor, and the editor says:

I have long thought of the necessity for a straight, square, genuine labor paper that should be broad enough to rise above all class restrictions, grand enough to pay true allegiance to labor in general, and brave enough to point out facts regardless of consequences. Strange as it may seem, even the reform press hesitates to tell the whole truth. The truth is often so startling and it seems like being so radical to tell it that the fear of ridicule or the loss of subscribers prevents its coming out. I have made up my mind that the Age of Labor shall be tied to none of these old-time notions and that I shall recite the facts as I see and know them, whether at the end of the year I have one subscriber or fifty thousand. To do this it is absolutely necessary to be independent on all social, religious and political questions—free and independent in everything. But being independent does not mean to be

careful to dodge all issues and straddle all questions. Whatever is of interest to the laboring people will be fearlessly discussed. No reverence for long-established customs nor of high official position will have a feather's weight. The idea that when we find something wrong in a man occupying a high official position, it should be kept quiet for the sake of "harmony," and that thereby the interests of those he represents will be best served, is an utterly false one and has done incalculable harm.

Such ringing words ought to arouse workingmen as did the prophet when he breathed upon the dry bones in the valley.

True, the present is not the age of miracles, but rather the age of logic and labor, but there are prophets, who, with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," are bringing workingmen together, an "exceeding great army," and they are getting ready for march and for battle.

The Age of Labor's aim is right; not too high nor too low. The wrongs at which it directs its missiles are not remote, but near, point-blank and it will hit them every time. That it may have the success its mission merits is the devout wish of the Locomolice

Firemen's Magazine.

### THE RAILWAY NEWS REPORTER.

We have on our table, Dan. B. Honin's holiday number of the Railway News Reporter, and we have sharpened our faber for the purpose of writing about it.

To begin, we like dash—snap—energy of the get up and go variety, that which dares and does, and Honin's holiday paper is full of it from cover to cover. Every page sparkles. In a word, the paper is immense.

We would like to do it justice but the

job is so big that it appals us.

We remember of no holiday publication that remotely approximates the excellence Why, but yesterday, of Honin's venture. as it were, Omaha or, more properly the site where Omaha proudly stands, one of the marvels of our progress and civiliza-tion, was a wilderness, and that wilderness stretched away to the Pacific to where the Oregon "rolled," etc. As for railroads, they were not dreamed of, and for that matter, roads of any description were not so much as outlined. Presto, all is changed and some conception of the change may be obtained by gleaning Honin's holiday paper. It is a sort of Columbian Exposition of faces—an art gallery of heads—heads connected with railroads which as if by a miracle, have transformed the wilderness and the desert into fields and farms, and added power and glory and wealth to the

nation.

Honin, with statesman like grasp, puts their triumphs into his holiday paper—not only a fine idea but a grand idea.

only a fine idea but a grand idea.

The pictures are highly interesting. In studying them, the fortunate possessor of

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Ir you want a live, enterprising labor paper, edited by a courageous, plucky man who dare tell the truth without fear or favor, send your name and \$2.00 to L. W. Rogers, editor Age of Labor, Chicago, Ills.

a holiday News Reporter, if he is a devotee of physiognomy, can spend a few hours every day for a year in deciphering the characteristics of railroad men, and if he gets occasionally a little bothered, he may find his way out by reading what Honin has to say of the worthies, and in that style of writing he is a success.

We felicitate friend Honin upon his splendid triumph, and with such philosophy as we can command, will wait and watch for the next issue.

### THE LABOR OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS OF AMERICA.



We are in receipt of a communication from the officials of the Laster's Protective Union of America, inclosing an electro of a label, which is herewith

above. Referring to the label the Laster, of December 15, says the label is "endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and adds:

After two months of hard work on the part of the representatives of all the shoe making organizations excepting D. A. 216, K. of L., a label has been agreed upon, of which the above is an exact copy. The rules of the label are such that any manufacturer employing union help will be entitled to its use, and from the applications already received from some of the largest manufacturers in the country, the demand for this label will be large.

It seems that the Lasters' Protective Union, the New England Cutters' Union and the Shoemaker's International Union have adopted this label, and the indica-tions are cheering that it will prove of immense service to union men engaged in the manufacture of shoes.

The Laster says the label "will be an absolute guarantee and evidence" that boots and shoes having the label "were made by union men and women under fair conditions and wages," and further, the Laster feels sure that "the members of labor organizations over the country will give us that kindly support in this venture that they have given other labels and its success is assured."

Here is an opportunity for workingmen to be of incalculable advantage to the shoemakers of America. Examine the shoes and see if they bear the label, if not, go where the label is used and purchase union made shoes. This course will soon set merchants to considering their "latter end," and prompt them to procure union made shoes. The "label" has our best

### A VICTORY FOR THE O. R. T.

The trouble between the telegraphers and the officials of the Southern Pacific railroad grew out of the fact that said railroad officials were defiantly opposed to the organization of telegraphers, and concluded, in so far as they were concerned to crush out the order. The San Francisco Post of December 31, puts the case tersely as follows:

The controversy which has thus been closed has

The controversy which has thus been closed has been of nearly a month's duration and began because of the action taken by the railroad company in attempting to force their telegraph operators to make affidavit that they were not members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The result of this was that a strike was ordered by Division Chief Comstock, and as a result a number of the men employed in the company's offices on the Tucson and Gila divisions in Arizona and the Salt Lake division in Utah, deserted their posts, and refused to return to work until such time as and refused to return to work until such time as the affidavit was withdrawn.

the affidavit was withdrawn.

The company efused to recognize the strikers, and made arrangements to replace them with men who were willing to sign the affidavit. They amnounced that they had nothing to fear.

In the mean time Grand Chief D. G. Ramsey, whose home is in Et. Louis, succeeded in arranging for a general federation of the six great orders of railroad employees trainmen, engineers, firemen, conductors much mists and telegraphers—and an organized movement was at once inaugurated to force the railroad company to yield to the demands of the strikers.

of the strikers.

Grand Chief Ramsey started at once for California, and on his arrival in this city he was accompanied by a delegation of thirty representatives from the different orders. A conference was held at Fourth and Townsend streets with Mr. Townsend who conducted the entire negotiations for the company, and at the first meeting preliminaries were discussed. Several points of difference arose, among which was one relating to the reinstatement of the men who had struck, and this after nearly a week was settled as shown in the agreement. Both sides to the controversy claim to be entirely satisfied with the outcome, and assert that the utsous good feeling prevails.

In the foregoing it will be noticed that

In the foregoing, it will be noticed that the victory secured by the telegraphers, was entirely due to the power of federation.

Here we have it that Grand Chief D. G. Ramsey, before leaving St. Louis to take charge of the strike, "succeeded in great orders of railroad employes—trainmen, engineers, firemen, conductors, machinists and telegraphers." That settled it, and as we chronicle the fact, the recent past looms up in our vision with exceptional prominence. It recalls the fact that for years we labored with zeal, and such ability as we could command to establish federation. With others equally earnest and industrious, victory flashed along the lines of the brotherhood. The established federation was a pronounced success, the future was bright with promise—then the grand offi-cers of one of the federated orders entered into a conspiracy with the enemies of organized labor—and treason, the child of hell, was born and nursed, and finally succeeded in wrecking the federated structure. But the principle stands and the "six or-



ders" referred to, federating on the Southern Pacific, won a victory for the O. R. T .a victory that is set forth in the following

agreement:

agreement:
SAN FIRANISCO, CAL., December 31, 1891.—For the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the pending controversy between the telegraph operators and the Southern Pacific Company, after several conferences of their respective representives, it is hereby agreed by and between Mr. D. G. Ramsey, Acting Grand Chief of the O. R. T., representing the telegraphers, and Mr. A. N. Towne, Second Vice President and General Manager, representing the Southern Pacific Company, as follows:

Ramsey, Acting Grain Chief of the O. R. 1. Topiesenting the telegraphers, and Mr. A. N. Towne, Second Vice President and General Manager, representing the Southern Pacific Company, as follows:

Mr. Ramsey agrees for the O. R. T.

First. That in so far as the Southern Pacific Company is concerned, the student regulation contained in the ritual of the O. R. T. heretofore enforced, requiring members of the O. R. T. to first have the sanction of the Grand Chief Telegrapher, attested to by the Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Division, before accepting students in their offices, shall be inoperative and shall have no force or effect; but in lieu thereof, whenever officials of the railroad company place students in the offices of the Southern Pacific Company, the members of the order will be permitted to notify the Grand Chief Telegrapher, giving the date a student may be placed in his office, the student's name, and the name and title of the official of the company who placed him there.

Second. Mr. Ramsay will use his best endeavors to keep in this district of the O. R. T. officials of said order who are not obnoxious to the railroad officers and who will use their best efforts to work in harmony with said railroad officials.

In consideration of which Mr. Towne agrees:

1. To the re-employment of the striking telegraphers as nearly as practicable in their former positions, as per list agreed upon and submitted herewith, some to resume work at once and the remainder within the next fifteen or twenty days from the date hereof, excepting at points where the telegraph offices may not be re-opened.

2. The objectionable affidavit is hereby annulled and recalled.

3. The Southern Pacific Company (Pacific Systm) will beneeforth have no objection whatever to its operators becoming members of the O. R. T. it they so elect, and those seeking employment

to its operators becoming members of the O. R. T. if they so elect, and those seeking employment who are members of said order shall not be discriminated against on this account.

iminated against on this account.

D. G. Ramsey,

Acting Grand Chief O. R. T.

A. N. Towne,

Second Vice-President and General Manager S. P. C.

It was a victory, not only for the O. R. T. but for every other organization of railroad employes, and most heartily does the Magazine congratulate the O. R. T. upon the success that has attended their resistance to oppression and the triumphant outcome of their battle.

#### AN ENGINEER'S OPINION.

A veteran locomotive engineer on the Illinois Central said last night; "The engineers are not directly in the fight, but I would not be surprised to see early in the spring the greatest strikes, lock-outs, and troubles in the history of our country. It will be all because of the queer action and organization of the trainmen's union. see that is a labor union, but it is out of all lines with ordinary labor union work, for it works with the railway corporations. There are no signs of any trouble on the surface, but a little thing may precipitate trouble between these two bodies."—Chicago Daily Tribune.

#### LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

No. 1, Volume V. of Locomotive Engineering, dated New York, January, 1892, arrived on time.

We take the privilege and accept all the responsibility of saying that the number before us is chuck full of good reading, a sort of a "feast of fat things," to be had for twenty cents a month, or \$2.00 a year.

The editors and proprietors, Messrs. Angus Sinclair and John A. Hill, have all the experience and brain equipment required, of which every page bears abundant testimony, and the publication from first to last, type, paper and make-up, shows that capital and labor are working in harmony, that brains and brawn are walking arm in arm and producing a paper that should be in the hands of every engineman on the continent.

The question we put to locomotive firemen is this: Do you want to grow in knowledge and in the power which knowledge confers? Do you want to develop into a first-class engineman? If so, write, giving your address, enclose \$2.00 and address your letter to Locomotive Engineering, 912

Temple Court, New York.

#### THEY WERE ABSENT.

The men challenged by the editor of the Age of Labor to face him before an impartial audience and debate the right or wrong of the policy they have fastened upon their organization, failed to put in an appearance. Probably three men were never so much wanted. Not only the speakers wanted them but the audience wanted them, and every honest laboring man in the country wanted them there to give reasons why this new policy of theirs is not wrong and infamous. Even railway officials came out to hear the debate, and they must have felt bad when their friends and allies failed to respond. The general public was interested, and every morning and evening paper in Chicago had a reporter present. Even the representatives of the capitalistic press could not disguise their disgust at the cowardice of the men who failed to respond when their challenger called their names and invited them forward, and they wrote taunting paragraphs saying they "evidently preferred the atmos," phere of Galesburg to that of Battery D."

Had they appeared they would have received the most courteous treatment and all the privileges of the challenger would have been theirs. They would not have been treated as their victim was at Galesburg.

Why did they not respond? Can they give a single excuse? Have they concluded there is no defense that can be made? Or did they find their courage too feeble to face an audience which was fair and unbiased?

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There is one thing the editor of this paper wants to know. It is this: Will the men he challenged to come to the Battery D meeting meet him in debate on this question? Will they do it? If so they may name the place and the time and the conditions. They may make it Galesburg if they choose. They may have their own time and rally every supporter they can find. Surrounded by their friends in their own stronghold, have they the faith in their course to then defend it? If not, where and when will they do it? Let them name any time in the year and any place on earth, and when they call the writer's name the reporter will not have to write in the proceedings "uninterrupted silence." -L. W. Rogers, in Age of Labor.

### " UTAH."

We take special pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to Cy Warman, for a copy of "Utah—a peep into the mountain walled treasury of the Gods," by P. Donan,

wather treasury of the Gods, by r. Donan, with "rhymes by Cy Warman."

The "write up" by P. Donan, is in the best style of that gifted word painter, and four there are made and the style of the style of the gifted word painter. few there are whose genius is equal to the task of doing justice to the mountain scenery of Utah and the regions contiguous

to that land of the Latter Day saints. We have given "Utah" more attention than we usually bestow upon such productions, because we knew that when P. Donan and Cy Warman start in and start out to treat the sublime sublimely, they are going to do it before they throw aside their fabers, and in this instance, we were not disappointed.

On every page are touches of Donan's master hand. To reproduce them would require more space than is at our command, and the following must suffice:

mand, and the following must suffice:

"The more one sees of our majestic half-world—
our Continental American Republic—the less padience he must have with those absurd creatures
who, every year, flock by tens of thousands to other
lands, while they have seen nothing, and know
nothing of their whi. Earth has no other land like
ours, Among all the nationalities and realms of
the globe, "Collished and unrivalable, unapproached
and unapproached. The grandest empires of the
old world, of earliest or of modern times, sink to
petty provinces beside its vast dimensions. The
whole possesions of Rome when her golone engles
spread their wings victorious from the burning
sands of Aira to the mist-clad hills of ladedonia,
fall short of the immensity of our remarkable domain, Russa, vastest of modern soverighties,
could be lost in our half-hemisphere beyond the
her, France, land of Napoleou at the tread of
all Europe trembled as if taken whose legione terridrum beat sounds around the globe, would hardly
make all styce or the face of Texas or California." With such a beginning, the gems become

With such a beginning, the gems become

more abundant and sparkling as the reader proceeds. On almost every page beautiful pictures of scenery are found, and to make the book still more attractive Cy Warman grasps a mountain, a canon, a lake or tor-rent, and holds them up for admiration, just as waves on cloudless nights, leap up and catch the stars and hold them in their trembling embrace. As for instance, this:

### I WOULD KNOW MY NATIVE LAND.

There are those who praise the poet who can soar

Increase those who praise the poet who can soar in starry spheres.
And can mould his mystic phrases from the wrecks of other years.
I would have my inspiration fresh from nature's open hand—

I would sing a simple sonnet that a child can understand.

There are those who seek in other climes the joys they might have known
'Mid the mountains and the meadows of the land

'Mid the mountains and the meadows of the land they call their own. I would seek the shady canyons where at night the gentle dew Comes to kiss the rose and heliotrope when stars

I would walk the verdant valley where the salt waves wash the feet Of the Wasatch. Gazing upward where the sky and

Filled with awe and admiration I would kneel upon

the strand.

And thank heaven for this picture even I can un-

I would stand amid these mountains with their hucless caps of snow,
Looking down the distant valley stretching far

away below;
And with reverential rapture thank my Maker for

this grand,
Peerless, priceless panorama that a child can understand.

We do our readers a favor when we advise them to buy "Utah."

# BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

We have on hand a few volumes of the Magazine for 1888 and 1889, and a good supply for the year 1891.

These volumes are artistically bound in a way to withstand wear, and we need not say are intrinsically valuable, containing as they do, a wide range of topics upon subjects well calculated to interest the general reader, as well as those who are the students of labor problems.

In this connection we suggest that these bound volumes of the Magazine would be a valuable present on birthday occasions, or as tokens of remembrance, to be presented at any time, and as the price has been reduced to \$1.25 we shall hope to receive sufficient orders to reduce the supply, since no fireman's library would be complete without one.

By addressing Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, orders will be promptly filled. Cash must accompany each

# CORRESPONDENCE.

RAILROAD MEN AND THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

MR. EDITOR: I have read with interest and some anusement, the ravings of Mr. W. M. Mitchell, of Topeka, Kansas, on the subject of "Capt. John Davis" and the "Alliance Men," in the last Kansas Legislature.

"He didn't put no weaknen in, He gin it to us hot, As 'f we and he were two bulls In one five acre lot."

And yet, with all his fervor, he falls far short of the reports of his speeches in Kansas. He there calls Alliance men, anarchists, who will "burn our houses, ravish our women," etc., or words to that effect. He has made himself the laughing stock of sensible people, and the reports of his speeches are published by the reform press without reply and with the expressed wish that he could be heard by every man in the state. If Mr. Mitchell is the best champion the railroad corporations can employ, their cause is more desperate than I had suspected.

To understand the matter properly, it must be noted that our Kansas state senators hold office four years, members of the house, two. The last legislature consisted of a Republican senate, holding its second session, and an Alliance house, newly elected by the People's party. According to Mr. Mitchell, what the house did, or old not do, should be charged to the account of Capt. John Davis. As to the action or non-action of the senate, Mr. Mitchell has no criticisms. With this explanation, men of other states will better appreciate this

discussion.

Mr. Mitchell says that I framed and introduced House Bill No 581, etc. I reply that I did not frame it as a complete bill, nor did I see a copy of it until several months after the legislature adjourned. I was not in the state of Kansas when the bill was introduced, nor afterwards during the session of the legislature. When I saw a copy of the bill in the autumn of 1891, I perceived that some of my suggestions had been embodied in the bill and others had not. My suggestions for a bill were for the protection of railroad men, and not for their oppression. I never have said, in my life, that railroad employes "get too much money;" but always, and on every occasion, precisely the opposite. I never said one word about employing "six millions of tramps," or as to employing tramps at all in competition with railroad men. I never advised "double crewing every train," but only the trains that are on such long runs as are beyond the powers of humanity to endure the

strain without damage. I never advised cutting anybody's wages in two—giving half to the other crew—not one word of it. But in all cases of double crews there should be double payment, while each man would have more time to rest without reduction of his regular pay.

The statements of Mr. Mitchell, here alluded to, are all false, and yet he says he can prove them by Hon. Frank Betton, Labor Commissioner of the state of Kansas, and his two clerks. When we consider the fragrance of that office, in connection with the Coffeyville dynamite scandal, and that it contains the only confessed anarchist in the state, who lost his membership in the order of the Knights of Labor because of his anarchist sentiments and general cussedness, and that he was given his place in the Labor Bureau because, as Gov. Humphrey stated on oath, "we had to;" I say, when all these things are considered, Mitchell may be right when he says he can prove his statements by the witnesses mentioned. One of them, Mr. C. A. Henrie, when being investigated by a legislative committee on a charge of criminal complicity in a murderous explosion of dynamite at Coffeyville, stated on oath. "I can swear to any thing." Mr. Henrie is the chief clerk under Commissioner Betton. I congratulete Mr. Mitchell on his choice of witnesses, and admit that he may be able to prove by them anything he pleases.

On the other hand, I think I can prove his statements false by the chairmen, secretaries and members of the committees before whom we met. This, of course, would make a collision of veracity. But the matter can be settled by higher evidence than this, i. e., by the facts and general circumstances of the case.

For eighteen years I have been very active and aggressive in favor of the rights of labor and against its oppressors. Mr. Mitchell bears me out in the statement that I was especially and conspicuously on the campaign of 1890. The legislature elected in that campaign, met the following winter. As a congressman elected in that campaign, I still continued my meetings and speeches in central Kansas, with occasional visits to Topeka, during the session of the legislature, until after the middle of February, when I went East, to Washington and Philadelphia, where I remained until long after the adjournment of the legislature.

Now, if, during my short visits to the state capital, I had changed front and levied war on the laboring men, as Mr. Mitchell says I did, why did not some one, then and there, find out my treason and report it to the Republican senate or daily papers of the city, state and nation? The opposition press was hungering and thirsting for just

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such a sweet morsel as that, but no one gave it to them, though myabsence, after February 20th, afforded an uncommon opportunity. It seems that no one had then heard of Davis' alleged treason and the sorely felt want of the opposition was unsupplied The fact is, it required the active minds of Mitchell, Crouse and the railroad attorneys several months to invent and set affoat the lies they are now telling. A joke in season meets with cheers of welcome; when it is a tardy afterthought, the cheers have changed to jeers.

To show how hungry the opposition leaders were for something against Davis, a single case may be cited: Senator Harkness introduced a resolution in the senate condemning Congressman Davis for teaching that "the people of the United States own the railroads of the country," claiming that some men in his county, acting on Davis' theory, had got into trouble by attempting to "appropriate some railroad ties." The Republican senators, however, knew that Davis' theory was right; the resolution died without a vote and the laugh was on Harkness. A number of papers grabbed at this chaff but spit it out. What a moment that would have been for Mitchell. Crouse, or some enterprising reporter to have revealed Davis' treason. Where were these gentlemen? Where were Tray, Where were Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, who are barking so vigorously now, that they did not open out in full chorus when the track was fresh and the riders were in the saddle, eager for the fray? The only answer is this: The lies of Mitchell, Crouse, and company were the inventions of a later date.

Then, what became of that "infamous bill" 581? Did it pass the Alliance house? If not, then surely Capt. John Davis did not recommend it and his Alliance friends did not approve it. But had it passed, Davis could hardly have been responsible for it, as he was out of the state all the time after it was introduced until after the legislature had adjourned. Here then, we have a man of straw, invented by Mitchell and his friends, which he fights with much vigor and, I think, with perfect safety.

We now come to another point which is important. Did the Alliance house pass any bill whatever, embodying or manifesting in any way, the hostility toward railroad employes, which Mitchell says Capt. John Davis so vigorously manifested? The Alliance house did not pass any such bill. Then, evidently, Capt. Davis did not recommend any such, or his Alliance friends paid no attention to his recommendations. There is no other alternative. And the sensible view of the matter is that Capt. Davis never issued the order, as there is and has been no feud between the Captain and his Alliance friends. So, with every view we

can take of the matter, the lies of Mitchell and company are seen to be blundering, second-thought inventions, months after the legislature had adjourned.

The question now arises, what did the Alliance house do for the railroad employes and other workers, if anything? Being more than a thousand miles away when most of the bills for which I am held responsible, were passed, I will be guided by a carefully prepared and printed digest which lies on my table.

February 3, 1890. The Alliance house passed a bill prohibiting the railroad companies from employing private armed detectives during disputes between railroad companies and their men. The bill was messaged to the Republican senate the next day where it was never called up.

Also, on the same day was passed a bill to regulate the weights of coal at the mines, for the protection of the rights of miners. This bill also found its sleep of death in the senate.

February 19. The Alliance house passed unanimously, a bill establishing the Australian system of voting. The Republican senate received it on the 23d, three weeks before the close of the session, but failed to pass it.

March 5. The house passed a bill regulating the discharge of corporation employes and to prevent the blacklisting of railroad employes. The vote stood 70 to 4. The bill was sent to the Republican senate the same day, ten days before the close of the session, where it died without a mourner. It was never called up.

A bill was also passed by the house making eight hours a day's work for all men employed by the state, counties, cities and townships; one to prevent railroad companies from issuing passes; and another to provide for the weekly payment of wages in lawful money of the United States.

These bills, passed by the Alliance house and defeated in the Republican senate, are given as specimens of the legislation for which Mr. Mitchell holds Capt. Davis and They the Alliance house responsible. were all sent to the senate in time for action by that body before the close of the session. Mr. Mitchell disputes this. There is no law preventing the senate from originating bills of this character in favor of working men. And still further, it should be noted that the state of Kansas has had a Republican senate and a Republican house for about thirty years of her history. During all that time the above and similar measures have not been enacted into law to any alarming extent. The same may be said of certain other measures which Mr. Mitchell says the house did not pass. Were his desired measures first passed by the senate or by any Republican house or senate? If

not, why not? If the Republicans are the special friends of railroad men why have Mr. Mitchell's pet measures been neglected

so long?

The fact is, the Alliance house of the last legislature showed more friendship and did more work in favor of the industrial classes in general, and of wage workers in particular, than had been done by Republican legislatures and governors for thirty years, while that party was in power in every branch of the government. If this is not true, then why is the needed legislation still required to be done?

In the light of these facts and records, Mr. Mitchell unsparingly condemns the Alliance men. In that he reveals the full grown corporation attorney. The lion's skin does not conceal the long eared beast beneath it. The bray of the creature

"gives dat schnap avay already."
I now come to the pass subject. Mr.
Mitchell says that Captain John Davis does not love anything connected with railroads except his annual passes.

Well, I have a liftle history in that line, and, as it is short and is all I have, I give

it in full, as follows:

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO., LAW DEPARTMENT.
GEORGE R. PECK, GENERAL SOLICITOR.
TOPEKA, KANSAS, Dec. 9, 1891.

Hon. John Davis, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in enclosing herewith time pass for 1892, over the A., T. & S. F. lines in Kansas.

Yours truly, C. P. Press. G. R. PECK.

To the above, the following reply was sent:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1891.

Hon. George R. Peck, General Solicitor A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas:

R., Topeka, Kansas:
Sir. I find on my table your kind letter of the 9th inst., enclosing time pass for 1892, over the A., T. & S. F. lines in Kansas. While thanking you for the courtesy, I beg to say that, as a public officer, in the service of the United States, I cannot legally or consistently accept a time pass from a railroad corporation. I therefore enclose the pass and return it to you.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN DAVIS, M. C.

This is all the railroad pass experience I have had since my election to congress. Mr. Mitchell is welcome to use it as he thinks

proper.

As I understand the case, Mr. George R. Peck is merely a subordinate officer of the great London directory which fixes the freights and fares on our American railroads, and which controls the entire railroad management of the United States. Of course he has no influence at headquarters. Like other subordinates, he is expected to obey orders without question. Appreciating his helpless condition I answered his letter kindly. Yet, in this connection, would it not be well to suggest that he send a note of expostulation up to his great millonaire

masters, asking them to "let up a little" in their acts of unlawful liberality to congressmen, so that they may be able to pay their railroad workers a little better rates and allow a little lower rate of transportation to the constituents of congressmen. Then, in case his voice is not heard at headquarters, the helpless solicitor might preserve his self-respect by resigning his position, and thus be "all in the same boat" with the rest of us.

In conclusion I beg to state that all laboring men and women " are in the same "An injury to one is the concern boat.' of all."

" Laboring man and laboring woman Have one joy and one shame; Everything that's done inhuman Injures all of us the same."

The more men there are employed on all the railroads and in all the non-agricultural industries, and the better such labor is paid, the larger and better markets the farmers have for their products. And, on the other hand, the better the farmers succeed and the richer they become, the better patrons and buyers they are for the products of the other industries. As to the merchants and professional men, they thrive in proportion to the prosperity of the great industrial classes. There is, then, a unity and solidarity of interest among the masses of normal society. Apart and opposed to these stand the speculators who grow dangerously rich by robbing the workers. Their methods are numerous and devious. They manipulate the currency, putting up and putting down prices at will. They cap ture railroads built by the people and load them with forged stocks and bonds which they sell for billions of cash. On these forgeries the people pay hundreds of millions as interest and dividends. Not less than five billions of forged securities now rest on the railroads of the United States. In order to collect interest and dividends on that ocean of water, railroad workingmen must toil long hours for small pay, and all workers on farms and in all the industries must pay higher rates of travel and traffic and higher prices for all commodities which have been carried by rail to the places of consumption.

The policy of the holders of railroad water is to separate the men who ought to act together. They desire to inaugurate an "irrepressible conflict" between their employes and the farmers. For this purpose they pat on the back such men as Mitchell, saying. "good dog, Bose." Sick 'em. These lackeys sometimes pose as engineers, but do the work of corporation attorneys They would have us believe that railroad workers cannot have good wages unless farmers are made to pay extortionate rates, and that farmers cannot have lower rates except by the oppression of railroad employes. This is the plan of the corporations. Then, while the workers are fighting each other the drones get away with

the honey.

There is a better way than this. Let the workers on the railroads and on the farms unite their wisdom, their voices and their votes. Let them attack that ocean of water. Let them cease to provide for it through low wages and high rates of transportation, and there will be some hundreds of millions per annum saved to divide among themselves, and their wives and little ones. Of course the millionaires will object and the outcries of their lick-spittles and attorneys will resound on all sides. However, noise don't break bones. "We are all in noise don't break bones. "We are all in the same boat." We must all pull together if we desire to reach the shore of safety and prosperity. We must adopt the language of the great Dr. Franklin, who said, when he saw the mighty work of independence which the fathers had begun: Gentlemen, we must all hang together or we will hang separately," We must all think, and work, and watch, and vote together, or we will continue to be robbed separately.

Washington, D. C.

#### LAND OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

John Davis, M. C.

Mr. Editor:—Mexico, the land of the Montezumas, with its lovely scenery made up of mountain, volcano, plain, valley and desert, a strange people with strange ways, customs, dress, an intensity of religion, splendid cities with rich cathedrals, magnificent drives, ancient aqueducts, etc., not to speak of the capital with its palaces, art galleries, museums, the floating gardens, chabultapec, the mint and the immense government pawn shop or "Monte Piedad," make it worthy of a visit. Here you can see the "peon" with a pair of oxen pulling a wooden plow with one handle, through he soil, and maybe on the other side there are others cutting the ripe grain with the ldd hand sickle and using horses to tramp tout. Mexico, to the new comer, presents mixture of the old and new interlarded rith friholes, tortillas and chili.

The first lesson that all learn is that the wely, dark-eyed senorita, with a poetry of totion and passionate smile, is no relation the degenerate daughters of Eve you find are. The one is the product of the novelth, the other a cold fact. Do not miscontue my words. I refer to the class living adobe houses, with poor clothes, a calico gas with a cotton wrap called the rebosa, the women, and garments of white taking for the men, with perhaps sandals the feet, and a diet of corn and chility my manage to live on from eighteen to prty-seven cents a day. This is the con-

dition of eight millions of the people. The other two millions prey on the ignorance of the former class and roll in luxury the

best they know how.

Mexico has four good sized railroads, with others of lesser importance, employing some white firemen, but mostly Mexicans. The Central Mexicano and the Interoceanic also have some copper-colored engineers, but they have the reputation of not knowing much. Engineers receive very good pay, and all admire the climate. Here, on the National, we have 16x20 consolidation engines, wood burners, three foot gauge, from 50 to 200 foot grade, and the most crooked road in the world. I refer to the southern end; on the northern division things are better. Mexico, San Louis Potosi, Monterey and other cities have a small American commercial population, elsewhere the railroad fraternity make up the only English speaking element. Mexico has national, state and city tariffs, import and export, with a stamp requirement on everything, and, as a consequence, a restricted business. Corn, wheat, coffee, sugar and silver producing are the principal industries. There are few manufactories of any sort. Mexico is rich in history, with a charming language easily learned and sort a learned, and some day may be a desirable country for English speaking people to come to. But now, with thoughts of home, Christmas, etc., I feel that one is as well or better in the states, even if you do have to thaw out an occasional branch pipe or push the rotary through ten foot drifts. With the rotary through ten foot drifts. kindest wishes ever,

Yours fraternally, Eugene McAuliffe, Fargo Lodge, No. 85.

#### EUREKA.

Mr. Editor: - Yes, we have found it; found how the railroads of the country may save the \$60,000,000, or more, loss sustained last year by the killing and crippling of 22,-000 men, as stated in the president's message. But the question arises, will the railroads be so equipped as to protect the lives of employes at a cost of over half of the sum I have named? For that sum I will put on a coupler that fills the "thirty requirements" demanded for the coming coupler; automatic gravity with its own, and all others, that couple with link and pin. I offered 550 Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Galesburg, \$10 to show that it fails on any of the "thirty requirements." Men can neither couple nor uncouple to its own or other couplers while they are between cars, they cannot do anything between cars. It shows the world's mistake in buffing couplers. The coupling can be made at either side or top of cars, out of all danger, or by the engineer in his cab, instantly. Its automatic coupling to O. S. link and pin

couplers is astonishingly simple, perfect and sure. It can neither kill nor cripple men; this, all hands admit. Simple, cheap and durable, nothing to break it but pulling; it is much stronger and harder to pull out than the others. It only requires a 2x4 inch hole through each draft timber and is easily put in or repaired by a common laborer. If a foreign nation should kill ten Americans in one day, 600,000 soldiers might be engaged in war to redress the outrage in a month, but 60 men are killed and crippled daily the year round by railroads and nothing is done to arrest the continuous horror. No one cries out but Mr. Coffin and the widows and orphans. If Messrs. Coffin or Cullom succeed in passing a bill through congress to reduce the slaughter of railroad employes, railroad men will build monuments to perpetuate their memory, as they should do. Do any railroad corporations know or care enough about saving the lives of 22,000 poor men, to inquire of any of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who were at Galesburg, October, 1891, whether I am lying or telling the truth? Or, will they permit me to show them a full-sized, perfect, working model, if I pay full fare over their roads, and beg them to look at it for five minutus. It is doubtful, but the world shall know that the railroads can, if they choose, prevent the careless murder of men, for one half of the loss annually sustained by adhering to the couplers in use, and this saving will continue for all Will they accept my offer?

COVINGTON, IND.

A. R. Heath.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., December 24, 1891.

Thomas McGuire, Esq., Secretary Falls City, No. 103, B. of L. F., Louisville, Ky.:

B. of L. F., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR:—On behalf of my mother, brother and myself, I wish to return our thanks to the members of your lodge for the many acts of kind consideration during the illness and death of my brother, James J. Murphy. His death coming so shortly after another in our house made it doubly hard for us to bear, and had it not been for the sunshine of your presence in the midst of our grief, ours indeed would have been a much more sorrowful home. Your every act during his sickness, and until you placed him in his silent home, has stamped itself in gratitude upon our hearts from which death alone placed him in his slient home, has stamped itself in gratitude upon our hearts from which death alone can efface it. To your other acts of kindness, I will beg you to add one more, and that is, that when you are in silent communication with Him, who knows and rules all things, that you'll remember our dear one in your prayers. Once again thanking you for your kindness, I am, dear sir,

Sincerely yours,

W. J. Murphy.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., December 21, 1891. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Bromermon of Encomment Fleetings.

GENTLEMEN: —I desire to convey to you my thanks for the prompt payment of my husband's policy (B. B. Strauge, Adair Lodge, No. 100); also for your kind and considerate attention at the time of his death.

Very respectfully,
MES. FANNY S. STRANGE.

PARSONS, KAS., Dec. 25, 1891.

To the Officers and Members of the B. of L. F.: DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—I wish to return my sincere thanks for the kindness shown me during my misfortune, and also for my disability claim of \$1,500, which I received on the 25th of December. 1891. I thank the grand officers for their prompiness in the investigation of my claim. I also thank all the brothers of Great Western Lodge, No. 24, for their assistance to me since I sustained my injuries. I also return thanks to Golden Eagle Lodge, No. 28, and especially to Bros. Robert McClain and Akinzey for the kindness shown me at the M., & & T. Ry. Hospital at Sedalla, Mo. Wishing prospecting and success to our members, I will always do all in my power to promote the interests and welfare of our noble brotherhood. I will remain with you always as a brother.

Yours fraternally,
ROBERT H. CLOUGHLEY. DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS :- I wish to return my

SOUTH ELGIN, ILL., January 2, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of a draft for \$1,500 from Union Lodge, No. 138, the full amount of insurance on the policy I had in your order. I take this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt gratitude to the brotherhood for the kindness shown me during my misfortune; also for the prompt payment of my claim. I cannot find words to express my thanks. May God's blessing rest on every member is my wish. I sincerely wish that prosperity and success may always attend the brotherhood. Hoping that I may always remain a worthy member and again wishing God bless you all, I remain Yours fraternally.

John F. Murphy. GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS -I desire to acknowl-

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 26, 1891. To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Loco-motive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS :- I desire to extend my DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—I desire to extend my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of \$1.500, due on my policy on account of the loss of a foot, which was paid to me to-day by Bro. T. D. Callahan, Receiver of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 130. May God bless and protect the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is the earnest prayer of your brother.

JNO. M. BUNCE.

Toronto, December 24, 1891.

Jas. Everitt, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 21st inst., with draft enclosed, has been received, and I thank you most heartily, for giving the matter your prompt attention; and on behalf of my father allow me to that you and all the members of Chamberlin Lodge for their kindness to my deceased brother. Wishing you the compliments of the season, I remain Yours sincerely, GEO. E. ANDERSON.

CHESTERFIELD, VA., January 8, 1892.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a draft for \$1,500, the insurance due me on the death of my son, W. H. Kitchen. With heartfelt gratitude I return my sincere thanks to the members of Nottoway Lodge, No. 435 for their kindness. My son is not dead, but gone before, and I hope I may meet him in a better world.

Yours sincerely.

MRS. MARIAH F. KITCHEN. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

ADDRESS WANTED.

THOS. RATCLIFF.—When last heard from he was in Kausas. His aged father and mother are extremely anxious to hear from him, and we would deem it a special favor to have anyone who know of his whereabouts to communicate promptly with Mr. Wm. M. McKenna, 938 E. Jefferson street, Louisville. Kv.

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# GRAND LODGE.



#### ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR FEBRUARY.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE B. OF L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., February 1, 1892. ASSESSMENT No. 26, \$2.00.

To Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz:

CLAIM No. 567. George Weir, of North Pole Lodge, No. 132, was killed by Collision, September 18, 1891. CLAIM No. 568. John C. Reilly, of H. G. Brooks Lodge, No. 169, was killed by Collision, September 21, 1891.

CLAIN NO. 569. David Roberts, of Deer Park Lodge, No. 1, was killed by being Struck by Bridge, September 28, 1891.

CLAIN NO. 570. Thomas Rogers, of Northwestern Lodge, No. 82, was killed by Collision, October 11,

CLAIM No. 571. Philip H. Remer, of Star of the West Lodge, No. 340, was killed by Railway Acci-dent, October 19, 1891. CLAIM No. 572. Jonathan Reed, of Overland Lodge, No. 122, was killed in a Collision, October

26, 1891,

25, 1891.

CLAIM No. 573. Henry W. Welch, of Salt Lake Lodge, No. 178, died of Cerebral Hemorrhage, resulting from injuries, November 1, 1891.

CLAIM No. 574. Hannibal Mayhew, of Custer Lodge, No. 194. was declared totally disabled by partial Paralysis, November 2, 1891.

CLAIM No. 575. Charles E. Alspaugh, of Air Line Lodge, No. 409, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Arm, November 3, 1891.

CLAIM No. 576. Charles E. Alspaugh, of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 174, died of Softening of Brain, November 10, 1891.

CLAIM No. 577. John F. Murphy, of Union Lodge, CLAIM No. 577.

Douge, No. 174, died of Softening of Brain, November 10, 1891.

CLAIM No. 577. John F. Murphy, of Union Lodge, No. 138, was declared totally disabled with Brain Disease, November 11, 1891.

CLAIM No. 578. W. G. Spence, of Friendly Hand Lodge, No. 201, was killed in a Collision, November 11, 1891.

CLAIM No. 579. George Harmon, of Cherish Lodge, No. 440, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Leg. November 11, 1891.

CLAIM No. 580. Frank A. Chaffee, of Bee Hive Lodge, No. 179, was killed by Falling from a Bullding. November 14, 1891.

CLAIM No. 581. John Bunce, of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 130, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Foot, November 16, 1891.

CLAIM No. 582. Samuel M. West, of Garfield Lodge, No. 238, was killed in a Railway Accident, November 20, 1891.

CLAIM No. 588. A. J. Lawrence, of Eau Claire

CLAIM No. 583. A. J. Lawrence, of Ean Claire Lodge, No. 68, was declared totally disabled by Pithisis Pulmonalis, November 21, 1891. CLAIM No. 584. Charles E. Hairgrove, of Crystal Lodge, No. 408, was killed in a Collision, November 22, 1891.

CLAIM No. 585. James Murphy, of Falls City Lodge, No. 103, died of Typhoid Fever, November 22, 1891.

CLAIM No. 586. W. M. McGregor, of Western Reserve Lodge, No. 248, died of Typhold Fever, November 24, 1891.

CLAIM No. 587. Richard V. Leslie, of Green Mountain Lodge, No. 301, was declared totally disabled by Compound Fracture of Arm and Ribs, November 25, 1891.

CLAIM No. 588. James A. Rylee, of Kennesaw Lodge, No. 247, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Arm, December 2, 1891.

CLAIM No. 589. J. C. Koechley, of A. G. Porter Lodge, No. 141, was declared totally disabled by having Leg Crushed, December 4, 1891.

CLAIM No. 590. Grant Coleman, of Cherish Lodge, No. 440, died of Typho Malarial Fever, December 6, 1891.

CLAIM No. 591. Hopson Greenlees, of Faith Lodge, No. 200, died of Typhoid Fever, December 7, 1891.

CLAIM No. 592. Frank Keen, of Just In Time Lodge, No. 149, died of Consumption, December 7,

1891.
CLAIM No. 593. John J. Banton, of Cedar Valley Lodge No. 30, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Leg, December 8, 1891.
CLAIM No. 594. R. H. Cloughley, of Great Western Lodge, No. 24, was declared totally disabled by Fracture of Arm, Decmber 9, 1891.
CLAIM No. 595. Frank L. Jones, of Pocahontas Lodge, No. 292, was declared totally disabled from the effects of Scalds. December 21, 1891.
CLAIM No. 596. George E. Woodroofe, of New Hope Lodge, No. 37, was killed in a Collision, December 9, 1891.
CLAIM No. 597. James C. Clark, of Red River Lodge, No. 8, was declared totally disabled by Epilepsy, December 11, 1891.

Legay, No. 0, was uccared totally disabled by Epilepsy, December 11, 1891.
CLAIM NO. 598. William Mara, of Old Kentuck Lodge, No. 104, died of Typhoid Pneumonia, December 12, 1891.

ber I2, 1891.

CLAIM No. 599. Gerald F. Barry, of Three Branch Lodge, No. 304, was declared totally disabled by Injury to Spinal Cord, Dec. 21, 1891.

CLAIM No. 600. George Bickers, of Pride of the West Lodge, No. 6, died of Laryngeal Phthisis, December 14, 1891.

CLAIM No. 601. Harry Akans, of Chehaw Lodge, No. 89, was killed in a Railway Accident, August 29, 1891.

CLAIM No. 602. Longor F. January L. January R. CLAIM No. 609.

29, 1891.
CLAIM No. 602. James F. Larner, of Charter Oak
Lodge, No. 285, was killed in a Collision, September
24, 1891.
CLAIM No. 603. Charles L. Bell, of Bayou City
Lodge, No. 146, was declared totally disabled by
Insanity, October 29, 1891.
CLAIM No. 604. Charles Johnson, of Silver Mount
ain Lodge, No. 327, was killed in a Railway Accident, November 1, 1891.
CLAIM No. 605. James C. Beck, of Red River Lodge,
No. 8, died of Congestion of the Stomach, November 14, 1891.

ber 14, 1891.

No. 8, died of Congestion of the Stomach, November 14, 1891.
CLAIM No. 606. James A. Daugherty, of Tip Top Lodge, No. 396, died of Dropsy, November 23, 1891.
CLAIM No. 607. Patrick Fitzpatrick, of Taylor Lodge, No. 175, was killed in a Railway Accident, November 26, 1891.
CLAIM No. 608. E. H. Jones, of Hinton Lodge, No. 236, was killed in a Collisions, December 1, 1891.
CLAIM No. 609. John L. Mostizer, of Empire Lodge, No. 212, died of Pneumonia, December 8, 1891.
CLAIM No. 610. AUGUST L. EHLIS, of New Year Lodge, No. 185, was declared totally disabled with Insanity, December 8, 1891.
CLAIM No. 611. Andrew J. Helmick, of Prospect Lodge No. 162, was crushed to death between two cars, December 11, 1891.
CLAIM No. 612. John Smith, of East Albany Lodge, No. 215, was killed in a Collision, December 15, 1891.
CLAIM No. 613. H. B. Smith, of Cedar Valley Lodge, No. 30, died of Typhoid Pneumonia, December 15, 1891.

\*\$1,000 allowed on this Claim (No. 610) by Second Biennial Convention.

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CLAIM No. 614. J. N. Lyons, of Hinton Lodge, No. 236, was killed in a Collision, December 16, 1891. CLAIM No. 615. Walter J. Ward, of Boston Lodge, No. 37, was killed in a Collision, December 16, 1891. CLAIM No. 616. Alexander Patterson, of Willow Grove Lodge, No. 434, died of Typhoid Fever, December 16, 1891. CLAIM No. 617. James W. Fisher, of Golden Link Lodge, No. 250, was kfiled in a Collision, December 18, 1891. CLAIM No. 618. Thomas B. Hunter of Fairmount CLAIM No. 618. Thomas B. Hunter of Fairmount

CLAIM No. 618. Thomas B. Hunter, of Fairmount Lodge, No. 333, died of Typhoid Fever, December 19, 1891.

CLAIM No. 619. Thomas J. Beard, of Golden Eagle Lodge, No. 78, died of Pneumonia, December 20,

CLAIM No. 620. Frank Mundstock, of Snow Flake Lodge, No. 298, died of Malarial Fever, December 21, 1891. CLAIM No. 621. F. C. Steininger, of O. K. Lodge, No. 209, died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, December 23, 1891.

CLAIM No. 622. John Garland, of Troy City Lodge, No. 315, was delared totally disabled by Loss of Arm, December 24, 1891. CLAIM No. 623. Emil Vanopens, of S. M. Stevens Lodge, No. 159, was killed in a Collision, December

Lodge, No. 150, was killed in a Collision, December 25, 1891.
CLAIM No. 624. Isham Waters, of Kennessw Lodge, No. 247, died of Pneumonia, December 26, 1891.
CLAIM No. 625. Thomas d. Schweitzer, of Onoko Lodge, No. 211, was killed by Falling from Engine, December 29, 1891.
CLAIM No. 626. George G. Miller, of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 348, was killed in a Railway Accident, December 29, 1891.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2,00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for each you are required to forward said amount for each member whose name appears on the rolls of membership FEBRUARY 187, 1892, also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after FEBRUARY 187, and for all members who died or were totally disabled since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than FEBRUARY 207H, 1892, as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge failing to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all benefits of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TERRE HAUTE, IND., January 1, 1892.

To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS: The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of December, 1891:

#### RECEIPTS.

SEL   Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	\$174 28 494 106 200 123 74 270 204 172 164 300 274 360 106	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 30	\$198 82 106 104 76 200 36 32 120 130 144 148 112 60 94	31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	\$52 54 108 62 56 114 88 100 66 156 62 40 142 156 150	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	\$84 	61 62 68 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74	\$154 122 94 90 94 158 158 78 136 90	76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90	\$50 284 182 76 50 156 298 170 144 178 70 126

#### RECEIPTS-Continued. 1 . 1

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Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
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150 151	194 100 112	216 216 217	28	280 281	881	845 346		410 411 412	28 74		
152 153 154	621	218	64 54	282 283	62 80	347 348	46 126	413	58		
154 155	72	219 220	86 104	284 285	286	349 350	84 81	414 415	60 184	. :	
Balance on hand December 1, 1891											

DISBURSEMENTS. By claims 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600

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"A luxury for Shampooing." -Medical and Surg. Reporter, Phila.

Its daily use with warm water clears the skin from those disorders which prevent a .

## GOOD COMPLEXION.

"It leaves the skin soft, smooth and supple." -Medical Standard, Chicago.

25 Cents. All Druggists, or The PACKER Mfg. Co. 100 Fulton St. N.Y.

25 Cent Bottle.



For over FIFTY YEARS this old sovereign remedy for CATARRH and all its attendant maladies has been in use. It was introduced by CHAS. Bowen, in 1835, and while other remedies have appeared, and after a brief period gone of existence, the OLD MARSHALL'S SOUTH AND A COLD THE HEAD and headache proceeding from it are DAT THE HEAD and headache proceeding from it are CHAST CHEED, and it often REMOVES DEAFNESS. Geep the bottle well corked. Notice the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. BOWEN on the label. For sale by all Druggists.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin, Sealp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' experience. For sale at Drugghts of 20 years' experience, For sale at Drugghts of 20 years' experience, For sale at Drugghts of 20 years o

JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 125 West 42nd Street, New York City. Consultation free, at office or by letter. Open s a.m. to s p.m.

### NATIONAL HOTEL.

J. H. BREWER, Proprietor.

(B. of L. E. Div. 182)

02 PARK AVENUE, OPP. AVENUE HOTEL. HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

# ACENTS WANTED AMONG FIREMEN.



Money to Loan
At 6 per cent. on policies
by this first-class fraternal
Order. Anybody can act as
an agent. Active farmer
well, ladies also. \$200 to
\$4,900 in from \$ 10 7 years
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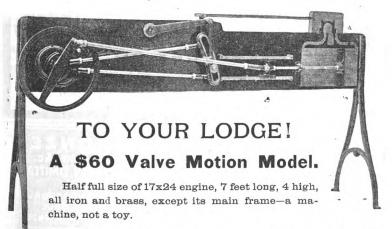
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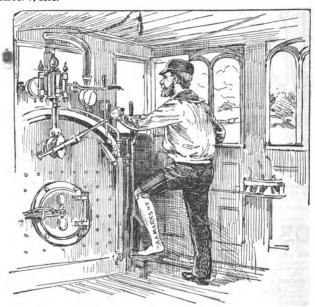


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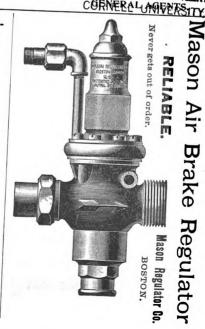
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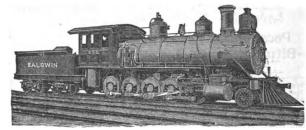
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### LOCOMOTIVE

# FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

MARCH, 1892.

No. 3.

### IS LEGISLATION NEEDED? HOW SHALL IT BE OBTAINED?

The interrogatories which form the caption of this article, are addressed particularly to railroad employes.

In a broad sense, the law makers of the country, whether found in legislatures, or in congress, are partisans. The term, as used in this connection, is not intended to be in any sense offensive.

Where there is free speech and a free press, there will be parties. It is inevitable, and of this result, we indulge in no complaints.

"In old colony times, when we lived under a king," there were parties. There was a party that favored British taxation without representation, and a party opposed to such taxation. Hence the Anti-Tea party, that was organized in Boston, a party that boarded a ship loaded with tea, and emptied he cargo into Boston bay, which gave rise oan old battle song of which the following, s we recollect. was a stanza:

"Jonny Bull, and many more,
Soon they say are coming o'er,
And when they reach our shore
They must have their tea.
So Jonny put the kettle on,
Be sure to blow the fire strong,
And load your cannon, every one,
With strong gun-powder tea."

During the revolution the Whig and Tory rties existed, next the Republican and deralists, after these came the Demotic and Whig parties, then the Demotic, Whig and Abolition parties; later a Democratic and Republican parties, there and there a Prohibition party.

At this writing there are three parties in the field; the Democratic, the Republican, and the People's party, the latter sometimes being referred to as "The Farmers' Alliance," and which at the same time claims to be a Labor party, or the Workingmen's party.

If we were to be guided in our estimate of parties, predicated upon professions expressed immediately prior to an election, we should be compelled to aver that all political parties are deeply concerned about the welfare of labor—that their solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of workingmen absorbs a large per cent. of their thoughts, and that they are ceaselessly wrestling with the subjects, how best to promote the interests of men whose labor pays all interest, taxes and revenues, and keeps the world from stagnation and decay.

This system of profession, chicane, duplicity and hypocrisy, has been practiced for years and has inspired many a time, workingmen,

"With hopes, that but allure to fly, With joys, that vanish while he sips Like Dead-Sea fruits, that tempt the eye, But turn to ashes at the lips."

Here and there, now and then, the claims of workingmen have been recognized and laws have been placed on the statute books which modified some outrage that had fastened itself upon our Christian—savage jurisprudence, a relic of barbarism and a legacy from the dead past, those dark and damned ages, when in judicial parlance, it was always "master and servant," or "master and slave," but never "man and man;" when no workingman, either in court or out

of court, sought to have any right restored, or respected, which had been cloven down by his "master."

The world of workers took hope when the Declaration of Independence declared that "all men are created equal," and the day on which it was first read, is a national holiday wherever float the stars and stripes, and he shouts—

"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us."

But the question arises, over whom does the starry banner float now-a-days? Over a nation of freemen? 'Nominally it does but in fact it does not.

Workingmen declare that they are not freemen, if their employers may, with or without law, hire Pinkerton thugs, arm them with rifles, and order them to shoot down workingmen like dogs, without provocation. These infernal cut-throats, these vagabonds from the slums, these hired outcasts, constitute a military force unknown to the state, and yet workingmen have been unable, except in a few instances, to strike down the murderous policy of some railroad corporations which employ the thugs.

We confess that, in all our readings of savage and barbarian methods, we have found nothing more essentially devilish, more infernal in all regards, than the employment of Pinkerton outlaws to murder workingmen at the behest of a corporation.

We talk glibly of lands cursed by autocrats and aristocrats, and exclaim-Read our Declaration of Independence! Behold our Flag! Remember Bunker Hill and Yorktown! Contemplate the territorial grandeur of our Republic! And in our rapture we contemplate the luminous track of glory, permanent and bright, made by our fathers. to which we love to refer; but as one beholds an armed gang of Pinkerton murderers ready to kill railroad men, under orders from a railroad corporation, does not his blood run cold in his veins? And when men who make laws are appealed to to end the infamy by enacting a law forbidding its continuance, and are given to understand that it will not be done, what, if any, is the remedy?

Is it longer wise to continue in affiliation

with any party that thus rudely and contemptuously thrusts us aside? Is it not wise to form an alliance with some party that is pledged to reform abuses so glaring that the devil himself would be unable to frame an excuse for their continuance?

Is it not of the highest importance that railroad employes should give special prominence to the "co-employe" iniquity?

It is scarcely required to offer a word in outlining its measureless injustice, and that it should be incorporated into American jurisprudence staggers belief. Railroad men fully comprehend the wrongs it inflicts.

What is the demand? It is not to repeal statutes by virtue of which this wrong, scarcely less than a crime, exists, but to enact a law which shall at once and forever strike from the records of the courts the damning evidence that with all our boasting we are living under decisions based upon neither law nor testimony, but which as effectually blast the rights of workingmen as if it were written in our constitutions that railroad employes are serfs or chattel-slaves, who have no rights which courts are bound to respect.

Who, of all the wise men in America, possessed of hearts and whose sensibilities are not dead beyond the reach of hope, are not horrified almost daily by the records of the maimed and killed employes of railroads?

By the rulings of the courts, based upon no law, except that nondescript thing called the "common law,"-handed down from the time when the employer was master and the workingman a slave—neither a workingman nor his heirs, having a claim against a railroad corporation for damages, have any more standing in court than an African slave in "old plantation times." The courts show them no consideration whatever, provided it is shown that he was maimed or killed by the negligence or ignorance of a co-employe, though in the employment of the coemploye he had no more voice than a man who died before the flood—and the corporation is usually prepared to show that a coemploye was the cause of the injury.

In one or two states, perhaps, the infamy has been wiped out. Why not in every state? Simply because the corporation has demanded that it should stand.

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The corporation is always on hand when a legislature meets. Its agents find out who are the base-born, degenerate creatures who represent themselves; they find out the price of those men who are known to be "for rent" or "for sale," and paying their price, own them.

Some of them sell cheap, others demand round sums, but the average is never large and the political mendicants are easily fixed—and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the railroad employe is compelled to accept defeat.

All of this leads to the inquiry, What are railroad employes going to do about it? Will they accept defeat forever and a day? Are they so wedded to their chains that they will never make a freeman's effort to break them?

The old parties, call them by what name we may, have been tried, and their promises have been broken as often as they have been made. The corporation has won a victory in nearly every instance. Is it worth while to trust them further? Does not every consideration of justice, right, truth, independence, and the supreme importance of the interests at stake, demand a change of policy?

There has come to the front, within a recent period, a new party, as we have said—the People's party. It proposes certain reforms, some of which, at least, are of a character that command wide spread approval.

We are not required to print the platform of the People's party, nor to indorse all of the propositions it contains. We are not required to so much as suggest that all railroad employes should become identified with and active workers in the People's party; but the question arises, Wherein does the People's party antagonize any demands of railroad employes? In what plank of its platform is to be found hostility to the interests of labor?

In response, it will doubtless be said, in some quarters, that the People's party has evinced hostility to railroads, and because of this unfriendliness the interests of railroad employes are jeopardized.

The question arises, In what way is the People's party unfriendly to railroads?

In discussing such a proposition let us be frank.

The People's party expresses the opinion that the water in railroad stock should be squeezed out; that railroads should do business on honest investments and not upon a basis of fraud, and that they can afford to so reduce rates of transportation for persons and freights, as to make them what they were designed to be, a blessing to the country.

Railroad corporations at once set about to defeat such legislation, and at this juncture comes into view strategic movements on the part of railroad corporations of astounding audacity.

In the first place, the corporations say to the states, "If you reduce rates we will reduce the number of trains." This reduction of the number of trains is to operate in the way of a penalty upon the sovereignty of the people, the sovereignty by virtue of which the corporation exists.

In the next place, the corporation prepares petitions to be presented to legislatures, requiring their employes to sign them, under a threat, direct or implied, that their work and wages depend upon their compliance.

In addition to this, the corporation, having immense facilities at hand, send forth their henchmen to organize their employes into clubs for the express purpose of antagonizing the farmers, the Farmers' Alliance and the Peoples' party, to the extent that such legislation as the farmers demand shall not be had.

In view of these strategic movements how stands the case with railroad employes who demand, and ought to have, certain important laws enacted for their protection?

If railroad employes antagonize the farmers, what more natural than that the farmers shall reciprocate this hostility? Throughout the Middle, Southern and Western States the farmers, if united, will dictate legislation. That they will unite is a logical conclusion, because everywhere their interests are practically identical.

It is urged by some, that the policy mapped out by the farmers is impracticable, that they are the victims of vagaries. But is it not said in certain quarters that workingmen are "the enemies of capital?" and that when they strike for their rights or against wrongs that they "become the enemies of society and constitute a "dangerous element?" and are not corporations ceaselessly devising schemes by which they hope to disrupt and destroy labor organizations?

But such discussions are foreign to the purpose of this article, and, returning from any seeming digression, we ask, What are the advantages railroad employes expect to gain by antagonizing the farmers or the Farmers' Alliance.

Is it believed, if railroad employes succeed in defeating the farmers, that the corporation will aid them in crushing out the Pinkerton infamy? Do railroad employes, those engaged in the train service, so much as dream that the corporation will, when the farmers are defeated, demand of legislatures that the co-employe iniquity shall no longer disgrace the jurisprudence of the country? Do railroad employes have so much as a molecule of evidence that the corporation, when it has used them as tools to defeat legislation in the interest of the farmers, will, for such exhibitions of acquiescence, at once proceed to increase their wages and promote their welfare so generously that grievance committees will no longer be required to stand guard to watch our interests, ceaselessly in peril?

Our conviction is, that railroad employes are in a position to determine for themselves, independent of intimidation or any form of bulldozing, what their interests require in the way of legislation, and that every consideration of prudence demands that they should place their votes and influence where they can achieve with the greatest certainty results that will be promotive of their welfare.

The old parties, prolific of professions of fealty to labor, have, as a rule, been guilty of the most shameful apostasy. Shall we forever be their dupes, so craven that we cannot muster sufficient independence of party discipline to break the fetters that have bound us, and vote as independent, self-respecting citizens?

Such questions are now up for debate, and as between serfdom and freedom, let work-

ingmen declare their preference. If workingmen propose to sing

"Hail Columbia, happy land,"
in earnest, then they must add,
"Let Independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost."

The time has come, as in the far away days of the Israelites, when idol worship was making sad inroads upon the spineless sons of the chosen people-when Baal had four hundred prophets and God only one Elijah, who said "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, follow him." And now, if the corporation be the railroad employes' god, let them follow it and do its bidding, but if their own independence and self-respect, their liberty and citizenship combined, is preferable-then by all the gods, let them assert themselves, be true to themselves, though the furnace of their afflictions be heated by the plutocratic Nebuchadnezzara seventy times hotter than when cremated martyrs of the past demonstrated that their courage was equal to their convictions.

### RAILWAY SURGEONS.

During the fifth meeting of the New York Association of Railway Surgeons, held Oct. 27, 1891, Dr. C. M. Daniels, of Buffalo, referring to the growth of the association and the good work accomplished by it, said: On the other hand I would state that there is one railroad that has never in the ten years or more that I have been a railway surgeon paid one single penny for the services of a railway surgeon in any way; never recognized a surgeon or an employe beyoud the instant said employe was injured, discharging said employe on the spot, never paying for ambulance service or for a carriage to take him off its property. In addition to that this railway has informed an employe whom I attended, with a leg amputated close to the hip, that if he wished any attention, as the railway company paid taxes in the city of Buffalo, there was a poor house there that he could apply to for relief.

Why not give the name of the railroal, and the name of the heartless wretch who represents the road? A great many good men would be delighted with the privilege of whipping him into deserved infamy.

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### THE ADIRONDACKS RAILROAD.

A man known as Dr. Seward Webb is building some sort of a railroad in the Adirondacks country in the State of New York. The New York World employs correspondents to let the world know how Dr. Webb does business, and here is what the Malone, New York, correspondent of the World says:

There have been discontent and trouble among the thousands of Italian laborers employed on Dr. Seward Webb's railroad through the Adirondacks ever since its construction was begun. A World reporter, riding along fifteen miles of the line, discovered some of the causes of disturbance.

When the laborers were first brought to Malone and other points along the road they were unemployed for several weeks, and found shelter where they could. Scores lounged around the passenger and freight depots in Malone, others in sheds and barus about town, and still others in the open parks or fields. One loaf of bread a day was supplied them by the contractors and this was their only food. After this had continued for some time the Italians became uneasy and loud mutterings were heard against the contractors. Large bodies of the laborers even surrounded several of the railroad offices and demanded work or money.

When the men were finally employed they were worked until they could not stand. Heartless bosses kicked, stoned and clubbed the miserable wretches who were straining every nerve and muscle to satisfy the wants of their masters for a paltry seventy cents a day. The World correspondent visited several of the camps south of Malone and saw during one half day over a score of the poor Italians knocked down with clubs in the hands of the bosses. The latter evidently did not know newspaper men were watching them, and were much surprised, when brought to Malone on warrants, to find two reporters ready to swear that they were worse than the "nigger" drivers of slavery days.

A Malone justice discharged the offenders and matters grew worse every day. One boss was shot, another was stabbed with a stile to and a third mysteriously disappeared. Italians and negroes were reported missing nearly every morning, and yet no effort has been made by the authorities here to investigate the matter.

Within a few days 100 persons have been placed under arrest at Tupper lake in connection with the troubles. The reporter talked with bosses and men yesterday, and learned that nearly every man employed on the line was armed and ready to defend himself. One of the padrones said:

"I have brought men upon many works, but have failed to find as rough a lot of bosses and as discontented a lot of men as are now on Webb's line. It has been bloodshed from first to last, and yet the outside world knows nothing about it. The whole trouble now at Tupper lake and Wolf pond was caused by the killing of a sick Italian by one of the bosses. This boss has since departed, and is sup-

posed to be planted in the vicinity of Tupper lake."

Another intelligent padrone said:

"I am certain that for all the trouble that has been caused and the consequent bloodshed and occasional deaths that have occurred, the contractors can be blamed. One of the ex-bosses said to me today, 'If we did not club the men and make them work like slaves we should lose our places.' This kind ot treatment coupled with the fact that the men have been forced to wait whole months for their pay, is undoubtedly the cause of the whole trouble. Dr. Seward Webb's road is baptized in the blood and sweat of miscrable men."

Let it be understood that the New York World is brave enough and rich enough to tell the truth. The World is not debauched by a railroad pass nor intimidated by a Vanderbilt frown. It tells the truth every time, and the foregoing letter is simply bloodcurdling.

The first question that demands an answer is, Who is this Dr. Seward Webb?

Taking it for granted that the World tells the truth, what sort of an incarnate fiend is this Dr. Seward Webb? To what order of d—d rascals does he belong? The World is under obligations to tell the world all about a monster called a man who has introduced into railroad building a policy of abominations more infamous, bloody and murderous than is recorded of any savage tribe since Columbus discovered the new world.

It is to be presumed that Dr. Seward Webb is the responsible party. He must be the embodiment of all that is infamous in human nature, and that the Empire state of New York permits a railroad to be built within its borders involving cruelties such as the *World* makes public demonstrates that civilization is a farce and that righteousness and justice have fled the land.

There is an idea abroad which a Columbus paper voices when it says that "the best posted men say the adoption and enforcement of the block system would in a measure make the majority of such accidents as occur an impossibility. If the railroads do not enforce this system the government should do so." The block syswould pretty effectually wipe out the "coemploye" business, in which case some director might break into a penitentiary.

#### OVER-ESTIMATES.

A letter is going the rounds of the press, written by Col. Cockerill, formerly managing editor of the New York World, in which he declares that the fortunes of the New York millionaires are greatly overestimated. He says:

The usual formula is about this: Rockefeller, \$250,000,000: Gould, \$200,000,000: all the Vanderbilts, \$400,000,000; all the Astors, \$300,000,000, and so on. Sometimes one and again another is put at the head of the list, as not only the wealthiest of the lot but as "the richest man in America." Every one of these great fortunes is immensely overestimated. Probably the best of them, the Astors', may amount to the really immense sum of \$100,000,000. At that, it really is worth more than any other, very likely any three more fortunes put together in this town, because it is tangible-you can put your finger on it and see it, since it is in houses and other real estate of computable value, and not in wind or air, or watered stocks which can be called worth as many millions as their possessors choose to put on them. It is just as easy, for example, to say that Jay Gould is worth \$1,000,000,000 as that he has \$200,000,000, and it would be just as true. The smaller fortunes are likewise immensely overrated. A painfully conspicuous example came to light in case of the estimable Cyrus W. Field, who has been rated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and yet his noble sacrifice of \$2,000,000 only, to meet the deficiencies or defalcations of his son is said to have "swept away his entire fortune." There is scarcely a week but some young woman is paraded in the "society" columns as "having in her own right" anywhere from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000; yet when she marries, her entire fortune just about suffices to furnish the flat in which she and her husband begin married life. The preposterous "varns" about the great wealth of our "widows" become very thin when they are unraveled. The publicity given to the engagement of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts has given equal and painful publicity to the exact amount of her heretofore estimated "millions." She has no millions. She derives from her late husband's estate an income said to be about \$40,000, which expires with her own death, so that Col. Ralph Vivian cannot be accused of being a fortune hunter. Indeed, it is now said Mrs. Roberts has insured her life for \$100,000 for the express benefit of the Colonel if he should survive her.

We do not doubt the sincerity of Colonel Cockerill, but he knows no more about the wealth of the plutocrats of New York than any other intelligent gentleman, and far less, we conclude, than is known by Mr. Thos. G. Shearman. Besides, Mr. Cockerill, in his estimates, we assume, discards water. In the railroad property of the country, estimated at about \$10,000,000,000, it is well known that fully one-half is water, representing nothing of any value whatever, and

yet, under the laws, the owners of this water are permitted to levy tribute upon the people and collect dividends, and to accomplish the piracy, rob their employes—and what is true of railroads is equally true of every trust and most of the corporations of the country.

#### THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT.

Mr. A. T. Packard, has a communication in the Chicago Press of recent date, in which he attempts to show that the interstate commerce law is a total failure. Not withstanding the law, in bill form, was discussed in and out of congress for twelve years—notwithstanding that during the entire period the railroad corporations of the country maintained in Washington the most powerful lobby ever known, notwithstanding every phase of railroading was discussed by men of eminent abilities, practically and theoretically. Mr. Packard says:

The inter-state commerce act was framed by men ignorant of even the mile-stones of railroading. Not one of them knew the difference between a rate-sheet and a fish-plate. For enforcement it was given into the hands of men learned in Blackstone or politics, but who possessed a miscellaneous mass of misinformation in regard to railroads, positively appalling to those who came into contact with it.

Those who oppose railroad legislation, invariably assume that the business of railroads is enveloped in a profound mystery which only men endowed by their Creator with more than ordinary capabilities can fathom and unravel, and Mr. Packard assumes to be one of those favored mortals. But the writer in the Press makes some unfortunate statements relating to railroad management which require the intervention of statutes as a remedy. He admits that railroads systematically plunder each other. That in the transaction of their business they cannot be restrained by any consideration of fair dealing. Speaking of amendments to the law the writer says:

A provision should be made to protect railroads from one another. All railroads, under the terms of the act, are classed together as criminals, and all are shaken up in a bag together with no means of separating the bad from the good. What, for instance, is a law-abiding line to do when a cut-rate competitor steals away its best customers by giving them a low rate, which the law expressly declares

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is illegal? This occurs every day in every large city in the country, and the writer has repeatedly seen proof that the law-abiding line has quietly given up the business to its scalawag competitor rather than risk the penalty of the law by meeting the cut rate. The only provision made by the law to meet this case is to punish the offending line. But the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that no proof of the guilty transaction can be obtained. Even if it is obtained punishment is problematical. Meantime the law puts a premium on rascality and the honest road loses the cream of its business.

In the foregoing Mr. Packard, to use a phrase, opens his mouth and puts his foot in it. He says railroads steal business in violation of the law. Here we have it that the law is righteous—that railroad criminals could be punished if the railroads which suffer so desired, showing conclusively that the men who framed the law had a very clear comprehension of what was wanted.

Before the law was enacted, railroads plundered the public, and the public had no redress. Now they plunder each other, and for this, the law supplies a remedy, and still Mr. Packard is not satisfied. What does he want? The following tells the story:

It is the universal opinion of railroad men that the inter-state commerce act can never be made a success until the law legalizes pooling. To the majority of the public this seems like advocating a law to legalize highway robbery.

Mr. Packard makes the statement that several of the inter-state commerce commissioners favor pooling, and he explains the great advantages that would at once accrue to the railroads if congress would so amend the law as would in the opinion of a "majority of the public legalize highway robbery." That efforts will be made in the direction suggested by Mr. Packard we do not doubt, and it is not impossible that success may attend the venture sometime, but not immediately. Without the inter-state commerce law, the more remote a farmer was from market the better it was for him-since transportation for a thousand miles (the long haul) was less than the short haul of one hundred miles. State legislatures that granted charters for the benefit of the citizens of the states, found that outsiders reaped the benefits and the people protested. Laws for the regulation of railroads, state and national, are known to be a necessity, and the present is not the time for their repeal—and in due time legislature will see to it that the public is not required to pay dividends on water for the delectation of the Jay Goulds of the period. The trend is in that direction.

This specimen of Puritanism hated Quakers as intensely and as ferociously as he did witches, as the following communication, written by him September 5, 1682, fully demonstrates.

It appears that he had information from England that Wm. Penn and a number of followers were to sail from England to America, and he conceived the plan of capturing the company and of sending them to Barbadoes to be sold as slaves. The following is the letter:

SEPTEMBER 3, 1682.-To Ye Aged and Beloved John Higginson: There be now at sea a skipper (for our friend Esasias Holdcroft, of London, did advise me by the last packet that it would sail some time in August) called Ye Welcome, R. Green was master, which has aboard a hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is ye scamp at ye head of them. Ye general court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxtell, of ye brig Porpois, to waylay ye said Welcome as near ye Coast of Cod as may be and make captives of ye Penn and his ungodly crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this new country with ye heathen worshippe of these people. Much spoil can be made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar, and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing the wicked, but shall make gayne for his ministers and people. Yours in the bowels of Christ. COTTON MATHER.

It will be noticed that the miserable bigot mixed "rumme and sugar" with his religion and readily counted the profits in a "hundred or more" Quakers to be sold into slavery.

Such was the beginning of civilization in Massachusetts; in Boston, the "hub of the universe" and the "Athens of America."

The original letter is now the property of Mrs. Juliet Riley, of Muncie, Indiana, and is 210 years old. As a relic of Massachusetts Puritanic savagery it is a curiosity of great value and ought to be read at every New England dinner when the landing of the Pilgrims is extolled, and the claim is made that Massachusetts civilization is par excellence, the best this country has had for its guidance.

#### THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York World is making a bold fight against the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, a fight which demonstrates the highest order of newspaper courage, a fight which is in the interest of humanity, civilization and of all things of good report among men.

In its issue of January 1st, the World says editorially under the caption of "Death and Dividends:"

Before the clods had settled upon the dead bodies of the eleven victims of the recent slaughter on the Central railroad the directors of that corporation assembled.

That slaughter was caused by the lack of a proper system of signalling. From the same cause within the past four years thirty-five persons have been killed and ninety wounded on this road.

Surely the first action of the Directors after this latest casuality was to order in at once the safety signals?

Incredible as it may seem, not so,

Red lanterns or ragged flags in the hands of incompetent, heedless, under-paid men may be passed by a train thundering towards destruction, but the dividends of the Central railroad cannot be passed. The "block system" is perfect in the directors' room!

And so the figures ran to the waiting ears: Net earnings for the last six months, \$8,246,812; profit above first charges, \$3,313,812; regular dividend, 5 per cent.; special dividend for three months, ½ per cent.

The dividends were declared. The directors adjourned. And Death was left waiting for the next "accident"-made-easy,

Are these gentlemen really waiting for public opinion to formulate in law the mandate: "Put in the block system now?"

The New York Central, of which Chauncey M. Depew is President, may appear heedless of the World's criticisms, but that paper is arousing the public mind in a way that will eventually bring about reforms in the management of the road.

The World gives a list of disasters on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. since December, 1880, compiled from the columns of the Railroad Gazette, showing that during the period named, one hundred and sixty wrecks were reported, in many cases caused by neglect—similar to the horrid affair at Hastings.

The officials of the road think that in brakemen Herrick they have a scapegoat, who will relieve them of all blame and responsibility—but others think different-

ly. A man who signs himself Charles Henry Butler, publishes in the World the following relating to precautions that would have prevented the Hastings wreck. He says:

First—Why were none of the local stations informed of the change of time of the Croton local and the fact that the St. Louis express preceded it?

Second—Why, after eight trains had been "held up" on the eleven miles of track between Sing Sing and Hastings, was no notice given to the Hastings station?

Third—Why, after the reporting station at Dobbs Ferry had failed to notice the passage of the Niggara express for nearly half an bour after its schedule time, was no inquiry made as to its whereabouts?

Fourth—Why were none of the three brakemen on the 6:25, 6:40 and 7:30 trains which that night passed the Hastings station, where there was a telegraph operator in direct communication with the Grand Central station, required to report the reason for which they were sent back, especially in view of the fact that the Hastings semaphore was at "safety," when it would have been at "danger" had the station-master known of the delay?

Fifth—Why did not the station-master at Dobbs Ferry notify the station-master at Hastings that there were three trains south of his station unprotected by semaphore signals, and ascertain if the lower, and what should have been was a protecting semaphore signal, was set at danger?

Sixth—Why was not either the engineer or conductor of the St. Louis express notified on leaving Grand Central station that there was trouble on the track north of Hastings?

I think that any one who listened to the testimeny which was given yesterday before the Coroner, would feel convinced, as I do, that had any one of the above precautions been taken, the carclessness of Herrick would not have resulted in an accident of any kind: and while I do not consider that this in any way excuses his conduct, I think that he has received more than his share of the blame, which should at least be properly distributed.

There was a great deal of interesting testimony given showing the location of the trains between Sing Sing and Hastings at the time when the St. Louis express was sent out of the Grand Central station, and I have prepared a diagram showing the condition of the track at the time of the accident and as it existed for twenty-six minutes before the St. Louis express passed the Hastings station, and with the exception of one train, as it existed for nearly an hour, and was or should have been known in the despatcher's office at the Grand Central station.

Here it is seen that the management is quite as much involved as the man Herrick, and the testimony throughout is that the management of the Vanderbilt road, under the presidency of Mr. Depew, is about as bad as it well could be.

A man signing himself Alfred Gray,

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r r ti writes to the New York World a communication in which he shows that the Vanderbilt roads employ men regardless of character or competency. Here is what he says:

I fully agree with you in your editorial comment upon the Hudson River railroad accident at Hastings, and think you are none too severe in calling it "criminal carelessness" on the part of the higher officials of the road. This rich, grasping corporation is managed more for the benefit of a few favored officials than for the comfort and safety of its passengers. I worked in the engine despatcher's office at Dewitt, four or five miles east of the city of Syracuse, for nearly a year in the employ of this Company. Dewitt has a population of 1,700 or 1,800, and according to R. G. Dun's commercial report there are nineteen places reported there as hotels, saloons and drug stores, or places where ardent spirits are sold. The village of Dewitt, you may say, is composed principally of employes of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company. The laws of the state of New York read that if any railroad corporation shall knowingly employ any person whom they know to indulge in intoxicating beverages they should be liable to a fine of \$50, or not to succeed \$100.

The question which readily suggests itself is to whom do these nineteen rum-holes sell their beverages if not to these railroad men? From what other source do they receive their patronage? If these men are the persons who support these rum-holes are they the proper persons to put in charge of trains to run on a great railroad like the New York Central, where human lives are at stake?

Is it to be wondered at that accidents are of almost daily occurrence on this road? Is it a wonder that we are startled by such reports as came to us from Hastings the other day, whereby a number of innocent persons lost their lives on the eve of a merry Christmas?. Can the blame be attached to this one man Herrick alone? I think not.

When a corporation becomes so merciless and so avaricious for the greed of gold I am of the opinion that it is time that the lawmakers of the state of New York should take the matter in hand and compel the railroad commissioners to look after them. In fact it is high time the people called for a halt of this wholesale slaughter of human lives, or in other words: "Birds that can sing, but will not sing, should be compelled to sing."

ILION, N. Y., Dec. 28.

The foregoing is an exhibit of the way Chauncey M. Depew runs a railroad. How much better it would be if he were to devote himself entirely to making after dinner speeches and in training with the "400."

It is a wonderful fact that railroads have got to submit to the state to tax gross earnings and to regulate their methods of doing business. The supreme court of the United States is settling such questions.

#### GAMBLING.

In the Arena for November there appears an article on "Pharisaism in Public Life."

It is understood that Pharisaism means much more than religious formalism; it includes hypocrisy, duplicity, chicane, imposture, lying and a still larger brood of vulgar qualities which excite loathing.

Whenever a man or woman professes superlative virtue, the imperative demand is to watch the creature with extra vigilance, aptly illustrated by the story of the old farmer who kept a toll-gate. On one occasion the farmer and his son were far out in the field plowing, having left the gate open. A traveler came up, but declined to go on. Leaving his vehicle, he wended his way to the field and accosting the farmer, said: "Do you keep that toll-gate vonder?" The farmer responded affirmatively, and asked the traveler what he wanted. The reply was "I want to pay my toll." "Did you come all the way here to pay your toll?" asked the farmer. The reply was "ves." When the traveler had departed, the farmer said to his son, "John, go to the house quickly, that fellow will steal something sure." The farmer adjudged him a Pharisee-a hypocrite, a sneak thief, because it is in the guise of mean pretense . that such cattle usually appear.

Bank and railroad wreckers—Canadian pilgrims, the entire brood of cheats and swindlers, are usually pillars in some church, sanctimonious scoundrels who prey upon the credulous by their devout cant

The Arena writer makes many allusions to this Pharisaism in the various walks of life, and then refers to the Postmaster General's war upon lotteries as a case in point, with which he points a moral and adorns his article. We make room for this part of the article because it supplies healthy food for reflection. The writer says:

Still another illustration of Pharisaism comes to my mind, a case peculiarly deplorable, because the individual stands so high in the councils of our nation, as well as occupies so prominent a seat in the Christian synagogue. I refer to the case touched upon by Mr. Fawcett in his admirable essay on "Gambler's Paradise." Probably thousands of persons who had applauded the Postmaster General's persistent efforts to crush out lotteries, were amazed beyond measure on seeing in the metropolitan press, day after day, state-

ments to the effect that the Postmaster General had speculated heavily in Reading stock, and was losing vast sums. The press even went so far as to intimate that his credit was no longer good, and so general was the impression that telegrams from different portions of the country were received, inquiring if this high official had failed. To those who had fondly believed that the Postmaster General was actuated solely by a sincere desire to destroy gambling in his active crusade against the lotteries, these uncontradicted statements from Wall street came as a rude awakening-a most painful revelation: for evil as lotteries are, in common with everything that fosters a love for chance and the mania for gambling, it could not be truthfully urged that the lottery was nearly so pernicious in its influence, as that great maelstrom of moral death, that realm of professional gamblers-Wall street. The lottery took from \$1 to \$10 from thousands of pockets monthly, and was a positive evil. in that, while taking these small sums, it fostered the appetite for gambling. But Wall street is ever sweeping away numbers of fortunes, incidentally driving many of its victims to the suicide's grave, some to state's prison, and in a hundred other ways is it poisoning life, and interfering with the happiness of thousands; more, its baleful influence touches most intimately tens of thousands, who in no way are responsible for its existence.

As has been justly observed by a recent thoughtful writer: "The lottery is legalized in only one state in the union, but gambling in grain is legalized in every state. The lottery is a small evil indeed compared with the speculation shark, who gambles on the price of the very bread our wives and children eat, and puts our daily bread in pawn to squeeze an added cent out of the palm of poverty. No one has to buy a lottery ticket, and it is a man's own act if he takes the chances of that game, but bread for his little ones he has to buy and in doing so is at the mercy of the gambler.

Another phase of Wall street speculation which makes it vicious above other methods of gambling, is seen in the fact that the kings of the street when they engage in a well matured deal, play with "loaded dice." There is no chance so far as they are concerned. When these highly respectable gamblers who are worth many millions quietly arrange a movement which will greatly increase their holdings they deliberately set to work to mislead the public. Coolly and with the deliberation of master minds they deceive the "street;" and as a result, ruin to many attends success to the few, while with every such movement lives go out in darkness, reputations are ruined, and families are reduced from affluence to penury. Even at the very time when we were informed by the daily press that the Postmaster General, through the manipulation of the "little wizard," was losing enormous sums of money, more than one man was driven to suicide by the sudden turn in affairs and one or more banks were forced to the wall. How many happy homes were wrecked, and men of moderate fortunes were reduced to penury by this well directed stroke of Mr. Gould, will of course never be known, and if the Postmaster General had

chanced to be on the side of the wizard in this gambling deal, would he not have been morally responsible for a share of the wreck and ruin wrought? Nay, more, was he not, as an active participant in this great game of chance, morally responsible to a certain degree? Is there any essential difference between gambling by spending \$10 for a lottery ticket or \$10,000 in railroad stock, which you have been led to believe will be bulled to a fictitious value and which you hope to be able to unload on someone else at an enormous advance? In each instance it is purely a game of chance for all save those who are within the Wall street ring, who control sufficient money and stocks to dictate the course of the same and to whom there is no risk. The Louisiana lottery is a positive evil, a cancerous sore on the body politic. But Wallstreet is a far greater evil; it is a cancer whose roots have already fastened upon the vitals of our political revolution of the great earnest masses of our people. The pulpit is abashed in its presence because so many leading lights and pillars in each wealthy congregation are connected with the "street," which is the polite way of designating "gamblers" who delve in stock speculation. The press, with honorable and noble exceptions, wink at this great plague spot, while loudly crying for laws to correct comparatively harmless evils. The political parties depend too much upon the kings of the "street," two colossal curses, east their swart and portentious shadow over the palaces and hovels of a great nation, yet by virtue of their power, the church and state, the clergy and the politicians remain silent or temporize in their presence. The republic needs to-day, as never before, true men in every official station-men who are clean, conscientious, frank, and upright: men who, while strictly honorable and pure in life and action, are also broad minded, tolerant and large brained; men unswayed by partisanship or bigotry; statesmen rather than politicians; and, above all, men that are in no wise tainted with Pharisaism.

No one can read the foregoing arraignment without coming to the conclusion that our "upper crust" element of society is rotten to the core, and that whatever dangers environ our institutions, have their seat in this whited sepulcher of Pharisaism. In all of our great cities there is a "Wall street," a fashionable gambling hell, whose baleful influences are a thousand times more demoralizing than a thousand Louisiana lotteries.

What is especially wanted now-a-days is to watch that class of hypocrites, who, while talking reform, are themselves steeped in injusity to their ears.

THE Rural New Yorker says the cost of the liquor consumed in the United States annually amounts to \$1,000,000,000.



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### THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean in a late issue supplies interesting information relating to the World's Fair, which is to come off in that city in 1893. So far thirty-nine nations and twenty-four colonies have appropriated \$4,004,565, as follows:

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Argentine Re-	Great Britain—
public \$100.	000 Victoria
	100 West Austra-
Deikium	lia
BOILVIA 100	00 Custa
	000 Guatemala 120,000
China	ou riawan
Colombia 100,0	Honduras 20,000 Utaly (informal) Erythria
Colombia 100,0	00 Italy (informal)
Costa Rica 100.0	00 Frythria
Denmark 100,0	Topon
Danish West	Japan 630,765
	Korea
Ecuador 195 o	Madagascar
Ecuador 125,0	WIMEXICO 750 000
France 400.0	00 formal)
Algeria 400,0	Dutch Cuine
Germany 215.20	formal) .  Dutch Guina .  Dutch West In-
Great Britain 105 0	
	dies 5,000
British Colum-	NICATARUA 20 000
bia .	Orange Free
	State
British Guiana 25.00	
British Hon-	Persia 25,000
Quras 7 50	Peru 125.000
Cape Colony of oc	125,000
Cevion 40'00	Russia 125,000
India 40,00	
Malta 20,000	Siam
Malta 20,000	Spain
Mashonaland .	
New South	Tropage 25,000
Wales	Transvaal 25,000
New Zealand	Turkey
Queensland .	Uruguav
South Australia	Venezuela'
Tasmania	
Тиста за	Total \$4,004,565
Trinidad 15,000	20041 \$4,004,565
It is shown that t	

It is shown that twenty-six states and two territories have appropriated \$2,695,000 as follows:

Arizona		
California	\$30,000 N. Hampshire . \$25,000	1
Colorado		
Delegado		
Delaware		
Idaho	20 000 North Carolina . 25,000	)
101Doig	20,000 North Dakota . 25,000	)
Indiana	000,00010010	
lowa	O.UUI Penngulvenia ooo ooo	
Maine	JUJUUI KAAAA Island or ooo	
Massachusetts	WWW Vermont	
Wiebichusetts .		
Michigan		
Minnesota	50,000 West Virginia . 40,000	
Missouri	150 000 W ISCONSIN 65,000	
MODIANA	TOO, OOO W YOM ING 90'000	
Nebraska	00,000	
	50,000 Total \$2,695,000	
7		

It is known that several of the states mentioned will increase their appropriations, and the following nine states are expected to contribute the amounts named:

Alabama				named:
Alabama Arkansas Florida Georgia		\$ 50,000 S 100,000 T 100,000 T 100,000	outh Dak ennessee exas	. \$ 80,000 . 100,000 . 300,000
Oregon .	• • • •	100,000 100,000	Total .	 \$1,030,000
THE 61	itire co	ntuibart!		

The entire contribution of states and territories it is expected will reach \$5,000.000.

The buildings are to be on a scale of magnificence equal to the demand, and the size and cost are given as follows:

BUILDINGS.	Dimen- sions in feet.	Area in acres	Cost
Manufactures and		1	1
Liberal Arts	787x1687	90 -	
Administration	262x262	30.5	
Mines	350x700	1.6	
Electricity	345x690	5.6	
Transportation	356 <b>x</b> 960	5.5	
Transportat'n Anney	225x900	5.6	370,000
woman's	199x388	8.8	,
Art Galleries	320x500	1.8	138,000
Art annexes (2)	120x200	3.7	
Fisheries	165x365	1.1	
Fisheries annexes (2).	135 dia	1.4	
	250x998	.8	)
Horticulture green	200X998	5.7	300,000
houses (3)	24x100		
Machinery	400=040	.5	25,000
	492x846	9.6	1,200,000
	490x550	6.2	1,200,000
M'ch'ry pump'g w'ks. M'ch'ry machine shop	100x461	)	
M'ch'ry machine abox	77x 84	2.1	85,000
Agriculture	106x250	)	1
	500x800	$\{9.2, 3.8\}$	010.000
" Assamble II-11	300x550	3.8	618,000
"Assembly Hall, etc	125x450	1.3	100,000
	208x528	2.5	100,000
loim.	125 <b>x</b> 300	.9	35,000
ive Stock (3)	100x200	.5	30,000
	65x200	.9)	00,000
ive Stock Pavilion . 2	280x440	2.8	335 000
		40.0	007 000
	20x250	.77	
rusic Hall 1	20x250	.7}	210,000
. S. Government 3	1	153.8	\$7,041,000
S. Imitation D 3	45x415	3.3	400,000
S. Imitation Bat-	25x348	.3	100,000
linois State	60x450	1.7)	
linois Wings (2)		.3}	250,000
Total	-	159.4	\$7.791,000

The estimates of various other expenses in conducting the exposition are furnished as follows:

Grading Landsca	filli	ng,	etc												\$450,400
Landsca	pega	rae	nin	g.											323,490
															125,000
															70,000
															225,000
Railways Steam pl				•											500,000
Steam pl Electrici	ниг														800,000
Electrici Statuary	iy :														1,500,000
Statuary Vases lo	опр	unc	ung	S											100,000
															50,000
															8,000
															600,000
															200,000
															200,000
															520,000
															3,308,563
Operating	exp	ens	es c	lu.	ri	ng	6	x	DC	si	ti	OT	1		1,550,000
Total														. 5	10,560,453

In the cost of buildings and other expenses a grand sum total of \$18,351,453, and of this amount \$17,000,000 must be paid out before the gates are thrown open. So far as it is prudent to estimate it is given out that the receipts will exceed expenditures by \$4,825,000.

#### RUSSIA.

The autocrat of Russia rules over half of Europe and fully one-third of Asia. His power is absolute. Russia is a semi-bar-barous country, sadly benighted and greatly in need of royal funerals. The emperor believes he has a divine right to rule Russians, and a great many of his subjects believe they have a divine right to kill him.

Russia has an established church called the "Greek church," and the emperor is at the head of the establishment. The church is a splendid burlesque, carrying about as much religious pressure to the square inch of boiler surface as falls to the lot of a man-eating tiger, a cobra or a crocodile of the Nile. It is the kind of religion that glories in darkness, ignorance, superstition and degradation. The priesthood of the Russian church is chiefly engaged in keeping Russians in ignorance. This done, they can be ruled and enslaved.

A great many Russians, seeing the people of other nations having the right to stand up and talk, and vote, and have parliaments, congresses, etc., have concluded that such things would be good for them. but the emperor will have none of it, hence Russians want to kill the emperor, and they are going to do it. But it would do no good to kill the present emperor, since the woods are full of heirs to the throne, and just as soon as the present ruler went under another one would pop up of the same character, and the business would all have to be done over again. Still, if two or three grand dukes were to hand in their checks suddenly the probability is that the next occupant would give up some of his divine prerogatives and permit the people to have a say through some representative body.

The hue and cry about the emancipation of the serfs is known to be a miserable sham, the serfs being in statu quo, and worse off, if possible, than ever. It is not the policy of an autocrat to tolerate independence, and it is because the Russian despot will not permit liberty, because he will perpetuate the bondage of Russians, that thousands of them want to blow him up.

The latest accounts from the wretched land is that a brother of the emperor had

been caught in a conspiracy having for its object the removal of the reigning despot. But should Grand Duke Sergius mount the throne only a change of rulers would result, and it is more than probable the miscreant who plotted against his brother would be the more heartless villain of the two

It is eminently Christian for the people of the United States to send food to the famine cursed districts of Russia, but unless it is followed until delivered to those dying of hunger the probabilities are that

the nobility will steal it.

It is not easy to tell the future of Russia. A far more easy task is it to predict the future of the reigning family of the wretched land unless some one of them levels down the throne. The edict has gone forth. A century may be required to execute the decree, but the present form of despotism is doomed. There will be a revolution, a general slaughter of grand dukes and heirs to the throne. This will come and Russia, like France and the Israelites, will owe its delivery to a Red Sea.

An exchange, referring to the employment of women in the administration of railways in France, says that it is necessary that the applicant should be "either the daughter, wife or widow of an employe. Nearly 500 ladies are thus employed. Indeed, at French railway stations the ticket sellers are nearly all women. In the railways there is not the same just payment as in the other state departments. Here the women are paid just half as much as the men while working quite as much." Here we have the same old story, "half pay" for the same work.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW says that "no labor organization can succeed whose only object is to diminish hours and increase the wages." Why not? Corporations have succeeded whose only object was to increase hours and diminish wages. By that policy they have grown fabulously rich, so rich that they can pay \$50,000 a year to a President.

Canada built 565 miles of railroads during 1891.



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### HE DIED IN A POOR HOUSE.

Some months ago a man died in the poor house in Columbus, Ohio. He was none other than George Wheaton Allen, whose agitation, years ago, gave homes to thousands and gave him the sobriquet of "Land Bill Allen."

He was the originator of the land bill by which it was sought to give to all settlers coming to Ohio in the early days 160 acres of land. He had spent over \$60,000 of his personal money in agitating the movement, and it was the dream of his life, and he continued its agitation during activity. An effort was made a few days since to get some data from him for use, but his memory had in a great measure failed him. He was born in Windham county, Conn., in May, 1809, and received the benefit of a fair education. His father was a tailor and an extensive land owner, under whom the son served an apprenticeship before they removed to New York. They resided in succession at Providence, then in Batavia, N.Y. He learned the printer's trade and came to Ohio in 1830. He settled in the vicinity of Columbus and became a peddler, claiming to be the first engaged in this and the auctioneer business in Central Ohio. On the side of his peddling wagon he had printed "Land Bill Allen," and "A home for all." The energies of a life and all he could make were finally spent in the effort to get the land bill through Congress. He was at one time worth an immense fortune, but his hobby reduced him to a small cabin in Plain township, this county, where he spent his latter years. The little home was taken from him a short time ago and sold at sheriff's sale. Being without means of support he was taken to the infirmary against his loud protests. Since his confinement at the poor house the superintendent has received many letters from all parts of the country inclosing contributions for Allen's aid, and others proffering him the comforts of the Old Men's Home. Among the latter were letters from Philadelphia and Elizabeth, N. J. The land settlers in the west also have been generous in their contributions through sympathy for the man who made it possible for them to gain homes. The contributions which have been pouring in from various parts of the country will be sufficient to purchase a lot in the cemetery and erect a respectable monument to the memory of the land bill agitator.

At 83 years of age "Land Bill Allen" was sent to the poor house, and now there is talk of building a monument over his grave to perpetuate the memory of the man and his noble work. It is well, but it would have been better to have contributed a few dollars which would have served to keep him out of such a place, and to have brightened the old man's last days. But there were none to

"Pity the sorrows of the poor old man," and no sense of gratitude for his labors in

the interest of those who, when he was in his prime, needed homes. But he loved his fellow man, and fancy pictures him in the poor house witnessing the angel writing his name in the book of gold. Poor old man, he found a home at last.

### A BRAVE CHINAMAN.

There are men who regard Chinamen with proud contempt, largely owing to the fact that we of America seldom see those of the Celestial race who are willing and ready to do and dare for the right to an extent that makes them heroes, the peer of any the world has produced. The following from the North China Herald supplies a case in the capture of a leader, Chen Kin Lung. The Herald says:

Chen Kin Lung was staying at an inn in Soo Chow, together with some thirty comrades. Being a leader he occupied a separate room. Six runners, the most recklesss and daring of the Shanghai and Soo Chow police, made a dash past midnight into Chen's sleeping apartment. But Chen was not to be so easily surprised. He drew from under his pillow a sword and defied his would-be captors. Strange to say, Chen gave no alarm. After dodging about the room for a minute or more the officers suddenly leaped on him and pinned him to the ground, gagged and bound him, took him on board a steam launch and carried him to Shanghai. His examination was conducted with the utmost secrecy by the magistrate and deputies of the viceroy, of the governor and of the Taotai. It is said that on his person were found several official documents, with a poisonous blade. He is addressed in the dispatches as "Pa Ti Wang," the "Eighth great prince," and seems to be commander of a numerous force. Three examinations were held, but Chen stuck to the golden rule of silence. Torture was applied, but all in vain. The only words that could be wrung from the prisoner were:

"Your Excellencies, spare yourselves the trouble and me the pain; I am not the only one ready to give up life for the cause I joined. My head, my flesh and bones are yours, take them and end this farce. If you imagine I will betray my cause you are greatly mistaken. Live and learn that there are men who are ready to sacrifice their lives for the good of a cause which will bring happiness to this country for thousands of generations to come."

The officials are in despair. They now treat him as an equal, feasting him on dainty viands and saturating him with strong "sunshu" in hope of his letting out some information or a chance word to aid them in discovering something more of this formidable society.

The reader will be required to hunt for a case superior to the heroic Chinaman. The words of Chen Kin Lung are worth preserving.

### ESSAYS.

#### TAXING LAND VALUES.

N Mr. Henry George's paper, The Standard, of December 2d, 1891, I find an article over his, Mr. George's signature, captioned "Incidence of the single tax."

The article in question was written by Mr. Henry George, to inform his friends-(those who advocate the single tax)—if possible, what would be the result, if his single tax theory should be reduced to inflexible statute.

Mr. George begins by saying:

An objection to the single tax, familiar to all who have followed the discussion, is that the owners of land would commensurately increase the price of land and of its products. This objection, where it is honest, comes from a careless assumption. From the fact that most of the taxes levied under the present system add to the cost of production and increase prices, and are thus shifted by first payers to the shoulders of ultimate consumers. It is assumed without inquiry as to the reason of this that it is true of all taxes. The earlier files of The Standard show a constant recurrence of this objection. But thanks to the thorough explanations that have from time to time been made, and to the diffusion of economic knowledge which our agitation has produced, it is now seldom met with where there has been any single tax discussion.

But in another form the same old fallacy occa-An objection to the single tax, familiar to all who

there has been any single tax discussion.

But in another form the same old fallacy occasionally crops out even among single tax men. For instance, I have a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, who begins by saying, "I am a believer in and a teacher of your doctrines." And then he goes on to express surprise that in my letter to the Pope I should say anything to imply that taxes on land values would not be shifted through the medium of prices upon all consumers of goods, with which admission he thinks "our position would be stronger and nearer the truth.

A still more striking instance of the same confusion is given by the Detroit Evening News, a journal tax has been active in propagating the single tax thas been active in propagating the single total characteristics. The control of Taxation," in its issue of November 18, in which in Gress the adoption of the single tax, occurs the following:

in which it urges the adoption of the single tax, occurs the following:

If all taxes were placed on land only, every pound of pork, every bothed of wheat, every horse and cow, every form of personal property would be taxed. The user of the land would simply add the tax to all these things, and every person who used them would pay his just proportion.

Whereupon a correspondent writes to the News is in harmony with the single tax as outlined by Henry George."

George."
Printing this inquiry the News replies:
Perfectly: otherwise the single tax scheme would be of little value indeed less than of no value at all. Unless the tiller of the soil, if compelled to pay directly the whole cost of government, could add the taxes to the prices of the things he produces, he could not till the soil with any profit to himself, and agriculture, upon which the human race depends for existence, would be ruined.

The Detroit Evening News, it seems, is an avowed advocate of the single tax, for how long a time I do not know, but whether months or years, the editor of the News, it appears, has totally misapprehended the economic effects of the theory if it should be adopted by the law makers

To correct the error into which the editor of the Detroit Evening News has fallen, Mr.

George says:

Here is an instance of the single tax being advocated on a ground that is not merely untenable in itself, but that utterly denies a fundamental principle of the single tax theory. Since all I have ever written on the subject of taxation is based on the ple of the single tax theory. Since all I have ever written on the subject of taxation is based on the proposition that a tax on land values cannot fall on production and increase prices, and since there is no error that I have been at so much pains to correct as that the tax we propose would fall on land users and through them on consumers, it is hardly necessary for me to dejuy that my views are correctly represented by the News. But it may be with while to point out the error into which at least more than one of the professed advocates of the single tax have fallen. Nothing is to be gained by having the single tax advocated for wrong reasons. Men brought over by erroneous arguments anever be relied on in a cause that must rest on truth. The unsound supporter is, in fact, more dangerous than an opponent.

Unless he sees that taxès on land values or economic rent, which is what we mean by the single tax must be borne by the owners of the valuable land from which it is collected, and that it cannot fall on users of land as users, and cannot add to the cost of production or increase prices, no one can possibly appreciate either the moral side of our argument or the full weight of its fiscal side.

Mr. George has won world wide fame, as

Mr. George has won world wide fame, as a writer and speaker. His books have been read by the million, and multiplied thousands have been led to believe that in some mysterious way the single tax on land would prove a panacea for poverty, that instead of "progress and poverty" the poor would live in an era of progress and wealth, but discussion, instead of removing obstacles leaves them in the way, and often increases their number. "Single tax leagues" are numerous. Discussions are still going forward, and it must be confessed that it is becoming popular to be known as a single land taxer—but, if an advocate is pressed for illustrations of the working of the "single tax," like the editor of the Detroit Evening News, he at once commits such egre gious blunders, that Mr. George has to take him in hand and explain, as I have shown by extracts from his, Mr. George's article.

It appears, finally, that "single tax on land" is not what Mr. George advocates. So far, everybody has been wrong. Mr. George says the correct term is "taxes on land values, or, economic rent-and that this tax must be borne by the owners of valuable land"-and therefore this tax cannot fall on users of land as users."

Mr. George deprecates the "loose use of terms" in discussing "political economy," and remarks that the error "is beyond all others the most prolific source of economic confusions and fallacies. The one thing that whoever wishes to think clearly on economic subjects must bear in mind is the necessity of attaching a precise significance to the terms he is called on to use. For words are not merely the signs by which we communicate our thoughts to others; they are the symbols in which we our selves think. And in a continued train of reasoning we are even more apt to delude ourselves by an inexact and shifting use of terms than we are to delude others. is doubtless true. The editor of the De-



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troit Evening News made the mistake of using "the two terms," "taxes on land" and "taxes on land values as interchangable." Mr. George emphatically denies that they are interchangable, and says:

that they are interchangable, and says:

When we come to think of the effects of taxation, there is a danger lurking in the præctice of the control of the c

I do not hesitate to declare that the foregoing words create what may be termed a muddle; there is a total absence of lucidity.

Mr. George says the tax on land values is "borne by the owners of valuable land." Again, he says, "all land is not valuable, nor is all land used valuable." Hence I infer that the single tax on land, is not to be regarded as a tax on all land-nor yet upon all land in use-and only upon such land, as by general growth and improvement has acquired "superiority over other land open

Now, I submit, that Mr. George owes it to the editor of the Detroit Evening News to give him one or more illustrations, where value attaches to land, and in what cases land in use is not valuable, and therefore

exempt from the tax.

Mr. George, I suggest, could greatly help his friends by giving an illustration, showing that a tax on valuable land could not be shifted to the user of land, and why, in hisopinion, the tax would not increase the price of products, or merchandise of any description. True, this land tax business has been largely discussed and widely discussed, and some men like the editor of the Detroit Evening News, believed they understood it thoroughly and that it was their mission to enlighten others, to find at last that they were totally ignorant of first principles. This being true, it does no good to say that "economists worthy of the name" understand the subject. Thousands do not understand it—and unless those who teach the single tax philosophy, are willing to give some illustrations of its workings-the indications are they never

will understand it. Possibly Mr. George believes he has done this, as follows:

And the fundamental reason why taxes on land values cannot fall on users or add to prices will always be clear to any one who who will remember that taxes on land values or economic rent are not taxes on land. They are taxes, not on land or on the use of land, but on the possession of a special privilege, the holding of specially valuable land, the possession of which gives to the owner, not to the user, the power of appropriating a surplus over and above the ordinary earnings of capital and rewards of labor. While this may at times be taken by a person who is at once both an owner and a user of land, it always goes to him as owner and never as user, and can be separated by selling or renting the land. What the tax of land values takes is, in short, what the user of land must pay to the owner of land in rear or purchase price for the privilege of using valuable land. It can thus never fall on the user of land. It can thus never fall on the user of land. The anthus never fall on the user of land. The anthus never fall on the user of land. The anthus never fall on the user of land. The anthus never fall on the user of land. The anthus never fall on the user of land is the tax of the foreyoing it appears that the tax

In the foregoing it appears that the tax on land values is a tax on "special privi-Is it not within the power of Mr. George to furnish his readers with one instance of the "special privileges" he refers to? Does the great city of New York fur-nish no apt illustrations of "special privi-leges" and economic rent? Could Mr. George not take the case of Mr. A or Mr. B, who has "special privileges," and enjoys "economic rent" and show just how the thing works in every day business life? the thing works in every day business life? Could not Mr. George indicate when land values would be subjected to taxation? Could he not tell whether his theory touches or exempts farms? Would he be willing to state if "special privileges" in include railroad land? Indeed, if he would will note the should demonstrate when the characters he should demonstrate when the could will not be should demonstrate when the characters he should demonstrate when the characters he should demonstrate when the characters he should demonstrate when the characters have been should demonstrate when the characters have been should demonstrate when the characters have been should demonstrate when the characters are should be should demonstrate when the characters are should be subjected to taxation? win votes, he should demonstrate why only "special privileges" in land should be taxed, and all else go free.

Mr. George, in conclusion, says:

We do not claim that it would tax men equally, either in the sense that it would call on men for equal sums, or for equal proportions of their earnerings or their expenditures. We claim for it something infinitely higher—that it would tax men justly. It would no crall on them to pay in accordance with their production, nor in accordance with their production, nor in accordance with their consumption, nor in accordance with their consumption, so in accordance with their savings or the use of land, the bounty of speciety and the development of civilization than to pay for which their consumption of land. But it would call on them to pay for valuable special privileges which the growth and improvement of society attach to the particular lands of which they are accorded possession to the exclusion of others.

In the foregoing the "single tax on land" is utterly blown to atoms-and farmers may now breathe easier. The revenues of the country are not to be raised by tax on all the land, as only "special privileges" are to be taxed, and as Mr. George does not specifically state what the "special privileges" are, nor how they were secured, we conclude that the Detroit Evening News will emulate the oyster and shut up.

O. B. Dick.

#### SOME REFLECTIONS.

T is sometimes interesting, as well as instructive, to cast a retrospective glance along the pages of history, and compare passing events with those of like nature that have gone before. Going back to the latter years of the eighteenth century and taking note of the profound social unrest that led up to, and finally culminated in the bloody days of the French Revolution, and comparing those events with the social agitation that is going on in these latter years of the nineteenth century, one can-not avoid noting the similarity of the issue Our civilization has not yet involved. solved the problem so forcibly presented to it by the terrible "reign of terror." and we are to-day trembling upon the brink of a social cataclysm from precisely the same cause—the unequal distribution of wealth. The French Revolution, while it enor-

The French Revolution, while it enormously widened the bounds of man's political freedom, contributed but slightly to the extension of his industrial freedom. The masses had been ground down for centuries under the iron heel of despotic power; they saw their substance taken from them by the exactions of the ruling classes and riotously wasted, while they were barely able to exist. They realized that they were condemned to grinding, hopeless, horrible poverty in the midst of abundance of wealth which they themselves had created, and fondly imagined that by the destruction of political inequality their troubles would cease. Vain hope! The prevailing sentiment of that time may be summed up in a celebrated saying of the Abbe Sieyes, "What is the third estate? Nothing. What ought it to be? Everything."

Gradually order appeared out of the chaos of revolution. The people of France had, within a few years, seen the boldest reforms supported alike by reasoning and by force, leave them a prey to the same uncertainities, the same inequalities as in the past; landed property had been divided up into small portions; political power had been bestowed upon the poorest masses, and there were still poor people, men and women clothed in rags, little children crying for bread, foundlings, malefactors and prostitutes. Kings sat trembling on their thrones, not knowing what next they might expect from this newly awakened power; the people, philosophers and economists, were experiencing the bitter disappointment of seeing their fondest hopes dashed to earth and the masses were sadly begining to realize that political freedom does not mean freedom from poverty; when suddenly like a flash of lightning out of a clear sky, appeared the explanation of it

In the year 1799 appeared the celebrated "Essay on Population" by Malthus. This book, tending as it did to explain phenomena with which statesmen and philosophers had grappled in vain, created a profound sensation, and to the influence of its horrible, revoltingly false teachings may be traced the fact that society, in those essential particulars that go to make up happy human life, has not one whit advanced in the past nine decades. The doctrine of Malthus is presented with the absolute character of fatality; according to it, all schemes for the stamping out of social inequalities are useless, he in fact removes the responsibility for such inequalities from the shoulders of man, and places it directly upon God Almighty. He affirms as a constant and neccessary fact, that the human race blindly obeys the law of indefinite multiplication, while means of sub-sistence do not multiply in the same proportion; that man increases his numbers in a geometrical ratio, while his subsistence, under the most favorable conditions, can only increase in an arithmetical ratio, and that poverty, pestilence, war, famine and their concomittant horrors, were but the forces which nature herself employed to limit population to subsistence. Hear him. "A man who is born into a world already 'full, if his family have no means to support him, or if society has no need of his labor, has not the least right to claim any portion of food whatever, and he is really redundant on the earth. At the great banquet of nature their is no plate for him. Nature commands him to go away, and she delays not to put that order into execution." He condemned all charity, both public and private, permanent or temporary, as entirely useless and but tending to augument evils from which there was no escape; he prohibited marriage except to certain men, and he condemned to death thousands of children at birth; he proposed the passage of a law declaring that "no child from any marriage taking place after the expiration of a year from the date of the law, and no illegitimate child born two years after the same date, should ever be entitled to parish assistance," "This," he said, "would operate as a fair, distinct and precise notice, which no man could well mistake.

This theory coming as it did when humanitarians and philosophers were beginning to realize that there had somehow, been a mistake in their reasoning, could not help receiving great support. It came to the rescue of vested rights and special privileges at a time when their fate was trembling in the balance; it furnished a general principle which accounted for those phenomena over which sages had puzzled

\*This passage is too heartless even for Malthus and from the later editions of his work is excluded.

in vain. It parried the demand for reform and sheltered selfishness from question, and was, therefore, eminently soothing to the rich and powerful classes which in that age largely dominated thought. The rich Christian (?) could henceforth bend in his richly upholstered pew and implore the gifts of an all powerful God without any feeling of responsibility for the misery that was festering but a short distance away; for had he not been told, by high authority, that he was powerless to prevent it; he could pass his brother man dying of hunger, without any qualms of conscience, for, was he not committing a greater crime by extending his aid and sympathy, than by withholding it?

It also fell in nicely with the habits of thought of the poorer classes; to the man struggling against adverse circumstances for a bare living, was it not plain, that there were too many people in the world?

there were too many people in the world? Political economists who, through the influence of Quesnay and Smith, had begun to see glimmers of truth, and who might, if left to their own resources, have finally solved the problem, fell under its influence and the science, (so far as the good of the masses was concerned,) came to a stand-Political economy became a science of things not men; it sought to teach the laws which govern the production of wealth, without troubling itself about the welfare of the producers; it became a "business science" and has remained so to this day; for while some writers, notably Sismondi and Drotz, have raised the note of alarm, their judgment has been hampered by an acceptance of the Malthusian doctrine, and the teachings of Saint-Simon, Owen, Fourier and Marx, have been consigned to the realms of Utopia, without regard to the evident truth contained in them, because they run counter to Malthusianism. doctrine has been disproved time and again, but somehow or other, it still retains its hold upon economic thought, learned professors still accept it, and men who never heard of Malthus habitually reason from his premises. To the man who sees his wages cut down and himself and family reduced to the barest necessaries of life, by the competition of his fellow man, nothing is clearer than that there are too many people in the world; he never stops to think that every man who comes into the world brings with him a head and two hands which will amply provide for his wants if he be allowed to use them; it does not occur to him that if transported to a very garden of Eden with but one other inhabitant, he would die of starvation; if the other owned the garden and refused to allow him to use it. Take the man out of work; it is useless to tell him that there are not too many people in the world. He

has tramped day after day through busy hives of industry, fairly begging for chance to earn subsistence for himself and loved ones; he has seen his scanty store dissappear in providing for his loved ones and without work, without money, he must accept for himself and family either star-vation or pauperism. This man knows that if transported with his dear ones to an absolutely uninhabited island he could with his own hands, and unaided by those immense forces engaged in modern production, at least procure that which society has denied him-subsistence for himself and family. This is proof positive to him that there are too many people in the world; he does not see the natural opportunities right under his nose, from which he might obtain subsistence if they were only free. Oh yes!

Malthus performed a great service for the Patricians at a time when they were beginning to have doubts about it, he convinced them that they were the elect of the earth and at the same time he silenced the Plebes by an argument which they could not answer. But one hundred years of education has done wonders for us Plebians; we are beginning to realize that society owes us something more than the right to vote; we are beginning to realize that society has not done its duty until it has secured to us, opportunity to labor; freedom to enjoy the fruits of our labor; and I will add, as sure as there is a God in heaven, by the power of education, and through the intelligent use of our political freedom, we mean to have it.

W. P. Borland.

#### TITLE TO LAND.

OME time since Pope Leo XIII, put forth an encyclical letter on "the condition of labor," the gist of which was that "private ownership of land is moral and just and according to God's plan."

Mr. Henry George takes issue with Pope Leo XIII, and in an open reply to His Holiness, among other things, says:

God cannot contradict himself nor impose on his creatures laws that clash. If it be God's command to men that they should not steal, that is to say, that they should respect 'the right of property which cach one has in the fruits of his labor; and if he be also the Father of all men, who in his common bounty has intended all to have equal opportunities for sharing; then, in any possible stage of civilization, however elaborate, there must be some way in which the exclusive right to the products of industry may be reconciled with the equal right lo land. If the Almighty be consistent with Himself, it cannot be, as say those socialists referred to by you, that in order to secure the equal participation of men in the opportunities of life and labor we must ignore the right of private property we must ignore the right of private property we must ignore the right of private property we must ignore the equality of right in the opportunities of life and labor. To say the one thing or the other is equally to deny the harmony

of God's laws. But the private possession of land, subject to the payment to the community of the value of any special advantage thus given to the individual, satisfies both laws, securing to all equal participation in the bounty of the Creator and to each the full ownership of the products of his labor.

It occurs to my mind that in the foregoing, Mr. George is unfortunate, in introducing the purposes of God relating to the disposition of land. I do not remember of but two land deals in which God was either directly or indirectly connected. The first was that which transferred all the land of Canaan to Abraham and his posterity forever without any consideration whatever. God said to Abraham 3,800 years ago:

"I will give unto thee and to thy seed after thee, a land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan for an everlast-

ing possession.'

It is not required to state what transpired during 423 years subsequent to this conveyance of the land of Canaan to Abraham, but it is well to state that the "seed" of Abraham had not forgotten their claim to the delightful country—and this "seed," after the lapse of 423 years concluded to take possession of the land, in doing which the record shows they had the approval of God.

As the children of Israel, in journeying through the wilderness, approached the land of Canaan—Moses, who sustained intimate relations with God, sent spies into the "promised land" for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the country and its inhabitants. The spies went forth and their report was that the country was fruitful, "flowing with milk and honey," that the people were numerous and that they had walled cities, that they were giants and warriors, etc.

Here were people in possession of the land of Canaan. They had homes, cities and farms. They had been in possession of the land for at least 500 years, and yet the Israelites claimed the land, and God supporting their claims, Joshua went over and took possession, drove out the people and divided up the land among the con-

querors.

It is such facts that make it exceedingly embarrassing to refer to God when discussing land titles, because God's dealings with the Israelites in establishing their claim to the land of Canaan without having made any provision for those who were in possession of the country, eternally suggests reflections relating to the "harmony of God's laws" which might far better be omitted since such discussions, as a finality, must lead to the conclusion that man by "searching cannot find out God."

Why God gave the "land of Canaan" to Abraham and to "his seed forever," no one knows. No one can ever comprehend the

purpose, and it is even far more difficult to explain why He approved of Joshua's annihilating policy of ridding the land of Canaan of those who for centuries had been

in possession of it.

The point I make is, that the way the Israelites took possession of the land of Canaan, is to all intents and purposes, the way Europe took possession of Americand the right to the land was transferred to the Colonists and to their "seed," and with this right, Americans, English, French and Spaniards have dispossessed those who were in peaceful possession, and when they resisted have killed them as if they were wild beasts, and of the remnant that remain, it must be said they stand as a monument of man's greed, and of God's infinite patience.

Admit the truth of the declaration that God made the land, it is equally true that God made man. If there is some worthless land that would require a miracle to be made worth a farthing for a square mile for tillage, it may also be affirmed, that there are men whom it would require a miracle to redeem from worthlessness, to get the hog and the serpent out of them. and make them of any value whatever to the world. Just why God made such land and why He made such men, is as difficult of explanation as why he gave Canaan to Abraham and "his seed forever."

Referring to titles to land which God bestowed upon the Israelites, it will be noticed that the title extended "forever" and that the term "forever," was limited to about 2,000 years—in fact, less than 1,500 years from the time that Joshua took possession of the country—emphasizing the fact that neither national nor individual titles to land continue "forever."

In searching for what Mr. George calls "the harmony of God's laws," it is embarassing to mix in man's laws—God's laws having no relation to titles to land except, what may be said of the "land of Canaan, and admitting that God did give the land to Abraham and his "seed forever," it is seen that Abraham's seed do not now possess the land and have for more than 2,000 years been wandwing in the earth.

years been wandering in the earth.

The "harmony of God's laws" is seen in the changes that are constantly going on in land titles as in every thing else relating

to human affairs.

It may be possible that the world is rapidly approaching a time when the "single tax" will revolutionize titles to land, when "private ownership" will cease, and men will simply be in "possession" of land without ownership.

Be this as it may, the point I make is that nothing is gained by constant reference to God's laws in such matters. There is no "thus saith the Lord" relating to

land titles, except in the one case I have referred to, which neither the Pope nor Mr. George mention in support of their theories.

#### S. F. Pike.

### TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.

THINK it may be safely asserted that the question of tariff influences more votes than any economic question that has been or is now before the public. And as the two leading political parties are now evidently preparing to force it as the prominent issue in the coming campaign it will be advisable for the masses to take heed that demagogues do not blind them to their own interests in the coming contest.

Evidently the surest way of forcing political parties to deal with real live issues, with such questions as involve the real interests of the masses, is to refuse to be interested in any question that does not touch the issues of life. Laborers of all classes, wage earners and producers, ought to strive to understand the tariff issue in all its phases, so that their attention may not be drawn from more important issues.

There is at present a fair chance of uniting the laboring classes upon all other really important questions and issues if only they will refuse to be divided upon the old tariff hobby any longer. It is doubtful if there was ever a sufficient excuse for our tariff system. And assuredly there was no excuse if the object of the tariff was to benefit labor. But supposing it to have been to act as a stimulus to the planting of new industries, then there was no doubt a time when it was advisable to tax the whole people in the interest of the few, though it is doubtful whether even this was in harmony with the constitution. Taxes may be collected only in view of the general good, and no doubt manufacturing, like churches, ought to be separate from the state, and not especially fostered by it. Yet to that extent that manufacturing developed mines and built needed workshops and factories it did well, but it can not now be said that we have many youthful indus-tries. Many of the most important are over one hundred years old, and most all that are of undoubted benefit are at least fifty years old. A few. very few, are of recent planting, and of these a large proportion may, even with the fostering care of a tariff protection, prove failures. Hence it is but fair to conclude that there are two classes of industries that should no longer receive that protection that comes from taxing the whole people. First, those that have been planted a generation or longer. Second, those that can never exist unless continuously protected. Besides, manufacturing and farming is at high or low tide, according to the changes in the administration; or at least so far as tariff can be made to effect them they are thus subject to the change of parties.

For the government to step into the arena and help on one industry, or two, or three, is about as consistent as for a base ball umpire to play on one side of the game. Hence, in all fairness, it appears that a tariff for protection is needed upon but few articles now found in the tariff schedule. I will not assume that there is no instance where a tariff for protection would be a benefit. I think there are a special few I will give one that I think, all things considered, was a wise provision. It was the tariff on ostrich plumes. General LeDuc, a former commissioner of agriculture, tried to interest the government in ostrich farming, the effect of which was that the American consuls to Algiers, Cape Town and Buenos Ayres were instructed to investigate the business and report as to whether it could probably be profitably carried on in any part of the United States. They collected a mass of facts and information that led them to report favorably to the establishing of farms in the United States simiilar to those in Cape Colony, and recommended as suitable territory parts of California, New Mexico and Arizona. A daty of 50 per cent, ad valorem was placed upon plumes, the effect of which was that during the same year, 1882, Dr. Chas. J. Sketchly organized the California Ostrich Company, representing \$30,000 capital. This company purchased 200 picked ostriches in Cape Town and shipped them, via New York, Chicago and Omaha, to Anaheim, California. Twenty-two of these arrived in good condition. Before the close of the year another company was organized in Maine that succeeded in landing twenty-three birds at Fall Brook, Cal.

Here I ought to observe that prior to the planting of the ostrich industry in the United States, our ladies made use of about one-half the ostrich plumes that the world produced. We now have a score of ostrich farms in the United States. Each pair of birds require a camp of one to five acres to run in. Thus hundreds of acres of land will be occupied that would otherwise go to make up the acreage of wheat lands. A market is made for lumber and for help, and our useful industries, as a whole, are thus more diversified, and we can grow our ostrich plumes for less than we can import them. None of our citizens are injured by this venture, and the benefits are certainly far reaching. But even in this instance I see no argument for continuing the tariff indefinitely. Each female lays fifty eggs or more during the year, the birds are worth \$1,000 each, the feathers of the mature ones \$200 per annum. The profits of the business, together with the rapidity with

which the business can be extended, would soon develop it into such proportions as would forbid a further extension. And then, if not before, Uncle Sam should quit

playing on one side of the game.

I have referred to the industry of ostrich farming because it is the one of all others that in my estimation presents the logic of protection in a favorable light. Tariff re-form will in the next campaign, as it has heretofore, be forced as the prominent issue upon the public; hence the importance of being ready to meet it. Laborers must understand their interests or there can be no union at the ballot box. So long as half vote with one party and half with the other political schemers will buy votes enough to hold the balance of power. And thus the votes of honest men are mere ciphers, one thousand of them offsets another thousand. A score of loafers sell their votes, and thus the election is made to turn upon the vote of a class of men who have nothing at stake. Moreover, there is no relief from this dilemma until wage earners and the great producing class shall retuse to be owned by a party and are ready to measure every economic and political question by their own interests. To do this they must of necessity understand the political questions of the day.

Nathaniel R. Piper.

#### LAND AND MONEY.

HAVE been much edified by a perusal of the able contribution from Mr. Jose Gros in the December number of the Magazine. I am with him on the land question—not as a single taxer but upon the K. of L. platform that "Use and occupancy should be the only title to land." Take the rental valuation as to tax—if you will-but remember that even Mr. Thos G. Shearman has never claimed that the single tax would more than support the general government. There are yet state, county and municipal taxes to provide for. This however, by the way,

I was delighted to read Mr. Gros's clear and clean cut epitomization of "a healthy monetary system," and note the fact that he was, as I am an anti-metallic money man. But I felt very much as if he had neutralized his preceding effort when he used

the following language:

the following language:

On the other hand, we should not be rash in adopting those schemes which would necessarily produce a constant commercial vortex. I refer to free money, as it is called, government loans.

About 200,000 families hold over fifty billions out of our sixty-five billions wealth, in all forms. At 50 per cent, value of the security, they could claim from the government loans for \$25,000,000,000. Ten million American families own no wealth of any account. They could get no money from the government. How could they? I shall let my readers meditate on the results of any such free money, as some reformers advocate, if I understand them correctly.

Mr. Gros here seems to leave himself without any mode of putting his ideal currency into the hands of the people-into circulation.

The monetary plank of the Ocala platform, as amended at Indianapolis, reads as

follows:

We demand that the government shall establish sub-treasuries or depositories in the several states, which shall issue money direct to the people at a low rate of tax, not to exceed 2 per cent, per amount on non-perishable farm products, and also upon real estate, with proper limitations upon the quantum of the people of the product of money and the proper is the proper is the proper in the proper is the proper in the proper is the proper is the proper in the proper is the proper is the proper is the proper in the proper is the p tity of land and amount of money.

A careful reading of it will convince Mr. Gros that the 200,000 families he refers to would not claim more from the govern-ment than could any of the ten million families. But suppose they could. I will ask Mr. Gros to state what he imagines they would do with this \$25,000,000,000 upon which they must pay two per cent. interest? His answer will reveal to himself his mistake.

But it may be observed that in the ideal civilization land being common property, will be unavailable as a value to be represented in credit bills (money) and gold and silver being discarded as a basis, we should be obliged to take as a basis the staple non-perishable product of the land.

George C. Ward.

THERE are so many vulnerable points (from my point of view) in Mr. Geo. C. Ward's letter, published in your January number—such as the remarkable statements that "interest is the basis of rent," or that three-fourths of the intrinsic value "claimed for" the metal dollar is imparted by the fiat of law-that the temptation is strong to inflict a voluminous reply upon you. But I will confine myself to pointing out to him that he has been misled by Mr. Atkinson's elaborate slovenliness of metrics of the property of the strong liness of writing into confusing with one another two entirely different things to which the same word is unfortunately applied. The "bank credit" of which Mr. Atkinson clearly intended to speak (except that with all his affectation of simplicity, he did not do so "clearly") has nothing under heaven to do with the kind of the condition of the "credits" that are the opposite thing to "debts." Bank credits merely express the method by which we mutually exchange orders for each other's labor in the form of checks; are nothing but a system of book-keeping in which the bank simply keeps a general ledger for us. They save those of us who do our business or run our personal expenses that way, the trouble of carrying around either the coin which Mr. Ward abhors or the paper bills which he adores; both of them very crude forms of currency as compared with a bank check or even a postal money order. Does Mr Ward fancy

that the government mulcts the people in some mysterious way when it acts as bookkeeper for them in transferring money by means of money orders? I imagine not, because his idea seems to be that no matter how much the government meddles, it is all right; yet it is doing nothing but hand-ling "credits" in this department, though they are not in as convenient shape as the banks afford. The fact is, that there is no necessary relation between "credits" and "loans" in banking. The banks could handle checks for us-deal in "credits' if they never lent out a cent of what was deposited with them; but they would have to make a direct charge for doing the work, which would involve a considerably larger net cost. It is the cheapest and best form of currency that has ever been invented which we get in this way, and it is a form over which the banks have absolutely no power of contraction or expansion. Its general use has made the whole currency question of almost no importance whatever, because by means of writing checks we can make just exactly the amount of currency that is needed at a given time for the transaction of business. If the banks only had courage to be arbitrary enough to refuse to pay out cash in times of panic the system would be entirely perfect instead of only

partially so. It is always dangerous work to monkey with figures, and when I see how Mr. Ward figures it out that the people of this country pay over considerably more wealth every year than they produce, I feel especially coy about making the experiment; but nevertheless will risk it and try my hand on a little calculating, just to illustrate the point and lead up to its application. Suppose there are a tailor, a hatter, a shoemaker and a farmer, all working to produce things to use themselves and to exchange with each other, just as people do in real life. Assume that the hatter, for himself and the other three, makes four hats in the course of a year worth \$3 apiece, one of which he wears and the others he sells. Again, that the tailor does the same in respect of four coats at \$10 each, the choemaker with four pairs of shoes, at \$5 a pair, and the farmer as to four bushels of potatoes, the value of which I will put at an even dollar a bushel to get rid of fractions. When they have all got through trading with one another in these things the total volume of transactions, the "aggregate of exchanges," amounts up to \$114. Of course it will really amount to very much more than this, for the number of these things that these four people make and use in the course of a year is very much more than one each. But to have it as simple as possible, and not to lose ourselves in the log of figures to which is due so much false political economy, we will let it stand at \$114. Now, as these people have all bought and sold to and from each other, there is not

a particle of sense in their taking around money to settle each transaction. pay the final differences that are left on the crude instance which I have supposed, not more than \$22 will be needed; while when we consider that in reality the purchases will in the long run equal the sales—that they are in fact the same thing-we will see that in the expanded form of this trade which passes through our clearing houses, it is not a sign of "grotesque ludicrousness" that the banks should have not more than one-tenth as much cash in their vaults as they have deposits on their books, but on the contrary, a sign of advanced civilization. If we go on to imagine that the little community that I have suggested, are progressive enough to use a banker, he will show certainly \$57 in deposits and \$57 in checks drawn against them—probably very much more-and yet there is no real need why he should keep one cent of "reserve" to handle the business, although on the basis as I have sketched it, there will be ultimately \$22 paid in to him for differ-

ences which he simply has to pay out again.

Now for the application. Mr. Ward's notion is that the only way these transactions can be freely carried on is to print enough pieces of paper to serve as a token each time. I say that this is nothing but a waste of good paper when we are dealing with people who have the sense to make their own bookkeeping arrangements to show how much each man has bought and sold, and that if they do want any tokens it is a great deal better to leave them to provide the kind and quantity that they need rather than to figure it out for a "per capita" calculation in which he is pretty sure to make mistakes. He thinks the allimportant thing is to fix the number of toys to count with. It seems to me far more important that the men concerned should be free to make things to be counted. The tailor, for instance, will get along well enough as a rule, if he is a little inconvenienced for want of counters, because he will resort more to buying and selling by means of checks as soon as he has got far enough civilized to use them at all. But he will find it much harder lines when somebody tells him that he has to turn over to them half of the potatoes that he gets in payments for coats, in the shape of rent, or when he finds that he can't sell more than two coats instead of three, because some of the other fellows have been shut out of the chance to work by their landlords, and have, therefore, nothing to pay for the coats with. In other words, cut off the power of landlordism to stifle industry and to rob it of its fruits when it is exercised, and you need have little fear but what men will devise the most efficient and generally adequate means of representing the values which they have created for purposes of exchange. E. J. Skinner.

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# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

Correspondents are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscript so as to reach the Editor not later than the lenth day of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

#### WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHIVALRY.

The New York Christian Advocate quotes, with a strong editorial endorsement, two propositions from Dr. Jennie S. Lozier, President of Sorosis, as follows: "If women get justice they will lose chivalry; if they secure the right to their earnings and their children, they must stand up in the street cars." This the editor of the Advocate declares to be the "simple truth." It is certainly "simple," but it is by no means certain that it is the "truth." Nothing is surprising that Dr. Buckley says on the woman question, but it is, indeed, remarkable that the president of so strong and progresgressive a club as the Sorosis, and a woman who writes M. D. after her name, should make so weak and foolish a statement. It is the old bugbear that has been held up to frighten women for the last forty years. Every time that a woman has attempted to step out of the narrow limits that so long defined her sphere, some little man has squeaked out that she would be deprived of chivalry. Big men do not say such things. They say to women, "Go ahead; do the very best you can for yourselves, and if you need any one to fight for you, just call on us."

But, granted, for a moment, that these propositions are true. If the vast majority of women had to choose between justice and chivalry, would they not infinitely prefer the former? Chivalry would not furnish food and clothing for the three million women who are at present earning their own living in this country. Chivalry would never give a woman the same wages as a man. Chivalry would not protect the widow who was being robbed of her estate, or care for the helpless orphans left to her charge. Women appreciate chivalrous ac-

tions, but it is of vastly more importance that they receive justice, the right to a share in the world's work and wages, the right to fill such a place in life as seems most expedient to themselves, the right to every opportunity and every privilege that are extended to men for assistance and protection. A woman can much better afford to stand up in the street car than she can to have her earnings at the disposal of her husband, as they were under the common law, and are yet, in many states. And women would be willing to stand up in the cars all the rest of their lives, and walk every step of the way over all the rest of life's pathway, if thereby they could secure the right to their own children.

No proposition is more absurd, however, than the one which claims that as women obtain more nearly the rights accorded to men, they will suffer the loss of chivalric attention from the latter. No women in the world have so many rights and privileges as those of America, and nowhere on earth are they so protected, honored and loved. Never were American women so influential, so respected, so admired, as are those of the present generation; and yet they are found side by side with men in almost every walk in life. That is a contemptible chivalry which is extended to the woman of idleness and wealth and not to the one who works for daily bread; or to the one who is satisfied to be helpless and dependent upon others, and not to the one who is brave and industrious and willing to do her part in life's struggle. If two women enter a street car, one well-dressed and bearing the marks of an easy existence, the other tired and worn and giving evidence of belonging to the army of toilers, to whom does the American man most cheerfully give his seat? Men, themselves, should protest against being set up as a scarecrow to frighten women into keeping a subordinate position. All that this generation has done for woman to educate her, to make her self-reliant, to increase her usefulness, has by so much increased her claims to the highest respect and honor, and the men of the generation have given, and will give her the fullest measure of

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### DR. ABBOTT'S LECTURES.

The séries of lectures delivered by Lyman Abbott in the Lowell Institute course, of Boston, has been a phenomenal success. They have excited so much interest that a movement has been made to have them repeated in Music Hall or Tremont Temple, as not even standing room could be obtained for many who wished to hear them. Dr. Abbott has attempted to prove that it is quite possible to reconcile the law of development with the prime movement of Christianity as a spiritual force, or, in other words, that our present condition is due to an evolution in which Christianity has played an important part. Dr. Abbott's opinions are not those of a radical free thinker, who would demolish existing institutions, and replace the commonly accepted teachings of the Scriptures with a lot of half-digested theories, but they are the result of a life time of serious thought and profound research by a man of conservative tendencies.

It is said of him, in connection with these lectures, that "he has weeded out the garden of Eden." The New York Tribune, in a review of them, says: "If any good souls are troubled because of these Lowell lectures, let it be borne in mind that Dr. Abbott does not ask all Christians to be evolutionists; he merely points out to evolutionists that there is no reason why they should not be Christians." There is no evading the fact that a profound agitation of doctrinal questions is passing over the religious world, and that an absorbing and vital interest is manifested by thoughtful and inquiring minds. It does not foreshadow infidelity, or a breaking away from the moorings of the church, but only a desire to take the bearings, to apply the tests of enlightenment and mental freedom of the present age to the doctrines and the faith of past centuries. It is a healthy sentiment. It indicates that the leaven is stirring in the churches, without which they would be lifeless. This spirit of inquiry is not to be ignored. It must be met and satisfied, and for this purpose the church must call upon its greatest intellects, for none other will be equal to the demands of the times.

READ THE NEWSPAPERS. Mrs. Miller, of Eagle Bend, in a private letter, suggests that whatever the opinions may be in regard to novel reading, women should read the newspapers and keep themselves informed upon current events. This is, indeed, most desirable. If a woman's time is so limited as to permit of not much reading, she cannot do better than to take a first-class daily newspaper, and read it carefully every day. It contains a little of everything. There are a religious department, a household department, a fashion department, poetry, fiction, and what is of most importance, current news. It is an accomplishment for a woman to be versed in history and well-read in literature, but if she must choose between these and the news of the day, as it comes from all parts of the world, it is more to her advantage to choose the latter. It is humiliating to see the ignorance of many women upon existing events, such as are familiarly discussed by all classes of men, and it is aggravating to see these same men, when they enter into conversation with a woman, carefully avoid all leading topics and confine themselves entirely to smalltalk. Can the average woman converse intelligently upon the causes which led to the Chilian controversy? Does she understand the Behring Sea difficulty? Can she define the probable issues of the coming campaign? Has she a general idea of the proceedings of congress? All of these are being constantly discussed in the daily papers, and there is no reason why women should not be as well informed as men. There has been a great improvement in this direction during the past few years, and women will not always remain in ignorance of these things.

Ir our correspondents feel disappointed when their letters do not appear, let them read carefully those which are published, and decide for themselves whether theirs were equally interesting.

Our contributors would more often receive letters and packages sent here to be forwarded to them, if they would sign their names to their letters. Frequently they have to be returned to the writers.

#### PROTECTION FOR WORKINGWOMEN.

The American Federation of Labor assembled in convention at Birmingham, Ala., and, representing 750,000 trades-union men, passed a resolution petitioning congress to amend the constitution of the United States. extending the right of suffrage to women. This week, the first of February, all of the great central bodies belonging to the labor organizations of New York state have passed resolutions asking the right of suffrage for women wage earners. This action has been taken by many labor organizations in various parts of the country. Workingmen understand perfectly how helpless their condition would be if they had not the power of the ballot. It is only through its potency that they can secure the legislation necessary to protect their interests. They recognize the indisputable fact that there is an urgent need, on the part of workingwomen, for this same protection; and they intend to make a combined effort to secure it for them.

"An Engineer's Sister" writes a description of a fireman's ball which was given by Kennesaw Lodge, No. 247, at Atlanta, Ga. As the account would be over two months old when it was published, it cannot be used, although the firemen would be pleased to read the compliments they receive from the writer.

"BIRT," of Utica, N. Y., answers the correspondent who asks if the ladies are afraid to stay alone, by saying that she finds great comfort in thinking of the absent ones. She urges wives to make their homes attractive, so that their husbands will come straight there, and not stop on the way.

"Myrtle," who signs herself "A Fireman's Sweetheart," compliments Cherokee Lodge, of Van Buren, Ark., and speaks a good word for the Magazine.

JENNIE M., of Boston, Mass., writes in highest praise of firemen, whom she considers the noblest class of men.

Anna M., of Owensboro, Ky., extends sympathy to "Mrs. M." and sends greeting to the railroad boys.

A LETTER is here for A. C., Needles, Cal., which will be forwarded if she will send her address.

THE Age of Labor, published in Chicago. by L. W. Rogers, late editor of the Trainmen's Journal, comes to our table. Mrs. H. W. Matthews, of Battle Creek, Mich., who edited the Woman's Department in that magazine in so interesting a manner, has cast her lot with the new enterprise. Her department-The Homemaker-is full of good things, and promises to be a leading feature of the paper.

WINNIPEG, MAN., January 3, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

This being my first opportunity of writing for your Magazine I do not know with what success I will meet.

Winnipeg is quite a large city and we have had very cold weather. The boys are having pretty hard trips. I think it must be terrible to be out on the road when it is 40° and 50° below zero. I know I often see my husband coming home with two or three inches of ice hanging to his mous-

I am sure the railway boys ought to be more esteemed for the hardships they have

to endure.

I always try to be neat and clean and have everything nice and tidy when my husband comes home, for I know that is what every railroad man's wife should do. With a thousand good wishes for 342 and 127, and the B. of L. F. I remain an

Engineer's Wife, J. K. R.

#### OUR VALLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

In the vale of Santa Clara, O'er a hundred years gone by.
Sheltered by a spreading oak tree,
From the sunlit, wintry sky.
Stood a band of Christian Fathers. On a green untrodden sward, Offering here meet homage holy, For the first time to the Lord.

Kneeling by their rude built altars, Mid a wondering native throng Mid a wondering native throng; Gathered there in great amizement, Chanted they their native song. Surging through the mountain canyon, O'er the grove clothed valley wide, Came the dusty form of riders.

Like the wayse of ocean's tide. Like the waves of ocean's tide.

Where the broad fields waved in beauty, where the broad fields waved in own. Now St. Joseph's turrets rise, and its dome in massive grandeur, Reaches upward to the skies. In those fields, where waving wild oats Clothed the valley far and wide, Stately homes and lordly mansions. Now stand forth in all their pride.

And where friars of St. Francis, Reared their simple shrine of prayer, Now the children of Santa Clara, Raise their temples large and fair: San Jose and Santa Clara,

With united voices frame Hymns of truth, and songs of science, Ever to its sacred name. Kate H.

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### CALIFORNIA CURIOSITIES.

Some of the readers of this department are interested in flowers, and I want to tell them of my experience with a strange new

Several years ago a curious something was unearthed from Jack's collection of curiosities. It looked like a pair of miniature horns. Jack said it was a relic or "something." It was too odd to throw away, and it didn't seem to be of any use, so I just kept it.

About a year ago a street fakir in San Francisco was selling counterparts of our "what-is-it" as "the wonderful buffalo-horn plant." He had half a dozen hang-DEAT ! . ing by the tips of the horns across the tops of as many glasses, the middle of the "horn" just covered by the water. But there was no sign of root or leaf; we voted the man and his wonderful plant both humbugs.

Of course, though, I tried the same experiment with my one specimen for three weeks, without result, except that everybody laughed at me for my simplicity.

One day this summer Jack came home with a wonderful story of a sidewalk mer-chant who had the buffalo-horn plant growing in jars of water, and the sprouted "horns" for sale Of course I must see horns" for sale. Of course, I must see them. It was really so. There was a candy jar filled with water, the black buffalohorns at the bottom sending up green leaves in the water. The first dealer was rather high-priced and sold the bulbs at five cents apiece, and Jack prudently steered me around the corner where another man was selling the same thing at the rate of three for ten cents. I felt rather foolish buying of a street fakir, but curiosity was stronger than pride.

We first put the bulbs in a pint fruit jar, but in a week the plants each shot up a straight green stem that wouldn't stay under the water and died fifteen minutes after they got out of it. The exposed ends of the stems would shrivel, and turn black as if frost-bitten. Half a dozen times a day I poked those ends under the water, and the next time I looked at the jar, there would be another dead end on the surface of the water. The main stalks sent out countless straight runners, so that the whole plant was never lost. One bulb rotted, but I despaired of ever keeping the other two plants under water in that jar, so I put jar and all in a tub out doors under the hydrant. There seemed to be room enough and water enough there, but, being in the north side of the house, there was no sun, and the "wonders" didn't grow very fast. Then I tried a quart jar and set it under a hydrant on the sunny side of the house where there would be plenty of sun as well as water. Even the quart jar threatened to be inadequate to the lofty

aspiration of the plants, but a net-work of twigs kept them in place. In a few days leaves appeared something like very small, young lettuce leaves. The hundreds of straight runners sent out by the main stalks mostly droop downwards now, and seem to be feeders for the plant. Five heads of leaves are coming out. It's curious, too, that while the stems died as soon as they were out of the water, the leaves grew nearly as well out of water as in.

We have had quite cold weather lately for Central California, the thermometer going to 40° above; so, fearing these waterbabies might affected by the cold, we moved them to a sunny shelf in the kitchen. They are the care of the household, and we are all consumed with curiosity to see the plants flower and produce those funny horn-like seeds or bulbs.

The paper in which they were wrapped when bought says that this plant is the eighth wonder of the world, and was discovered in 1880 in a lake in northern China.

Now is the season for Chinese lilies. Here they are too common to be prized, and only people recently from the East spend any time over them. I suppose you have all seen the onion-like bulbs, and heard of their growing on rocks and water. That's all true, and it spoils the charm, perhaps, to tell that they grow just as well in the ground. The lily is really a jonquil, and if you have that sickening sweet, white and yellow flower in your garden, content yourself with the thought that you have really a treasure from the Orient, or something so near like it that nobody will ever know the difference.

To change the subject somewhat, while still speaking of curiosities, I wonder if you all know about the Japanese handwarmers? They are, without exception, the most sensible things a Chinaman ever made, and useful is no name for them. They are little boxes about 5 inches long, by 3 inches wide and 3 of an inch thick, made of tin perforated like a collander, and have a sliding cover at one end. The tin is covered with some kind of Chinese cloth. Heat is supplied by punks as long as a cigar and about as large. These punks seem to be made of powdered charcoal covered with rice paper. You light one end of the punk. There is no blaze, only a red light like fire running through burnt paper. When one end of the punk is all afire, you drop the punk in the box, close the slide, wrap the whole thing in flannel and put it where it will do the most good. There is no smoke, no smell, no danger of fire, and the heat last for hours.

To loosen a cold on the chest, I don't know of anything quite so effectual as to bathe the chest with camphorated oil and then use one of these warmers. It is better than poultices, because it can be used any time or all the time, day or night, and

even when you are at work

For neuralgia or rheumatism or any complaint where a mild heat is soothing, they are just the thing. The expense is trifing. The warmers cost from 15 to 25 cents, and the punks about a cent apiece. All Chinese merchants, and dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods keep them.

Please don't think I am "drumming" for the article, because I've no pecuniary interest whatever in the subject, and only write out of the fullness of my heart because of the comfort I have taken in my

own investment in that line.

B. L. E.

OAKLAND, CAL.

[Do not wait another year before you come again.-En.1

#### "IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY."

It was the illustrious Longfellow who wrote the above words, which are certainly true. After the long, dreary winter has passed, spring bursts forth in all,her splendor. The woods are fragrant with delicate ferns and bright, beautiful, and many tinted flowers; countless numbers of birds sing and twitter merrily among the trees; noisy, laughing brooks ripple along through the shady valleys on through sunny meadows; merry children run hither and thither among the flowers, culling and twining them into lovely wreaths till wearied with their play, they sit down by the shady streams and relate to each other the strange, weird, fanciful tales told them by their elders. Spring gently glides into summer and we see the early flowers have drooped and withered with excessive heat and lie scattered upon the ground; the noisy streams are dumb, herds of cattle stand lazily in the shade of the trees, while the children's voices are no longer heard in the woods, as they prefer the shade of the house. A short time, and again the woods are dressed in most brilliant colors. Again we hear the echo of children's voices as they gather the falling nuts or stop to pluck the last autumn flowers, the golden-rod and gen-tian which Whittier and Bryant have mentioned in some of their sweetest poems. And almost before we are aware of it, the cold, gloomy winter is upon us. The birds have flown, the flowers are dead and the children's voices are no longer heard in the woods. The tall, gaunt trees spread forth their leafless branches like huge skeletons, and the whole forest presents a doleful ap-pearance. Life would be sad indeed were it not for the knowledge that May will

come again in all her beauty and loveliness.
And thus it is with our lives. Our youth is the spring, the bright merry May of our

existence. 'Tis true we have some clouds in our youth, but they are with us only for a short time. Like an April shower, they disappear and the sun beams upon us again ere we are aware they are gone. But it cannot always be thus, and soon our May is gone, and as we grow older we pass the summer and autumn of our lives. Of course we have our dark days, we must not expect all sunshine. Longfellow wrote, "Into each life some rain must fall; some days be dark and dreary," and when our dark days come upon us we must bear them patiently. They are the common lot of humanity, and like the winter, the closing of our lives would be almost unendurable were it not for the blessed assurance that if we do our duty while here upon earth we will at last be gathered into the blissful realms above, where there will be no clouds or rainy days to mar the bright. beautiful sunshine, but where there will be eternal May. Success to all railroad boys.

Louise.

CAMPBELL, TEX.

#### A FEW COMMENTS.

Through the kindness of a friend I am receiving the Fireman's Magazine, and am much interested in Mrs. Wells' letter, and wish to make a few comments thereon.

"Refraining from placing aught in our brother's way" is well enough when speak-ing of real evils, such as drinking intoxicants, gambling and other vices and crimes, but when applied to innocent, recreative games, like playing cards for amusement, one might as well condemn teaching people to write, because some will commit forgery, or condemn eating bread and meat

because some eat to excess.

In old times the Sabbath law was carried to such excess that no one was allowed to kindle a fire in the home on that day, but that does not prove that we may not make of it a day of rest, enjoyment and recreation. We plead for a wise medium in all things, and for perfect liberty of thought and action. Our liberty needs no bounds of law or custom so long as our actions do not come in the way or conflict with the liberty or rights of others. As to our government being founded upon the Bible, our laws The aim are the outcome of all the past. of wise law makers is to conserve the good and eliminate the evil; therefore many of our best laws are older than the Bible, and probably as old as the first dawnings of morality in the feeble brain of our arboreal ancestors. The Bible makers of Bible times collected the best laws-what they deemed best, of that day and age-and formulated them into the ten commandments, and some of these commands are all right. But the first ones, and those most emphatome du

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ically urged upon us, command us to love a God no one can possibly love, if he or she is intelligent refined and kind-hearted. A God of war, revenge, malice, hate and spite; a God who "shall wound the head of His enemies, and the hairy scalp of such a one goeth on still in his trespasses," and a God who says "I will bring My people again from the depths of the sea that thy foot may be dipped in the blood of thine enemies and the tongues of thy dogs in the same." What savage Indian could do more? Then He sends His own son to bear the sins of the world and be crucified to save the race, and yet fails to save millions and millions and millions, if any at

This son was arrested, tried, convicted and executed for treason and rebellion against the laws of the land. He was humble, meek, forbearing, when it was policy to be so, but arrogant, vindictive and self-aggrandizing when it suited Him to be. He not only commanded that His own enemies should be brought before Him and slain, but wished that the enemies of His friends

might also be dead.

I think it about time to set the old book one side as a rule of action for the educated, refined and intelligent of to-day, and adopt some higher and better code of morals.

"Long the night of superstition wrapped the earth with gloom; Now the glorious rays of reason shall her vales il-

lume. Slowly, surely, brightly, grandly spreads the glori-ous light. Harbinger of all that's precious, freedom, truth, and right."

Respectfully,

Elmina D. Slenker.

Snowville, VA.

[This sounds very much like our friend H. C. P., and there is a remarkable simililarity in the penmanship.—ED.]

Nickerson, Kan., January 24, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have read the Magazine for more than a year and have never seen in the Woman's Department a letter from this place, so I come asking admission, as there are too many jolly, noble hearted railroad boys in Nickerson to be so long neglected.

I shall depart a little from the usual custom and talk about this place and the rail-

roaders who live here.

This is the end of one of the divisions of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and the population is made up almost entirely of railroaders—trainmen and shop hands. Therefore for social reasons it is considered a very undesirable place in which to live. But while it goes without saying that there are in all railroad towns a great many rough, uncultured people, it does not follow that all

railroaders belong to that class. For some of the most respected citizens of this place, men of education and culture are railroaders, brave, generous fellows that any town

might be proud of.

If people who move into rough places would do all in their power to elevate morally and intellectually those with whom they must come in contact instead of giv-ing them scornful looks and slanderous words, how much more like a heaven this old world would be. . How much less of sadness and dissatisfied yearnings after an

indescribable something.

And while a young lady should be very careful as to the kind of company she keeps, I think if she always deports herself like a lady no matter in what company she may be thrown she will be treated as such. But if her gentlemen friends see that she is a lady only on occasions they will probably be gentlemen only on occasions. Girls, let us be at all times ladylike and in nine cases out of ten, our gentleman friends, though railroaders, will be gentlemen.

I have two railroader brothers. One belongs to the B. of L. F. Bayou City Lodge, No. 146. He runs out of Houston, Tex. into Louisiana. He is one of the jolly boys and loves the order, and if for no other reason for his sake I, too, love it. Success to the railroad boys. I remain

Brown Velvet.

THOUGHTS ON A NEW YEAR'S EVE. "Backward, turn backward, oh Time in your flight, Make me a child again just for to-night."

A careless, happy hearted child again if only I might be, that the memories surging to-night like mighty billows over me, might

be cast into the sea of oblivion. Of all the nights in the year, this is the night when the twilight shadows without, and the darkening corners within give birth to strange figures that slowly, swiftly,

pleasantly, or unpleasantly, glide by.

The fire light may cast long weird shadows on the hearth, or the crackling logs snap into life strange creations that hold high carnival about you; how e'er it may be they float, they sweep in upon you.

Dread them, repulse them, or welcome them with the sweet consciousness of duty well done, but entertain them you must.

Are the phantoms fair? Ah! vou may well smile at the dreams chasing through your brain.

The best commendation in life is the one your own heart gives you; the bitterest reproach is self-reproach.

The world may applaud, admirers fill vour senses with the enervating incense of flattery, but if your own heart say nay, what then?

In all the twelve-month gone forever into

your past, how many people have you made happier for their having known you? You frown! Some thought like this has chased away the smile. For the first time it has come to you to wonder why you were given such power of love, of friendship?

By what mysterious manner were you

born to these things?

Every little action coming straight from a kind heart, gives happiness to some one.

Has there been loneliness, sorrow, or pain, that you might have lifted from some heart,

and did not?

Much of the brightness of your life might have radiated into cheerless, barren ones, if only the patchwork cloak of conventionalities were not wrapped so tightly around

To fashionable charity you have given much, perhaps the tithe. Well and good.

But has your hand been extended to those needing sympathy, as from woman to wo-man? "Aye, there's the rub!" You have been a moral coward, afraid of the censure of a very shallow dame.

The poorly clad woman whom you might have relieved down street, you passed by

for fear you might seem queer.

That poor old man who totteringly grasped the strap in the crowded car, you still let hold on, because those near him heeded not, and you were at the other end.

You stir uneasily in your chair; you wonder if Christ lived a lowly life to leave an example of humbleness, in vain?

The shadows change; home and its dear

ones are filling you with tenderness.

Mingled with the tenderness, bitter regrets may be filling many hearts to-night, over images that have stalked forth like ugly phantoms to mar this New Year's eve.

Like a home thrust, comes the thought that no one goes wrong, but that in some degree, that wrong doing has been helped into life by some one else.

Be careful in the judgment passed upon the actions of these dear ones. Put yourself into the fiery furnace first.

To a woman as wife, mother, come the

holiest duties.

If she has neglected them let this remorse be the surgeon's knife that ruthlessly cuts

away past unhealthy growth.

The highest pleasure that ever a woman experiences, comes when as a wife, she helps onward and upward her husband, supplementing his strength with her quick perceptions; providing the restful home for his tired body and mind, and the calm courage to help him face disaster.

Is this the image cast by the firelight on

the hearth?

Has the husband proven to be the ideal lover she had early pictured him? If not, is the fault all his?

Assertiveness breeds assertiveness; care-

lessness breeds carelessness; quarrelsome ways and sharp tongues breed their counterpart, and ALL kill love.

Have you ever continued to be your chil-

dren's ideal?

The grotesque dancing shadows say not. Woe to you if your husband and children have become estranged from you.

You must cultivate the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job, if you would win them back. Begin to-night that they

may not get farther from you.

Be a companion for your husband-a live interesting, entertaing companion, who brings out the best in him in an intellectual way, instead of making him feel he is a man of snarls and emptiness.

Let your brightness, your cheeriness and your skill shine with reflected glory in your children who will feel that in their mother

they have their best friend.

The dreams and memories of coming New Years' eves will bring only smiles and commendations.

Luella S. Claypool.

[We have taken the liberty of using this article without Mrs. Claypool's permission, because of the valuable thoughts it contains.—Ed.]

#### LIFE OF RAILROAD MEN.

Flying over the smooth tracks of steel; "one hour late," said the engineer of the Big Four, southwestern limited, to his fireman, as he opened the throttle of 183 and started on his run. "Time to commence at 1:20 A. M." In the meanwhile a young man had stowed himself upon the fireman's box along side of the boiler. "You've got grit," said the engineer. "If you haven't. you don't want to climb up on 183 this morning!" Significant winks passed between this knight of the throttle and the grimy assistant who was carefully stowing away coal in the fiery furnace. It is an uncanny picture in the interior of the cab at night. The lights are all burning low, only shedding a dim light on the scene. On one side stands the engineer, leaning out of the window, with one hand tightly grasping the throttle. A lamp darkened on all sides, save two small spots, sends rays of light on the steam gauge, speaking in no doubtful terms to the fireman of his duty. Ever and anon the door of the blazing furnace opens and dispels the gloom and makes real the shadowy forms, as the fireman scoops shov-Streaming elsful of coal into the flames. over the top of the cab spread black clouds of smoke, streaked with silver linings of steam, on which the light from the open furnace portrays fantastic figures, while on all sides the darkness rises as a wall, only broken by the bright rays of the head-light. What is seventy miles an hour on an engine? It is a whiz-z-z; a whir-r-r, and Med

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; quarte. ablur-r-r; roar, growl, whirl, rumble, hissed there: ing steam, a streak of light in a tunnel of darkness, an indescribable confusion of sounds. The mind is stunned at first and ) le recu then acts with a dream-like calmness, sensations flash vividly and fade as quickly, fear Janie at for the moment is lost in wonderment, and still the great engine plunges on. All of these interesting little episodes are lost to the passengers who are snugly tucked away in the sleepers, or less fortunate ones who, curled up in a car seat, are trying to snatch a few moment's rest. Few of them realize the rate of speed at which fast trains go. There are fewer still who give a passing thought to the men in whose hands they place their lives. There is no class of men in whom the public in general is more indebted than to locomotive engineers. By day and by night trains of cars go rushing through the land filled with men, women and children, whose safety depends upon the skill, nerve and faithfulness of the engineers who hold the throttle. A little mistake, a moment's thoughtlessness, a failure of nerve at a critical time, might cause frightful disaster. With hands hardened by toil, face grimy with dust, clad in his greasy clothes, more then one of these brave fellows have been taken from beneath their engines where they had sacrificed life to save others. As the morning light broadened into day the scene from the limited changed. The farm house windows which had been gleaming with the light of lamps, now reflected back the sun's first rays. At every village, groups of people were seen who pointed their fingers at the flyer gave a nod of approbation at its speed, and looked as if they were happy to live on a railroad that could run a train like that. Over stream, by woodland and meadows, past farm and village, winding round the base of bleak hills, then out into broad plains bounded by elevations which rise as a dark background against the horizon. Through this passing picture of beauty and prosperity the train moved rapidly on, but the pleasures of a picturesque daylight had none of the dash and spirit which give adventurous zest to a midnight ride on a locomotive.

Mrs. Mary H.

CLEVELAND, Ohio,

[An excellent descriptive article.— ${
m Ep.}$ ]

A woman, from her sex and character, has a claim to many things besides shelter, food and clothing. being wedded; and the man who is fit to be trusted with a good wife recollects all which this implies, and shows himself at all times chivalrous, sweet-spoken, considerate and deferential.

### A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

There is one subject which never grows stale, or uninteresting, and that is home and home life. One of the lady correspondents of the Magazine wonders why more is not written about the training of children, and yet it is one of the most important experiences in a mother's life. I have discovered that patience and self-denial are the two essential attributes she must possess, in order to help mould the character and habits of the young mind in the right direction. I think there would not be so many "wandering boys to-night," if home had been made more pleasant for them, or if the privileges sacredly theirs had not been entirely ignored and trampled upon. Instead of the sharp, impatient retort, keep still," when the young mind, thirsting for knowledge, is inclined to be inquisitive, would it not be much better to try and answer their numerous questions, remembering that the desired information may not be obtained from so reliable a source. Another thing which seems wrong and uncalled for to me, is the impression made on young minds of the terrors of hell, especially while they are yet irresponsible for their actions. Mothers, and especially those that are Christians, naturally incline to teach their children of the great beyond, and I think it is right they should, but by all means first impress upon them the beauties of heaven, tell them everything that is enticing and beautiful about it, at the same time trying to practice what we preach and when the proper time comes, that they should know the dark side of eternity. I think they will have no desire to become one of the number of the unredeemed. Yield not to temptation, mothers, when tempted to rob your children of the sweet sleep of childhood, your inclination may be strong to attend the entertainment or party, but if you have no trustworthy person to leave with them, do not drag them along, but stay at home, and do not deprive the weary little bodies of their much needed rest. The sacrifice may seem great at the time, I have thought so myself sometimes, but I have always been repaid ten-fold when they would wake up in the morning happy, with rosy cheeks and bright eyes.

Another correspondent, in January number, would like to know if all ladies are afraid to stay alone at night. I am one that is alone five nights every week, and I am quite willing to stay alone. Perhaps it is because I have grown accustomed to it, but I can sleep as soundly as though I had a regiment of body guards, and better still I feel safe, because there is an eye that never sleepeth; an ear that heareth every prayer. I wonder if Shandy has been compelled to relate his sorrows and trials with Katie, and those unruly twins, outside of the woman's corner, or perhaps everything is as calm and peaceful as an unruffled sea. Those twins must have several sets of teeth, for they have been undergoing the teething process for the last six or seven years. But I must not forget space is limited, so with best wishes.

Mrs. C. S. Miller.

[Private letter received and read with appreciation.—En.]

#### APPRECIATE YOUR BLESSINGS.

"I feel as if I were a hundred years old." The above remark was made in my presence by a woman in her forty-fifth year. For an instant I came near doing what my chum and I once did during school hours, laughing outright. The next instant I was ashamed to think I could notice anything ridiculous about it, as the lady's deep mourning told what her sorrow was.

I was at the Ladies' Aid Society, and it was my first attendance. I began to look around at the other ladies present, and I found that most of them had lost loved ones. Alas! As Longfellow aptly puts it—

"There is no flock however watched and tended But one dead lamb is there;

There is no fireside howsoe'er defended But has one vacant chair."

I could not help thinking about her remark all evening. Before the meeting was dismissed she asked the sisters to pray for a poor family in the neighborhood, who were in need. And the sisters prayed. Then she called on each member to contribute (not to pray) something toward putting some extra "fandangoes" on the church steeple. She finally reached my "chum," and the usual question, "What do you feel that you are able to give?" was asked.

My friend arose to her feet at once and stated what she could give. "But," continued she, "I will not give one cent." She told me afterward that for an instant she almost wavered in her resolution; for the ladies all sat and stared at her as though she was some wild animal from Africa suddenly dropped down in their midst. Then she continued: "Ladies, your prayers shall be answered. I am going to contribthat poor family for whom you have just been praying. They are suffering for the very necessities of life. It is winter, and the children need shoes and are crying for bread. Ladics, you may take care of their souls but I will try to look after their bodies. I will do this much for humanity's sake, for while their bodies are on earth they need a little attention. Build your church without a steeple, or preach in a barn if you must, but don't allow little children to

go hungry if you can help it, or if you know it." And she sat down.

It reminded me of a story I heard a short time since. It was told of a man who stood on the street corners and sold pies for a living. He had been a soldier, but after the war was unable to perform had labor. The minister of a certain church went to him and told him how sorry he was that he was forced to earn a living in this way. He also told how deeply he sympathized with him, and that he should have the prayers of himself and congregation. When he had finished the man exclaimed, "Oh, go'long with your sympathy. Buy a pie!"

Truly, sometimes a little proof goes a long way with our sympathy. As Josephine Pollard says:

"Some you know have the gift to pray And others the gift to work."

But to resume my story. The next morning my friend and I called on the family and found them in a worse condition than had been pictured. One child had died and the mother was sick in bed and needing medicine. There were sad lines about the face which told of sorrow and suffering plainer than words could have done, and the still beautiful eyes had a weary look. Yet she never complained. She was pleasant and even cheerful. What was the cause of this woman's sorrow? The curse of the nation, rum. The husband (if he could the line when the still the solution was the same transportation.

be called one) sat in a chair with his head drooped in maudlin sleep. We did what we could for her, and when she left she held out a thin, wasted hand to say "good bye," and added: "I am so thankful for what you have done for us." We felt that it came from her very heart.

Such a contrast! There was that elements the state of th

gantly attired lady with a mansion of a home, a kind and loving husband, her slightest wish gratified, talking about feeling like she was a hundred years old, when she knew those children were crying for bread. I just know that if she had helped relieve their sufferings she would have let fifty years younger. Or at least she would have learned to better appreciate her bless

ings.
Since our first visit to the society we have never been back, for the simple reason that we have never been invited. My friend has learned since that she is "stingy" and a "crank." May God bless the "cranks" and give us plenty of them is my prayer.

Wilda Chesterfield.

Murphysboro, Ill.

[A good article but bearing the marks of youth. There are several kinds of "cranks" and some of them do a great deal of harm in the world. So there are different varieties of church people and some of them do much useless praying and others much

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useful work. It is impossible to make a sweeping statement which will do justice to all. Come again.—Ed.]

SCRANTON, PA., January 17, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have been reading the different letters from the sisters in the Woman's Department and I feel as if I must have a chat this morning with them. The city of Scranton is one of the largest mining cities of Lackawanna country, and is a busy city for one of its size. It is the railroad center of the D., L. & W. R. R., the New Jersey Central, the D. & H., the Erie & Wyoming Valley and the Ontario & Western. Scranton is called the Electric City. We have the electric street railway to all the different parts of the city.

I often wonder if the different sisters are as much puzzled to know what to put in the railroad boys' dinner pail as I. My railroader gets so tired of bread. I often make a steamed brown bread of corn meal which he thinks is nice for a change. I will send a receipt for it here for the sisters:

Brown Bread. 1 pint of sour milk, 2 cups molasses, 1½ cups Graham flour, 2 cups of corn meal, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 2 teaspoonfuls of saleratus. Grease a four quart pail thoroughly inside, and pour this batter in. Cover and set in a kettle half full of water and steam three hours. This is nice to slice and spread for that dinner pail. I will close now with best wishes to the Magazine.

Mrs. Mertie Tewksbury.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 2, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

For nearly a year I have read the Firemen's Magazine and have become deeply interested in the letters written by the firemen's wives and sweethearts. I have not seen any communication from the city of the Saints, and as I would not want the readers of the Magazine to form the opinion that the firemen of Salt Lake City do not have any wives and sweethearts, I will write a line.

One thing which strikes me as rather ludicrous is the pains which so many of the writers take, to impress upon the public the fact that they are not ashamed of their husbands, because they are firemen. Now, I am sure there is not a person of good sound judgment who will not agree with me, that it takes a brave heart and a clear head to make a successful engineer. A man cannot become an engineer until he has served his time at firing. Hence I fail to see any reason why we should be ashamed of them. Then why take so much pains to assert the fact that we are not?

In the December number, "Nettie" gives some good advice to the husbands, "to leave their cares behind them when they return from a trip, and always meet their wife with a smile." I wonder if "Nettie" ever took a trip on the engine with her husband when they encountered any difficulties, such as "bucking snow," getting off the track, or breaking some part of the engine.

Not many of the wives would feel much like smiling on their return from a long trip, tired out from loss of sleep, cold and exposure. I am sure if the wives realized how hard some of the runs are, they would have more patience with their husbands if they do not always meet them with a smile. A man does not feel very hilarious when he has been shoveling coal and working with might and main to keep up steam for twelve or fourteen hours, with an empty stomach, and the thermometer below zero. Hence I think the bright smiles and pleasant words should come from the other side of the house.

Wishing all readers of the Magazine a year full of happy smiles and kind words, I am Yours truly,

Mrs. R. L. Fuller.

[Come again and tell us something about Salt Lake City and its inhabitants.—Ed.]

Goodland, Kan., January 31, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Whew! what a tempest in a teapot! I suppose "Chrysie" thinks she has everlastingly "squelched" me, but here's her mistake. I admired her letter very much, and her ideas on novel reading and "spheres" are the same as mine, which goes to show that great minds run in the same channel, even if she did try to wring my neck, but let me tell you I am no spring chicken. You'll have to resort to the old method of "ax and chopping block." And, "Chrysie," there was a little neighborly fan about that bathing which goes to show that one ought not to send anything to the Magazine that all cannot understand. Now "George" don't happen to be my hubby, but "the other fellow's." My! if you could only see my hubby you would straightway fall in love with him, for he is considered one of the nicest looking firemen on the C. K. & N.

Sisters, one and all, what do you think of the article on page 1105 of last year's Magazine, captioned "The Difference," and our editor's remarks about it? I was very much surprised to see his endorsement on such an article. Surely it must have been thoughtless, to say the least, and as he so generously turned the subject over to the "woman's sphere" writers, I should have thought "Chrysanthemum" (who must be an old maid, for her floral emblem is such a late

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bloomer) would have tackled that instead of me. How can anyone of sane mind think sin is any whiter on the man's part than the woman's. Two pieces of cloth of equal whiteness and dipped in the same dye surely partake of the same blackness. Our editor says "The verdict may seem hard, but it is inevitable." Indeed it would be if the verdict were true, but it is false, black with its falseness. Webster says inevitable is, unavoidable. The verdict will probably continue to be "unavoidable" so long as man alone makes the laws, but when women get their dues all those unjust laws will be repealed and the sentence on these white (?) male sinners will be "similar, the same" as the Chinese law for bank failure. Let's hear from you. "Posev."

bank failure. Let's hear from you, "Posey."
I find my letter is getting too long, so I will wait and finish the rest for next month.
Mrs. Harper, the lady firemen need more room in the Magazine. How shall we obtain it? Surely our 475 lodges can raise the required funds to pay for it. Mr. Pebs, if every fireman's wife gets a new subscriber for you will you give us more room?

The Magazine looks very nice in its new dress, but like an Enid, we could have loved it as well in the old.

Good night, and pleasant dreams for all.

Phillipa.

[We have not the December Magazine at hand and can not recall the article referred to. We think the women have all the room that possibly can be spared, but get the subscribers anyhow.—Eb.]

MARTON, TEXAS, January 1, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

A bad penny always returns, so here I am with the new year, but really do not know how I will succeed. First, why do those poor, unfortunate wives tell us of their thoughtless husbands' faults? The way Mrs. M., of Chanute, Kan., described her married life is enough to discourage us girls from ever getting married. Although I have had no experience I don't think I would stand and let a man dish out to me so much for every month and nothing over. I would tell him in plain English that it was my duty to see to the wants in the house, and I should get just what I wanted to eat and to wear, and then he could have the pleasure of going and settling the bills, that is, if he would not let me settle them. Now, I don't mean to say that I would treat a good man in this style. Of course if I should happen to get a good, kind husband I would treat him well, but such a husband as Mrs. M. has, why I would feed him on mush. Why do you ask him for the money so often? I would ask once, and if he did not give it I would simply take it if I had to stay awake all night to get a chance to go into his pockets to get

it. How could a man be so mean? Perhaps she has spoiled him, as I once knew a lady to do. Her husband offered her his check the first month they were married, and guess what she said. She said, "You keep it. I don't know what to do with it." Oh, my! I would like for some one to offer me his pay check. I wouldn't say no, I would say thank you, and ask him if he would like a pair of socks. What fools some women are.

Are not all the old maids glad that 1892 has just put in an appearance? Watch out, all you old bachelors. We will all see how clean we will keep the new year, and how much good we will do. Just beyond this new year is another one whose door swings in perfect silence, one through which millions will go before the new year is the old year. We see the door and we know that it opens to a palace where the walls are of immortality. A home where none but those who are clean in spirit can We shall not be afraid to enter that door that leads to heaven one bit more than we fear to open the door where our heart's comfort awaits us in slumber, or the door of the new year. Why? Because of our perfect love and faith in God, who is Himself the new year, and has cast out all fear. What an improvement the new year will bring! We will neither mark nor mar one of its walls. Just think how many dear ones we have lost in the old year. Think of our engineers and firemen, of their dangerous ways; never a reward for a life of honor, probity and constancy, sweeter than the circlet of words breathed over the face and after life of a wife as her husband stands in the gateway of God, when forgetting all of life, with no dread of the future he whispers, "Weep not for me, darling," "Thy will be done." What a volume of reward and promise is this. The winter is now upon us but the gates will soon be opened. The workers in the garden of God are preparing homes for us. They are doing there for us as we are striving to do for them here when we cross the river to be welcomed by those who have gone before us, and who will await us to fling their arms about our neck, to pillow our aching heads on their bosom. How can we reach the beloved boy who has gone before? From your life to his is a bridge. Fear nothing and arms and arms and arms arms. nothing, and soon will the hands you now miss touch you so gently again. Soon will you feel his loving presence, soon will his eyes be the light of your life again. Soon will life rest in life, and the home he will welcome you to will be a million times more beautiful than the one he gave you on earth. Gird up your heart, the bridge will not break. Walk it from this shore to that one. How our heart goes out in sympathy to those who mourn for their loved ones.

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To parents who have lost the child they loved, to the young hearts from whom death has taken the support to which their souls had begun to cling, for none can cross the stormy ocean so well alone, to the children who have lost their beloved parents, but more than all to the loving wife and the manly husband whom death has bereft, not to make us sad, but to give us waiters and watchers to welcome us in the Golden Gardens where there are no grief, no sorrow, no mourning as on earth.

A happy New Year to all the railroad

## An Engineer's Girl.

### BIBLICAL DISCREPANCIES.

zb∌: The following are extracts taken from the Christian Life: "I have all these years been r inc e Set in guarding hundreds and thousands of chil-0110 dren against the slightest tendency to sen-The C suality-have been vigilant to the extreme. g-i I do believe the day has quite dawned when 16.6 we must not send our boys and girls to the **野の地域と、新田** public or private school uninformed as to the important problems of human existence."
A correct knowledge of the laws of life is the just heritage of every boy and girl, without which we send them out to promiscuous influences, to run their chances of knowl-1. edge from a vicious and vitiating standpoint." In regard to the ten commandments, I will quote Ingersoll: "A very curious thing about these commandments is that their supposed author violated nearly every one. From Sinai, according to the account, he said, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and yet he ordered the murder of millions; 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' and yet he gave captured maidens to gratify the lust of captors; 'Thou shalt not steal,' and yet he gave to Jewish marauders the flocks and herds of others; 'Thou shalt not covet the state of the thy neighbor's house nor his wife,' and yet he allowed his chosen people to destroy the homes of neighbors and steal their wives; 'Honor thy father and thy mother, and yet this same God had thousands of fathers butchered and with the sword of war killed children yet unborn: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor,' and yet he sent abroad 'lying spirits' to deceive his own prophets, and in a hundred ways paid tribute to deceit. So far as we know, Jehovah kept only one of these commandments—he worshipped no other There is nowhere any condemnation of Solomon for his polygamy to be found in the bible; on the contrary he is extolled to the highest degree. Christians at present cannot endure polygamy among the Mormons, although they endorse it as a bible institution, good enough for Abraham, Isaac and all the rest. They insist that our congress send Winchester rifles to Utah, at the same time boast of mission-

aries, bibles and prayer converting the heathen. Benjamin Franklin was not a Christian, as was intimated, but a Deist, and when he was experimenting with lightning they condemned him, saying he was only invoking upon himself the wrath of an angry God. The church has always condemned inventions, reforms, etc.

In regard to our constitution: The liberty for people to worship as they choose and be protected in so doing did not satisfy the church—she must rule—consequently is the perverter in the case. We read in Article VI of the constitution that "no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." This foundation principle was supplemented by a provision in the first amendment which says, "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It recognizes the beliefs of neither Jew nor Gentile, Christian nor Infidel. Therefore all laws seeking to enforce a religious observance of Sunday are unconstitutional.

Christ was tried, convicted and executed according to the custom of His times, which was nailing to the cross. Another instance of His unforgiving spirit is shown while on the cross between two thieves; when He could ask God to forgive His enemies, it would have been demanded, by His own rule, that He also forgive them, but on the contrary He pardoned only the one who spoke words in His praise. This spirit is carried out in the doctrine of future reward and punishment. Jesus did not desire to save the whole human race, for He said to His own countrymen, "Unto you it is given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God, but unto them that are without, all these things are done in parable, that seeing they may see and not perceive, and hearing they may hear and not understand, lest at any time they should be con-(Mark iv-11.) "I robbed other churches, taking wages of them, to do you service."
(2 Cor. xi-8.) He was kind to the one at the expense of the other. How does the foregoing compare with Mrs. Wells' asser-tion? "Love your enemies and do good to those that hate you." She says, "In all His life not one act of His can be quoted that is not in harmony with that commandment." "If any man come to me and hate not his father, mother, sister and brother, yea, even his own life, he cannot be my disciple." If God intends caring for railroad men, others, etc., he will do so without having to be reminded so often. If he does not intend to care for them, your petitions and prayers are useless, for we read, "God is unchangeable." Historians tell us that "lying" was considered a virtue whenever

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the interest of the church required it. It would seem the same sentiment prevails to-

Abbottsford, Wis.

[We think it best for the Magazine to discontinue religious controversies. Like political discussions, they stir up ill-feeling and destroy harmony, and we hope our correspondents will select other topics.-ED.]

#### WHO WILL DO THE WORK?

"Neglected wives, let me give you a point: Encase yourselves in a dainty wrapper, and leave it open six inches at the bottom, so you can show your feet. Put on a pretty low-cut slipper, and spend more taste upon the stockings you wear than you do upon the ribbon in your hair.

"Show those same feet unostentatiously, in fact, bashfully, to the lord of the house keep them before his eyes; dress yourself so on every opportunity, and keep it up,

and then, mark my words, no other woman can ever touch his fickle heart.

"When poets like Swinburn, Tennyson and Oscar Wilde sing about 'kissing the dainty, soft white feet' of the women they love, they betray their sex. Men do like pretty feet and legs, and will to the end of the world."

#### THE LAST FAREWELL.

[Written in memory of Miss Leontine B. Blocker, who was accidentally killed at Ellensburg, Wash, January 20, 1880, aged 16 years. To her mother, Mrs. Mary Earle Clune, the following lines are respect-fully dedicated.]

Come and sit beside me, mother, For life's sands are obbing fast. For life's sands are ebbing fast, Life for me will soon be over— All its joys will soon be past; Put your loving arms around me, Clasp me closely to your heart. Do not weep for me, dear mother, Though on earth we soon must part.

You will miss me, and the sorrow O'er our parting will remain Deep within thy heart, dear mother, Yet thy loss will be my gain. Though my life has known no sorrow, In this world so bright and fuir, I would gladly join God's chosen. And to my Father's home repair.

Though your heart now throbs with anguish,
Time will assuage thy bitter woe,
But you'll not forget me mother? Tell me mother, I would know!
It will ease the pain of parting
From you, mother, if it were said,
"I shall not forget thee, Leontine,
Though you slumber with the dead."

Clasp me closer, closer, mother,
\_ To your fond and faithful breast, I must cross the cold, dark river,
But beyond there's light and rest;
Rest for all who love the Saviour—
He who doeth all things well; He who doeth all things well, Father, mother, sister, brothers— I now bid you all farewell. Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

WEST OAKLAND, CAL

#### ONLY THINKING.

To-night dear memories are stealing To-night dear memories are stead Over my weary mind, Of things that are past forever, Of the dear, the true and kind. As I walked along this evening. Lonesome for one that I love— One who had left me forever, Gone to her resting above

As I crossed o'er the bridge, I, in fancy.
Could see her dear form sitting nigh,
Again side by side we were resting,
Dear little Georgie and I.
I must stop on this same bridge and linger,
To see if she's not really there,
But, ah no! all I see are the dead leaves.
The banks are now withered and bare

No more each other's things hiding. Our hats, or aprons, or shoes, Naught now to wait for ere parting. On our evening's pleasure to muse. No one to chase, and return To see who would get the last kiss, Nothing to live for without her. Sorrow and grief changed for bliss!

Now where the sand in the summer Was banked up high and so steep, Was banked up high and so steep.
It is with this year's rain flooded
With waters muddy and deep.
The moss that we plucked by the water,
The shrubs and pond lilies we called.
Have faded and withered and vanished,
Those that in summer we pulled.

The neat little cottage she dwelled in, Ah! How many evenings of joy
Were spent there, with my parted companion.
With babe and her loved fireboy. The cottage is changed now and others
Are living within it instead;
How little dear Georgie had thought
Then, "In three short months I'll be dead.

"I'll be lying beneath the white daisies.
While R— you shall still linger here.
But, oh, to me bow everything seems
So lonesome, so silent and drear.
If I had to wait only till summer,
Till the creek would its beauty regain.
Till the sand would dry and the waters
Would clear for the fishes again.

If I had to wait only till summer,
Till the sweet wild flowers would bloom.
Till the fishes would all swim back again. And the moss would all swim back again.
And the moss would the lone edge illume.
Only till birds of the springtime
Would again in the wild treetops sing.
Till the wild blackberries would ripen,
And the backberries would ripen. And the bees their honey would bring.

Ah! yes all these pleasures have vanished. But vanished again to return; But the weeks, the months and the long years. And still will my poor heart yearn. Yearn for that loved one who in life, I may never again hope to meet; Ne'er more stroll down to the waters. With Georgie so young and so sweet.

Too true are the words in the song book,

That the fondest of hearts must here part:

From this life to the near the mignte That the fondest of hearts must here part. From this life to the next in a minute, (However God wills it), we dart. When our time comes, we too, like the flower-Must wither, must fade and must die, Leave this world full of cruelness behind us. And in the last resting place we must lie.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

"What strikes a man's eye first when he meets a lady on a rainy day?" Her unbrella, of course."—Life.



### UNLESS I CHANGE MY MIND.

I shook my head and pursed my lips,
And beat time with my fan,
And then set forth with emphasis
My well digested plan:
To never, never fall in love,
At any time of life;
And never, never to become
Of any one the wife!

The lover heard, in dire dismay,
My cruel proclamation;
But did not know for many a day,
My mental reservation— "Unless I change my mind."

I'll never fall in love, Oh, no! I'm sure I'll never feel inclined-I'll never marry, that I know Unless I change my mind!

He pressed my hand, he kissed my lips, I never said him nay: I'll vow before the minister Upou my wedding day, To ever, ever love but him Throughout my wedded life, And ever, ever honor and Obev him as his wife.

The bridegroom heard, with heart so gay.
My tender proclamation
But did not know for many a day,
My mental reservation—
"Unless I change my mind!"

I'll ever love him from this day!
I'm sure I'll ever feel inclined.
I'll ever honor and obey— Unies I change my mind!

Etta Witt.

STAUNTON, VA.

### "FRIENDSHIP'S TIES."

Is there anything half so nice as a good and loving friend, one who is a real true friend, and is always ready to help you when you are in trouble?

Very often when shadows are lying thick around us, and all the sky looks dark, and there seems no brightness ahead, what a blessing it is for some dear friend to come forth, ready to aid us and guide us out of darkness into light. Friendship's ties. There is a volume of meaning in the words. To me, one true, faithful friend is worth a lozen, in name only. We often hear peo-le speak of "my friend," yet are they riends? To our faces—perhaps, but who an say what they are when they are out of ur company? There can be no real ties in friendship like that.

I once knew of a woman who had comware of but a friend, and "the friend" as a very young girl, yet she kept the oman's secret. Now, I think that was a partiful friendable boutful in one way. autiful friendship, beautiful in one way, r it brought out the young girl's faithful iture. But it is very hard to choose lends, for we cannot always tell what nd of a heart its owner wears. So it is a ry wise idea to have fewer friends, and ly those that we know we can depend on, but have hosts of acquaintances to

have a "good time" with, and very few to

Wishing the brotherhood and Magazine success I remain a fireman's wife,

TUCSON, A. T.

Rose Temple.

Сніслбо, Jan. 25, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Will you please kindly inform me how I am to go to work to form a woman's auxilary? I have a son that belongs to No. 237, B. of L. F., and I have often told him I thought it would be very nice if they could or would have a branch for the women folks and get acquainted with one another, and be friendly and sociable. The lodge gave two parties last year, and they were very largely attended and every one seemed to be at home, and the boys took great pains to introduce to one another and make every one feel at ease. I should like very much to help them along, and also to help them have a good, social time. Life is short and theirs is very hard and dangerous one. When they leave us in the morning, noon or night, we do not know whether we are ever going to see their dear face in life again or not, and the time seems so long until they return. I have a good son. He is young, and I wish he could always stay so, but we all grow old, although I do not feel old myself, and have had a very hard life raising my two children, son and daughter; she is fifteen years old. When well I feel young with the rest of them.

I have often thought when reading the letters in the Woman's Department I would see if I could not write a word in favor of mothers. No one ever seems to think a fireman has a mother. I often feel like saying, as I once did not long ago to a brother fireman when asking him about my boy, because he is so late coming in, "I can never get another boy like him, so big and good." If it was a husband I could get another, but I never want one. If I can only keep my boy until I am through with this life, it is all I ask. Well, I did not mean to write so much. Now please answer as soon as you can and give me the particulars in regard to the ladies' branch of the lodge, also, what emblems could be put on some banners for their lodge, and you will greatly oblige

A Fireman's Mother.

[This was a private letter, but is published because similar ones are often received, and it seems best to have our answer in the Magazine. Will some one who has organized a woman's lodge please write a full description of the methods, and also give the address of persons to whom such letters as the above may be referred ?—Ed. ]

## MECHANICAL.

#### TECHNICAL MATTERS.

[Continued.]

The pursuit of the data that is of the utmost importance in the engineering profession, in all its ramifications, is not so dry a study as so many seem to suppose. It is the investigation of the elements of life, and of all that pertains to living; it includes the branches of the highest education of all that can be covered by that word; it is the most be-witching of all studies, for the reason that each branch of physics proper is only an investigation into the real substances of the earth's natural materials, and hence there is no really good reason for the supposition of any one thing, or for guess work, and there are some of the best of reasons why we should not guess or suppose, but should seek some of the reasons why the Divine wisdom should put such a munificent supply of natural substances at the command of mankind. If it had not been that we are the object of a divine love, and that we are watched over, and our wants supplied long before we are really aware ourselves, of what we need, or of the supply of materials that are for our comfort and happiness, in all of which we are also farther educated, while we are trying to make out for what such and such substances are put into the earth, and not alone to supply work to hundreds of thou-sands of people, but to keep the thousands of steamers traversing the varous oceans. and the locomotives pulling and changing these same substances from one end of the country to the other, to facilitate their conversion into some other form, or into some different substance, of which one ingredient is found in one part of the world, and another in the other, hence wisdom in their disposition, for various reasons exist why one is in Africa, another in some part of Europe, and one in Asia, or in some of the Islands of the world, and it becomes a matter of commerce, to find out the sources and supply of the various materials, and to bring them together, and that requires the services of the explorer, the chemist, and the various branches of physical research to locate and analyze all these elements, and the pushing merchant to calculate their commercial value and to annihilate distance as nearly as is possible in the operation of making up such a trade as is necessary to carry out in one ship as much of certain articles as are needed in one country, to use there and so make a ship take an outward cargo in payment, or partially

so, of the cargo she is to bring back, which is to become the factor in some other manipulation, and all this in its various changes, is simply and purely trade and commerce, and into this the transportation is one of the most important parts, and the one in which our readers are mostly on the lookout for information, and that becomes of the most value as it in some very necessary way becomes of use in some form of economy, and to obtain the desired economy, we must be conversant with these physical units, and how to use them not only in construction, but in any application to which we may chance to undertake to save something whether it be a pound of coal, or a faction of a minute in the running of a train, for all improvements are supposed to lie in the saving of time or expense, and at the same time not in any way increasing the risk of doing the business.

These physical units are in some cases of curious origin, and one thing must in all cases be remembered, that a unit is not needed to be perfect, but that it must be agreed on by the class of men who are to use and discuss it, and so long as the physicists of the world are agreed on some value of the properties of a certain material, it is easy to consider that as unity of that substance, under the agreed conditions, and far more necessary that such should be the case than that a diversity of values should be spoken of in the various researches so much made of late years and of such immense value in the commercial world, in making new and valuable lines of trade and traffic in the materials of the world.

The lack of uniformity in the unit, is in no one place more forcibly illustrated than in the case of temperature. One would reasonably suppose that a matter of that kind could be easily arranged, but it is not easily arranged but causes an immense amount of trouble, for the reason that the different scales are not founded on any one fact, but that one nation uses one and another some other, so when any report or what would, if intelligible, be an important contribution to our knowledge on that subject, at once becomes a nuisance, for the reason that we must first convert into our standard the figures given, and as ours may not be any nearer right than the other, we have here two incorrect assumptions, and in both cases we are trying to get at the facts, but don't get anything but an approximation, for the reason that we are neither exactly right, owing to the lack of unity in our adopted standards and the lack of the exact facts is constantly misleading many who pretend to write books for reference on various points, and those who read them are as constantly going wrong, for the reason they suppose the M.

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book to which reference is made is right, when in fact it is wrong, and there are many of the lately published books, which deal in units, that are only right in occasional matters, any more than the temperature, of different nations is right. The purpose of this article and its successors is to make plain some of the most common units, and the way in which we can make our calculations in our work and to explain the differences, in a way not contained in so many of the "catechisms," "hand books" and such a multitude of books put out under various headings and probably honest intentions, but ignorantly, yet these are on the whole none the less misleading, and to be avoided.

Then comes a matter that is more than any other the bugbear that keeps men who have not the advantages of education from going into scientific matters; that is the mathematical formulæ by which our books of reference are embellished, often unnecessarily, and as frequently, to show the author's capatity of stealing from some better authority, and putting it into words or formulæ of his own. There is a brevity in real mathematics, in the use of formulæ, and in most cases the high grade mathematician, does not seek formulæ for the sake of using it but to state in the fewest words, and most accurately, his reasoning

on the subject.

Take those who have written and left us the real facts, and the formulæ is easy of translation, and of use with the simple rules of arithmetic, but we cannot use it with the same very clear terse, elements, 80 we must know something of mathematics, if we are to use the best of the published data on such subjects, and there is another fact that if early learned in our proposed case of investigation, is to simplify and hasten our success, that is the factor of "error that is allowable," or to use it in another sense, or other words, we must know to what extent, we can allow ourselves "to neglect," fractions, or the percentage to which we must work in order to inture a close approximation to an absolute computation; few men know if indeed they care, that an absolute computation is almost a matter that is not to be made, hence it is necessary to make such a close computation as will insure us in the habit of doing our work to some close factor that will leave such a small error as "to be neglected" in the affairs of practical life, and we will look into an example of this kind to further a clear, succinct understanding of this part of our subject. The circumference of the circle in its relation to the diameter has been as great a farce among mathematical cranks, as the perpetual mo tion has among mechanical cranks, and whole books have been written on the vari-

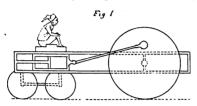
ous arguments, to do impossible things, such as square the circle, and yet Prof. Rankine, in his terse way has put it into so few figures that I shall quote from it so much of is relevant to the matter in our way of looking at it; this is a matter we are to deal with in our work, the area, diameter, and circumference of the circle. We say "the circumference is as to the diameter as 7 is to 22," and we are correct into one twenty-five hundredths of the absolute. then on looking into "Bierens De Haan, on Definite Integrals" a book printed two hundred years ago we find that he carried the thing to two hundred and fifty places of decimals. Now if we wished to make any computation of this character, it would take a day or two to do it. If we had to go into so many decimals, referring back to Rankine's assertions again we find that if we use the following 3.1415926536 that the factor of error is lessened to one three hundred billioneth, and yet we use only ten places of decimals; and if we use the decimal as follows: 3.141593 we then have a ratio of error of only one nine millioneth. and use only six places of decimals, and to go still farther in the same direction we will say as follows: 3.1416 and our error is now one four hundred thousandth, or a pretty small error in the circumference of a six foot driver. If we do a little more figuring and say the fraction #15 we shall find that our error is yet so small that we may "neglect it," for it is now only one thirteen millioneth of one; so as we are to investigate these matters for ourselves, let us take hold of facts, and the way of using them to get the most from them in our own way and to help us in our work, and to do it in the way that will do most correctly what is required of them.

Speaking of this same problem, Prof. Rankine says the "incommeasurable ratio of the circle" and that is all there is in the supposed argument, it is out of the power of man to compute any factor that will exactly represent the ratio, but we can get within so small a fraction of the actual fact, by a simple use of the commonest vulgar fractions that we can get as close as the best mathematician and with onetenth of the agony, so we will start to discuss the common sense way of doing it and leave to those who have no use for our way, to discuss the 250 place decimals of a thing we can do by the commonest kind of a tenyear old school boy's process, and call it easily, as well as correctly done. The practical affairs of life are not to confuse with needless or unnecessary fireworks of mathematics, to show off the education, secured by some favored son of fortune. What we are after is to the "get there" by men who don't go to college to learn devil-ment four years, but for "the boys" who earn their own and take care of it, and who "know how" to do it right, and without "kid gloves" but with big hearts, and sober senses when it comes to a pinch.

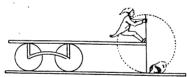
 $Thomas\ Pray,\ Jr.$  [To be continued.]

#### THE IMP'S ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Imp, noticing that the question of the movement of the cylinder over the piston head is still puzzling some of his friends,



contributes a sketch (Fig. 1) of his new engine. He calls attention to the fact that the piston is immovably fixed to the frame, while the cylinder is attached to the rod and moves on the guides. By an ingenious arrangement of the valves he has succeeded in getting a good movement, and he wonders if any one will take the position that his piston does not travel through the cylinder at all.



The Imp wants to know (Fig. 2) whether that stone will move or his wagon. He says a great deal depends upon it.

If the stone moves, then his wagon is nothing but a stationary engine, his lever a fly wheel and his fulcrum at the center.

But if the wagon is moved, then it is a locomotive, his lever is a driver, and his fulcrum on the track.

On the first page of the Scientific American of January 16th, will be found an illustrated description of an endless platform now in operation on a railway track in the World's Fair Grounds at Chicago. One portion of the platform moves at the rate of three miles an hour, running upon wheels like a common car. Another portion, with flexible steel rails acting like sled runners, but which rails rest on the peripheries of the same wheels, moves at the rate of six miles an hour. The editor

of the Scientific American says: "The difference of speed of the two platforms arises from the fact that the top of the moving wheels has a forward motion twice as fast as that of the axles, and this ratio of one-half difference in speed would be maintained with wheels of any size."

wheels of any size."

I use the italics in order that the Mechanical Department of the Fireman's Magazine may have its due share of credit. These two speed platforms are to carry the inhabitants of the whole world around the Columbian Exposition. Let the world know that on page 668 of the Magazine for September, 1888, the principle of these movements is explained; the rails with double speed on the tops of moving wheels are illustrated and the same statement is made as to the principle involved in these words: "The size of the wheel has nothing to do with the relative movement of the top, center and bottom." We were certainly right, and three years ahead of the World's Fair.

Amboy Division.

#### WHAT TO LEARN.

One of the characters in a recently published story achieved success by his maxim: "Learn all you can about everything you can," and the knowledge of things even if out of his special line of business at the time, never failed to come in handy at some time, and helped him out of predictments. Mr. Grimshaw has pointed out so many lines of study that he might as well have said "learn all you can about everything."

When Mr. Grimshaw suggests the study of himself to the fireman, he touches a very difficult subject and one of the hardest to master. It is true that phrenologists say "the proper study of man is man," and start out with the study of self, but at the very threshold they meet obstacles of a serious nature, which render the solving of the problem very difficult. For instance, take a man whose organ of self-esteem is very large, and tell him to study himself, and as he is the greatest man living in his own estimation, he naturally has very exalted ideas of his achievements, and even if he has no education at all he is apt to think he knows it all, and others know nothing. He is thus led to think that he knows already, and need know no more. Now take a man who has not much selfesteem, and who is thus led to distrust his knowledge and acquirements, even if they are of a superior order, and is thus ever ready to let others make themselves prominent inent at his expense. Neither of these men can properly study self, for in the one case they think too high, and in the other too low of themselves, and both must approach the matter from a different plane. St. Paul's advice needs to be taken by

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both of them when he says, "to every man among you not to think of himself more highly than he ought to think," for while the text forbids thinking too highly of one's self it also implies that a man ought to think of himself according to his capacity. Hoping these lines will help some brothers to approach the study of self in a proper manner, I wish to mention another point also in the same line, the study of man, and that is the study of the engineer you fire for, and if you do not know him and his methods, which may differ widely from others, you will fail to make a success in firing for him. The study of the engineer is just as necessary as that of the laws of combustion, for it is his hand at the throttle and the lever which governs the combustion and the production as well as the expenditure of steam. With the rest of the list of studies given by Mr. Grimshaw, and their ramifications into hundreds of different directions, no one can find any

of advantage to him in his business. Vulcan.

### FROM THE FIELD OF EXPERIENCE.

fault, for a good fireman, in order to become a good engineer, should be well in-

formed on nearly every topic, in order to

cull from each such knowledge as may be

A Hot Eccentric. I was pulling a stock inch Rhode Island "eight-wheeler," and the best time I could make would be none too fast to give satisfaction. The engine had been out of the shop about six months and had been running cool all around. Her eccentric straps were cast with a good sized cup in the top for oil and packing with the opening reduced to about 4". It is the usual practice here to pack these cups with wool waste, and upon examination of the other cups after the trouble I found them all so packed. Before leaving on the run I gave the engine a thorough and liberal oiling, and at the first stop for water, which was about 25 miles out, I gave the eccentrics a light oiling again everything appearing to be working all right. From this point to the next stop is hard up-hill work for about 11 miles. Here we took coal and water as quick as possible, and I gave the engine a general oiling, starting on the right side, consequently the left back up eccentric was nearly the last thing oiled. The opening to the oil cup stood up in plain view and i inserted the spout of the oiler into it and filled the cup as full as it would hold. In fact I put oil enough into that cup to run any well regulated eccentric a hundred miles. The whole operation of oiling did not consume over five minutes, and within two minutes after I finished oiling I think I am safe in saying I had the train going 25 miles per hour down a grade of 40 feet to the

mile, and the speed increased quite rapidly for quite a little while after that, so I presume we were going quite fast at the end of about four miles. When I went to hook back the lever at the foot of the grade to make arrangements for getting up a corresponding grade I met with serious resistance considering that the engine had balanced valves, and I thought she had taken a mouthful or two of scum off the top of the water in the boiler; but that peculiar odor of something hot soon put me on the right "scent" of the trouble. I stopped and went under the engine and found the left back up eccentric strap so hot that the paint was all burned off. tried it and found it loose on the cam. ran a wire down into the oil hole from the cup to the bearing and found it open. There was the charred remains of the packing in the cup. I gave it a dose of "good old valve oil" and stuffed in a little more wool waste saturated with it and went on. I stopped at the first station to examine and oil it and found it cooling down. At the next it was out of danger, and I made good time the remainder of the trip, but the cause of the trouble was not clear to me. I talked with the traveling engineer about it, but he offered no solution. I submitted the facts to the general foreman, but he did not advance a theory. So I had to study one up myself; here it is: I noticed that when I filled this cup it filled up full while the others did not usually do so with an ordinary amount of oil. Now, my idea is that this cup was packed tighter than the others, and that this packing had become covered over with a collection of sand and cinders and sediment that prevented the waste from absorbing the oil quickly, and as I got to going very soon after oiling, it is my opinion that the oil was thrown out of the cup by the motion of the eccentric before any of it got to the bearing, and with the high speed it very soon felt the need of it. That's my solution of the mystery, and now, whenever one of these cups shows a disposition to run light on oil I take steps to make it take its share, and I have thought that an eccentric that fed from the inside might be a good thing, but then it would have to feed or it would do no good.

In my last article I see I asked the "boys" to study the effect of cutting off a valve and then turning the eccentric ahead until the increased port opening was taken up. Inasmuch as I referred to a go-ahead eccentric, I fear they will find they will have to turn it pretty near a whole revolution in that direction before they would take away the increased lead. I presume many noticed that I should have said, turn

the eccentric back.

A. H. Tucker.

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#### AUTOMATIC HEATER VALVE.

The terrible holocausts which have resulted from the use of stoves on passenger cars, have so aroused public sentiment on this matter, that slow as politicians usually are to act for the people, nearly all the states in the union have by law banished stoves, and impose heavy penalties on their continued use. This compels the use of hot air, hot water or steam, and as a boiler (supposed to be full of steam) is so handy at the front of every train, and as a man is employed around there whose chief business is to "keep her hot," the economics would seem to point to steam heaters as the most feasible and practical method, and thus we find that cars are generally heated by steam drawn from the same boiler that furnishes the power to pull the train, and that one man has to furnish enough heat by the adroit manipulation of the scoop and "the sweat of his brow," "to keep both hot." We have failed to hear of a single road, however, that has seen fit to recognize this increase of work, even if it is small, by an ever so small an increase in the steam maker's (sometimes called firemen) wages, nor do we hear of any donations being made up by the brakemen to the man by whose work they are relieved from the most disagreeable and dirty part of their job, who, while begrimed and black himself, is a potent factor in preserving the immaculate purity of the "boiled shirt and piccadilly collar," and the "full black" of the mistrogram of the train I have bloom" of the uniforms on the train. It was not so much on this point that we started to write, but to call attention to another danger, which must be guarded against. Mr. Depew, when under examination before the coroner in the so-called tunnel accident, in which a number of persons were burned to death by the wreck being ignited as it is believed by fire from the broken or overturned stoves, said in substance, that there was just as much danger by steam heating as there is by stove heating, for it would be just about as bad to be scalded and boiled to death as it would to be roasted. Making all due allowance for this statement, as being made by "a man in a bad hole" trying to get out, yet it must be admitted that there is some truth in it, and that there is little choice in heat applied wet or dry.

In wrecks resulting from collisions it seems to be a rule that the ends of the cars are damaged far more than any other part, and as the stoves are ever located at the ends they are the first thing in the cars to be broken, thus furnishing a ready starter for a fire. In wrecks resulting from imperfections of the road-bed or rails, or the failure of trucks or wheels a portion of the train may remain on the track, and the

rear part may become entirely disconnected and try to follow new routes in hitherto untried ways; as a train recently did on the Monon route, where the engine and two cars remained on the embankment, while the other four cars rushed down the bank into trees, rocks and stumps tearing themselves to pieces, and two of them were burned. In either of these cases stoves are surely a source of danger, while it would seem that in cases like this on the Monon route, where a complete separation of the wreck took place, the small quantity of steam in the pipes would do no harm. It is therefore only in cases where cars are driven into one another, with a chance of the steam pipes remaining in full connection with the boiler, that steam could be come a dangerous menace to the lives and limbs of persons caught in its unchecked flows. But as is ever the case, the demand is no sooner made than the supply is at hand. Some attempts have been made to stop the flow of steam into a wreck by applying valves at each end of each car; said valves being arranged in such a manner as to close automatically, whenever the car inclined beyond a certain angle. This required twice as many valves as there are cars in a train, and also involved the chance of having the valve in such a position as not to close, while the car might be wrecked. We have lately had a description of a new valve, designed to be attached to the heater pipe in the cab, which is so arranged as to close at once, whenever any part of the pipes or the hose is broken or torn, thus leaving the steam in the pipes as the only steam that can escape. This valve, which is very simple in construction, makes use of the unequal pressure caused by the escape of steam from the pipes to close the valve, and thus stop all further supply to the pipes until the damage is repaired, or the stop-cock at the end of the uninjured part of the train (if there be such, repaired), and its invention and universal application will do away with the last vestige of an excuse for not using steam heat.

The Rhode Island locompounds Again. comotive works has is sued a series of reports of the performance of the compounds built by them as compared with ordinary locomotives. One of the latest reports gives the results of trials made on the New York, Providence & Boston, and the Boston & Albany railroads. The weight of the compound was 103,230 lbs.; the simple engine on the Boston & Albany weighed 91,250 lbs., and the one on the New York, Providence & Boston 91,000 lbs.

In the first series of trials on the New York, Providence & Boston road the comMari

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pound engine showed a saving of over 25 per cent. of coal, and in the second series nearly 15 per cent. On the Boston & Albany the saving was over 28 per cent. in the first and over 21 per cent. in the second series. These results are certainly very favorable to the compound, but the conditions in this trial were not as fair to the simple engine as they ought to have been, for while the boilers were practically of the same size, the compound was 6 tons heavier than either of the simple engines, while its wheels were larger by 6 and 8 inches than the others. The heavier machine has certainly the advantage of greater tractive power and less slip. In these trials it was demonstrated, as it has been in others before, that the compounds have a greater evaporative power in their boilers than the others, and this is beyond doubt caused by the more gentle exhaust giving the products of combustion a longer time to impart their heat to the surfaces with which they come in contact. Taking this advantage with the greater weight into consideration, it does not really leave a very great margin in favor of the compound use of steam, and still raises the question whether the simple engines, if made as heavy as the others by using a larger boiler would not prove as economical as the compound, and it is to be hoped that some tests will be made, at some time by some one, where the conditions will be fair all around, taking engines of an even weight, same size

of wheels, and showing no favors to either. It has been the aim of all locomotive builders to, as nearly as can be, preserve a balance among the rotating and reciprocating parts, but recent tests made with the indicator, seem to prove that the two cylinder compound is a very badly balanced machine, for the indicator showed that about 70 per cent. of work was done by the large low pressure cylinder, thus throwing the larger part of the strain on that side and almost making it a one-sided affair. This would seem to show that the compound principle must be employed by the use of four cylinders, two on each side in order to preserve a uniform motion, and as nearly as may be, a constant average pressure on the pistons, and the line of improvement is in that direction.

\* \*

The Cullom Car In the senate of the United Coupler Bill. States Dec. 15, 1891, Mr. Cullom introduced the following bill which was read twice and referred to the committee on interstate commerce:

"A bill providing for the adoption and use of a uniform standard automatic car coupler, and regulating the operation and control of freight trains used in interstate commerce, and providing for the greater safety of railroad employes, and for other

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled that all common carriers subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb, 4, 1887, and all employes of such carriers whose duties include the coupling and uncoupling of cars, and who are members of established and recognized organizations of railway employes, may within six months from and after the passage of this act vote upon the choice of an automatic car coupler as herein provided. Such coupler may be of the vertical type or of the link and plu type, but must be so devised and constructed as to couple by impact and dispense with the necessity of any person going or reaching between the cars either to couple or uncouple the same.

same. The votes of the employes aforesaid shall be expressed only by and through the organizations of which they may be members and not otherwise. Every common carrier as aforesaid shall be entitled to one vote for every freight car owned, leased or controlled by such common carrier. The employes aforesaid through their oganizations shall be entitled in the aggregate to one-third as many votes as may be cast by all the carriers voting. The result of the voting herein provided for, both by carriers and organizations of employes, shall within the six months aforesaid be forwarded by mail to the interstate commerce commission, who shall have the power to decide upon the validity of all votes cast.

both by carriers and organization beforwarded shall within the six months aforesaid be forwarded shall within the six months aforesaid be forwarded by mail to the interstate commerce commission, which all have the power to decide upon the validity of all votes cast.

If all votes cast.

If all votes cast to the carriers aforesaid, and that the entire vote cast for any particular coupler, including votes of organizations of employes as aforesaid, so the said commission to certify these facts to the president of the United States, who shall by proceedings of the said commission to certify these facts to the president of the United States, who shall by proceedings of the said commission to certify these facts to the president of the United States, who shall by proceedings of the said complete for use in interstate commerce.

Sec. 2. That I case no choice of coupler is made as hereinbear In case no choice of coupler is made as hereinbear In case no choice of coupler is made as hereinbear in case no choice of coupler is made as hereinbear in case no choice of coupler is made as hereinbear in a commission of five competent persons, one of whom shall be as master mechanic engaged in the construction of cars, one an officer or manager engaged in operating a railroad, which said commission shall be authorized to take testimony, commission shall be authorized to take testimony, commission shall be authorized to take testimony, commission shall decide upon a coupler which shall come within the provisions described in section 1 of this act, and when such decision is made a majority of said commission, which must be within one year from their appointment, said commission shall certify their decision to the president of the United States, whose duty it shall be to issue a proclamation declaring the coupler selected by said commission declaring the coupler selected by a proclamation declaring the coupler selected by a proclamation declaring the coupler selected of the United States, whose duty it shall be to issue a proclamat

owned, leased or controlled by them, respectively, with the safety car coupler aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of every common carrier subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, within 90 days after the passage of this act to equip every locomotive engine used by it in the transportation of interstate traffic with the power brake known as a "driving wheel brake." And it shall be the further duty of every such common carrier, as soon as practicable after the passage

of this act, to equip all freight cars used by it in the transportation of interstate traffic with the power or train brakes in common use adapted for the application of the brakes by the engineer from

power of train brakes in cominon use analyted for the application of the brakes by the engineer from the locomotive.

Sec. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of an "Act entitled an act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4 1887, after Jan. 1, 1883, to run any train of cars in whole or in part engaged in or intended for the transportation of interstate traffice that has not a smilleden number of cars in such train so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer, from and by means of the the locomotive drawing such train, can control the speed of the train without requiring the brakeman to use the common hand brake for such purpose.

Sec. 7. That any person or corporation engaged in interstate commerce using any locomotive, car or train contrary to the provisions of this act shall be held prima facie gullty of gross carelessness, and shall be absolutely liable for the death or injury of any employe or other person occurring from laudling or working with such locomotive, car or train then and there in use contrary to the provisions of this act.

lons of this act. Sec. 8. That supports on the provisions of this set. Sec. 8. That supports on company or corporation using any locomotive, car or train contrary to the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a flue of \$500 for each and every offense, recoverable in any district court of the United States where the offense has been

committed.

Sec. 9. That the interstate commerce commission shall have power upon a showing which they deem reasonable to extend the time within

sec. 9. That the interstate commerce commission shall have power upon a showing which they deem reasonable to extend the time within which any particular corporation, person or company shall be required to comply with the provisions of this act: Provided, That from and after the year 1900 any rallroad company, corporation or person may refuse to accept or receive from any person, corporation or company any car that is not equipped as required by this act, and the company loading and starting said car without being properly equipped shall be liable for the damages, if any, resulting therefrom.

Sec. 10. That within 90 days from the passage of this act the American Railway association is authorized hereby to designate to the interstate commerce commission the standard height of drawbars for freight cars, measured perpendicular from the level of the tops of the rails to the centers of the drawbars, and shall fix a maximum variation to be allowed between the drawbars of empty and loaded cars. Upon their determination being certified to the interstate commerce commission the commission shall give notice of the standard fixed upon at once to all common carriers, owners or lessees engaged in interstate commerce in the United States by such means as the commission may deem proper, and thereafter all cars built or repaired shall be of that standard as above provided for repaired shall be of that standard as been provided for either loaded or unloaded. Should said association fail to determine a standard as above provided it shall be the duty of the commission provided for in section two herein, in case it shall be accompanied by bonds to be approved by the commission to secure compliance therewith and shall be reported by the commission to congress; and upon the purchase of the patent by the government and payment therefor the Same may be used or manufactured by any person free of all royalty or other charge.

used or manufactured by any person free of all royalty or other charge.

Sec. 12. That each commissioner, as herein provided, shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of \$2,500. The commission shall have authority to employ and fix the salary of a stenographer. The commission shall be furnished by the interstate commerce commission with a suit-

able office and all necessary office supplies, to be paid for as hereinafter provided. All the actual and necessary expenses of the commission, includand necessary expenses of the commission, includ-ing all necessary expenses for transportation incur-red by the commission or their employes under their order, and the salaries above provided for shall be allowed and paid on presentation of item-ized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the commission and the chairman of the inter-

state commerce commission.
Sec. 13. That, provided said commission is appointed by the president in pursuance of this act, the sum of \$70,000 is hereby appropriated for the use and purpose of this act.—Railway Age.

The above gives the bill in full, as proposed, and is worthy of considerable study and analysis. In the first part of the first section it says that "all common carriers and all employes of such carriers whose duties include coupling and uncoupling of cars, and who are members of established and recognized organization of railway employes" may vote. According to part 2 of section 1, the vote shall be expressed by and through the organizations of which they are members. Thanks to the senator. He shows a disposition to acknowledge railway employes only through "organiza-tions of which they are members," thus disfranchising the ungrateful ones who, by means of organizations, have paying jobs, but who do not support or stand in the ranks with their fellow workmen.

The next clause, however, does not seem quite so fair, for while every member is supposed to have one vote, each freight car also has one, thus balancing an employe by an \$800 or \$1,000 freight car. This is bad enough, but the next clause makes it still worse, for it decrees that the votes of employes shall not count for more than onethird of a freight car, making the balance about \$300 of rolling stock against an employe. This does not appear to give a rail-way employe as fair a chance as he gets at the polls, for there his vote counts as one just like any other man's, be he a common carrier or not. Perhaps an amendment will suggest itself to the honorable member of congress, for a man who can vote in five minutes or less and thereby earn at least two dollars (if that is his price) ought to be classed a little higher instead of a little below a freight car.

The last clause proposes to limit the vote to not less than 600,000 cars, and makes 500,000 votes necessary to a choice, which is, in effect, a destroying clause, for with the multiplicity of couplers it will be utterly impossible for any one coupler to get

that number of votes.

Section 2 provides that if no choice is made by a vote a commission of five competent persons shall be appointed by the president to pick out the best coupler. body of men who have made the building and equipment of cars a study for years, appointed (it is hoped) some of its most able members a committee on this very mat-



ter, and after months of effort they made a report and a standard master car builder's coupler was adopted but does not seem to give that general satisfaction which it was thought it would give, and the master car builders are as far as ever from a unity of opinion on it. Under these circumstances it would be a miracle if any commission could arrive at a decision on the matter which would be satisfactory to all parties.

which would be satisfactory to all parties. Section 3 enforces the use of the selection and section 4 is to fix the time of equipment. Section 5 orders the use of driver brakes, and section 6 the use of power as train brakes, to be controlled by the engineer, and are certainly good acts; while sections 7 and 8 affix penalties for neglect or failure to comply.

Section 9 gives the commission power to grant extensions, if good reasons are shown

for the need of them.

Section 10 is to provide for a uniform height of drawbar and coupling, and is so in the line of common sense that it ought to have been adopted long ago.

Section 11 provides for the purchase of the patent of the coupler selected, by the United States Government and the free use

of it by all thereafter.

Section 12 simply fixes salaries of the commission and its help and provides for its expenses, and on the whole the bill ought to work to the advantage of employes, and ought to become a law.

Wm. Weiler.

#### HAWLEY, PA., Jan. 30th, 1892.

Mr. Editor: In answer to the question asked by C. S. Perry, I would say that, according to my present ideas, when the piston stands in the center point of the cylinder the crankpins will not stand on the top or bottom quarters nor on the forward or back center, but will stand a little in advance on both sides of the engine. The reason is this: If the ports should be covered on the right side and the crank pin standing on the exact quarter, that would bring the engine on the left side on the dead center and then the engine could certainly not be moved with steam until moved off of the center by a bar, but by the crank pin standing in the advance the engine would readily move off.

In answer to the second question I would say that if the rods are lined up true I don't see why one end of the cylinder should use

any more steam than the other.

Wesley W. McConn.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 28th, 1892.

Mr. Editor: Some time ago I noticed an article in the Magazine from some one, whose name I do not remember, asking for suggestions in regard to the different ways

of firing. The writer thereof claimed that a locomotive burned less coal and steamed better with both dampers closed, but I beg leave to differ, for I have tried the Baldwin Mogul that I fire, in every way with both dampers down, and I find that she burns less coal by having the back damper down and the other one up. I fire her with one shovel full at the time.

Can some one tell me why some engines make their fire so dirty with a brick arch, while others do not hurt their fire at all? This is especially so of Baldwins. My engine steamed fairly well, by close watching, until they put a brick arch in her and cleaned out her nozzles, and since that she will not burn her coal at all.

rn her coal at an.
Yours fraternally,
P. C. Tynan.

#### EXPIRED RAILWAY PATENTS.

The following list of railway patents furnished by F. B. Brock, Patent Attorney, room 26, Atlantic building, Washington, D. C., expired during the month of January, 1892, and are now free to be used by any one, viz.:

pne, viz.;
Passenger car. D. Price.
Construction of cars, J. E. Leeper.
Car seat, E. G. Wellman,
Car Axle box, T. H. Burridge.
Car Coupling, H. Dutcher.
Rail joint fastening, P. McCarty.
Car truck, J. A. Anderson.
Car wheel, W. J. Cochran.
Air and steam brake, J. M. Connel.
Car heater, J. M. Tyler.
Railway crossing, J. Cuming.
Sleeping car berth. C. E. Lucas.
Car ventilator, E. Korting.

Persons desiring copies of patents, drawings and specifications, can obtain the same for fifteen cents, by applying to Mr. Brock, whose address is given above.

## HOW AN ENGINEER FEELS ON A FAST RUN.

To drive a locomotive at a very high speed continuously for a considerable distance undoubtedly involves the exercise of great skill and judgment on the part of the engineer. That it necessarily involves a great strain on his nerves or endurance does not follow. On the contrary very many cases occur in the daily working of railways where men are put in positions trying by reason of the risk to be encountered rather than by any speed required.

\* \* The recent exceptionally fast service between New York and Buffalo involving as it does a speed of a mile a minute for the greater part of the distance has proved no more trying to the engineers who run the train than to those of other regular trains of the same line. The speed

is a question of power and weight-the

power of the locomotive to do its work eas-

ily and the weight of the train. The chief

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anxiety of the engineer is as to whether his engine is in first class condition, capable of doing the work called for without crowding. He knows that every man on the line is alert and looking for his train, that every possible precaution is taken to insure him a clear track, that the chance of any obstruction is reduced to a minimum. He drives his engine conscious that he has a position eagerly sought after with no thought of possible danger, but with a feeling of pride that his engine is capable of such work and that he is identified with a road where such work is possible.—[Theodore Voorhees, Gen. Supt. N. Y. Central railroad, in North American Review.—
Railway Age.

A NOVEL invention to prevent tail-end collisions has recently been made by a Rochester man. It consists of a light steel carriage having four wheels and a framework of light steel tubing upon which are mounted two or more powerful coil springs with the necessary levers, clutches, etc., for driving the same and equipped with red flags and lanterns as signals. The car is attached under the platform of the rear coach in such a manner as to be readily detached by the conductor and started back with the necessary signals displayed whenever the train is stopped for any reason. The sig-nal car is so arranged that it will remain wherever it stops, even if on a steep grade, until picked up by the next train; and in case the engineer should not see the car in time to stop, no damage would be done except to the signal car, which would be a small matter in comparison to loss of human life. The train which dispatched the signal car, when ready proceeds to the next station, where another signal car (one or more of which is kept at each important station) is attached, and the one picked up by the following train is left to take its place. It is stated that a company is now being organized to build these cars, and that the preliminary steps have been taken to have them patented in this and foreign countries.—Post-Express.

"For a safe running of passenger trains the Allegheny Valley has a phenomenal and altogether unequaled record," says the Pillsburg Post. "A few words tell the story: During 19 years past not one passenger on the river division of the road has lost his life by accident and for 18 years past there has not been one fatality on the other half of the road, the low grade division. During the past year there has not been a freight wreck where the aggregate loss was over \$1,000."—Railway Age.

THE Railway Age publishes the following revised summary of railway construction in 1891:

	_		
300	1711169	Miles.	Lines.
10 New England and Eastern			7 Southwestern States—
States—			Missouri 4 36.10
Maine	1	5.00	Arkansas 6 74.00
	2	7.00	Texas 9 142.25
Vermont	2	19.50	
Massachusetts .	1	5.76	
Rhode Island .	1	4.00	
New York	6	174.60	New Mexico . 2 19.21
	5	66.61	7 Northwestern
	39	305.24	States—
Maryland	1	3.00	Iowa 2 28.41
W. Virginia   1	14	183.80	Iowa 2 28.41 Minnesota 7 109.80
5 Central Northern	- 1		N. Dakota 3 101.90
States—	- 1		S. Dakota 4 54.72
014-		163.55	
Ohio 1		131.11	Wyoming . 2 50.43
Michigan	8	29.27	Montana 4 188.00
Illinois			Montana
Wisconsin	8	95.13 146.58	5 Pacific Coast
	-1	140.00	States—
9 Southern States-	-		Washington . 15 231.05
Virginia 1	ın	188.41	Oregon 5 54.00
N. Carolina	8	115.90	
S. Carolina	6	212.35	Ideho 1 20.40
	13		
Florida	8	84.00	-
Alabama	8	189.24	Total lines in 43
Tennessee	13	177.02	states and ter-
Kentucky	3	29.96	witorine . 286
Louisiana	6	153.40	Total miles 4.281.71

### TRAIN AND TRACKMEN IN WINTER.

These bitter cold nights our sympathy goes out to the locomotive engineer who is working a jack screw under a breakdown on the mountain side; to the fireman who hugs an icy valve rope while the water drips through a half-closed pipe, till his tank is filled. Sadder still are the lines of the brakeman who sits stupified with cold on a car top, with all the ordinary risks made manifold by the bitterness of the night. If the air should play out the poor, half-frozen fellow could possibly set lightly the two brakes near him, and his inability to do more is sure to endanger his life. Then there is the trackman, upon whose tattered trousers leg the winter wind plays; the switchman in the yard; the bum in the box car; even the conductor, who is more fortunate, has our sympathy. The wages of these people should be sufficient to enable them to purchase good food and No whisky, no tobacco; beefclothing. steak and coffee is the stuff .- Western Railway.

## THE MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

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LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

EUGENE V. DERS, . . . Editor and Manager.

MARCH, 1892.

#### STRIKES.

The world has always had a non-combatant element, those who deplored war under all circumstances, and they are still doing business at the old stand. Notwithstanding this, there are wars and rumors of wars on all of the continents and many of the islands, nor is it expected that any change will immediately occur.

It is conceded that labor strikes are declarations of war, not sanguinary, but war nevertheless, war which entails sacrifices and many woes upon those who strike—the rank and file of the armies of labor. To show how the strike wars went forward in the state of New York last year, or, 1890, the following summary from the report of Mr. Peck, labor commissioner of that state, is interesting. He states that there were during the year, 6,258 in 170 trades. Of these, 5,566 were successful, 169 were compromised, 565 were unsuccessful and 58 are pending. Number of persons engaged in strikes, 93,984. Number refused work after strike, 5,048. Amount lost in wages, \$1,-889,164.32. Amount expended for relief of strikers, \$131,518.75. Estimated gain in wages for one year, \$4,122,883.10. Loss to employers from all causes, \$481,524.43.

In the foregoing it is shown that after deducting for loss of wages \$1,889,164.32, and \$131,518.75—a total of 2,020,683.07, labor gained by the wars, \$2,102,200,03. It is furthermore shown that employers lost, in one way and another, \$481,524.43. It is not to be presumed that the losses by employers in any wise detracted from the sum total of their "creature" enjoyments; they could draw on their "surplus" and proceed as usual, but in the cases where the employes did not win a victory the situation was far different.

By reference to Mr. Peck's figures it is seen that 5,048 workers, after peace had been declared were refused work, turned adrift to face any fate that the world might have in store for them.

The question arises, why were 5,048 men refused work? Mr. Peck does not state the reason and we are, therefore, left to conjecture.

It is probable that these 5,048 men were active in bringing about the strikes, that they saw the wrongs practiced and demanded justice, and were therefore "spotted" and made to realize that men who have the courage of convictions are the ones who are marked for penalties, and as they fall thick, merciless and crushing, those who inflict them tauntingly exclaim, "That is what you get by striking," and a heartless world chimes in, saying, "Good enough for them, the next time they will know better than to strike." And the effect, in numerous instances, is that of intimidation upon workingmen, who accept degradation, wrong and injustice rather than try the strike remedy. What these wrongs are, what is the character of the injustice and degradation it is not required that we should attempt to recite. They are often such that could they be shown, as Anthony exhibted the stab holes in Cæsar's mantle, would move paving stones to mutiny. There is slow death by hunger, exposure, foul air, and tasks such as only galley slaves are required to endure.

We are not an advocate of strikes, except as a last resort, and that last resort comes when employers refuse to accord a full measure of justice to employes.

We do not forget the trials which men endure when the fortunes of war go against them, when they are compelled to see scabs take their places, as in the case of the Northwestern railroad, when 400 switchmen were made to "bite the dust," and a great brotherhood of railroad employes flung out the banner, black with treason to organized labor, which advocates protection.

When pirates sail the seas they have numerous flags, indicating nationality and that they are pursuing a legitimate trade, but when their victim has "hove to" the black flag is unfurled and the captured ship's crew have to "walk the plank," but if anything more cruel, less than death, was ever visited upon innocent men, than the grand officers of the B. of R. T. visited upon 400 switchmen, the account has escaped our notice. That was a strike on the part of the Northwestern and the B. of R. T. conspirators, and unfortunately the fallen switchmen could not strike back.

It was a case that should have aroused the indignation of every railroad employe on the continent. It was an instance of such unpardonable perfidy as should have aroused the strike spirit everywhere, but it did not and 400 innocent men were made the victims of idleness. Is that the whole

story? O, no. On the contrary, the conspirators were hailed with exclamations of well done, good and faithful servants." and were encouraged to go forward and "get even" regardless of methods or consequences.

It is a case that Mr. Peck could take up and analyze, showing how many parts of virtue and how many of villainy there were

in its composition.

Strikes will continue to occur while injustice prevails, but since organized treason has become a feature of protection, it will be well for honest men to be on the lookout for conspirators.

#### HON. L. S. COFFIN.

The following is the full text of Hon. L. S. Coffin's address before the railway commissioners of New York, on the subject of couplers. Mr. Coffin's arguments are such that they cannot fail in making lasting impressions wherever they are heard, and to widen the area of his usefulness we give the following a place in the Magazine:

Mr. Chairman and Members of Committee:

the following a place in the magazine:

Mr. Chairman and Members of Committee:

As I said this morning, I stand here representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, they having commissioned me to act for them in this matter and given me instructions. I am also here, as I said this morning, with a letter from their grand chief, Mr. E. E. Clark, empowering me to represent the Order of Railway Conductors. In those two orders there are not less than 40,000 persons who are practical railroad men. These men ask for legislation; they ask, as I said this morning, for legislation that will give to the employes of this Union a uniformity in the matters of couplers and brakes. Now I want to ask you gentlemen of the committee, I want to ask those gentlemen who have spoken on both sides of this question and who are practical men, if it is not true that the great object desired is uniformity? In uniformity there is safety. I want to ask this next question. Is there any possibility of arriving in the next five years at so near a point of uniformity as we stand in to-day? In 1887 the master car builders adopted an automatic standard coupler and by rule of that association that action had to be submitted to the managements of the roads represented in that association; the manufers of the roads did vote, and I think Mr. Forney will bear me out when I say that a two-thirds majority did send in an aye vote. Now what does the president of the clading roads of this Union were 50 of the leading roads of this Union say to you for the server was the union were 50 of these roads shide by union were represented in the spide with union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bailed by union were 50 of the server was bail send in an aye vote. Now what does the president of the association of railroads of this Union say to you to-day? At a meeting of that association where 52 of the leading roads of this Union were represented, 50 of these roads abide by and sustain the master car builders couplers and adopt that as the standard. And I want to say that I don't stand here advocating the master car builders coupler or the Janney coupler or the Gould coupler; what I am anxious for is a uniform one and we to-day are nearer that uniformity than we ever can expect to be if we give this up and begin to look out for another coupler. It does seem to me from all that has been said here to-day that the duty of the coming congress is to give these men and the men that I stand here representing and every railroad employe in this Union, engineers, firemen, and all, something they can depend upon as being the one thing all the time and everywhere. I say that these switchmen have a right to know that that car which is being "kicked" down on the track for them to

couple to that car down here has just the same type of a coupler on as on the last car he coupled, and so on ad inflatum. Well, now, go to the Pennsylvania road, to the Baltimore and Ohio road, to the New York Central road, go to any of these road, that have adopted to a large extent the master car builders' type and you will find that where hey meet their fellows the breakages are but a trille compared with to what the breakages are but a trille compared with to what the breakages are with the link and plu coupler. Can you have any hope of meet their fellows the breakages are but a trifice compared with to what the breakages are with the link and pin coupler. Can you have any hope of getting the master mechanics and the managements of the roads of this Union to go back now and take up some other type of coupler that they can be as unanimous on as this? I say surely not. Look at the number of cars already equipped, 200,000 freight cars already equipped with these master car builders couplers and now it is the settled policy of the great leading roads of this Union to put them on to every new car and every car repaired. Are we going to permit these men to be killed and mangled day after day for years to come when they all say "no matter what coupler is put in use we want a uniform one, we want one type of couplers." It seems to me that it is absolutely and imperatively necessary that we now come to the position of the sight in the tree of the position of the tree of the coupler is and saying to them by legislation that every railroad shall use what they themselves have adopted on their own motion. That is the way I feel about this, and it seems to me that I so poorly represent.

One word now about the brake as the chairman.

That is the way I feel about this, and it seems that I can say no less than this in behalf of the men that I so poorly represent.

One word now about the brake. As the chairman of the committee read these statistics this morning of the killed and injured we noticed the great number of fatalities coming from falling from trains through using the old hand brake, more killed than by coupling cars, and it does seem to metatify you said nothing more about the coupler that certainly this committee should decide that some sort of a power brake controlled by the engineers should be put into use upon every train that crosses state lines in this Union just as rapidly as possible. I know it will be other view of this expense: Here sits by my side the editor of the Evroterboad of Trainmen's Journal. He published in his journal the fact that his organization has paid out for total disabilities \$30.00.00 in a month and his brotherhood numbers only about one-fifth of the trainmen of this Union, and when you, come to examine and and that least abut on-effth of the trainmen of this Union, and when you come to examine and see the causes of these total disabilities you will find that a least four-fifths of it if not nine-tenths comes from the continued use of the link and pin coupling and the hand brake and perhaps two-thirds of that will come from the brake; and if I had the statistics of the switchmen it would show a large amount in addition, and you can see that if they pay out \$8,000.00 in one month how much it would amount to in a year, supposing they were all in the organization. Can we hesitate at all in this? Are not the railroads better able to meet the expense of putting on power brakes and automatic couplers than these boys are to pay this vast amount out of their small wages? Again, in regard to the expense, every practical man knows that with from a third of a half of the cars in a train equipped with power brakes that the engineer can control the train much better than any crew of brakemen can with he hand brake. It will not require such a great amount of outlay to gradually but these brakes can, and after a specified

the engineer can control the train much better that any crew of brakemen can with the hand brake. It will not require such a great amount of outlay to gradually put these brakes on, and after a specified time say that no train can be run in interstate time say that no train can be run in interstate commerce that has not a sufficient number of power brakes under the control of the engineer, so he could control the train without requiring the brakemen to go on top of cars to use hand brakes for that purpose.

I am sorry to have taken so long a time but I feel the responsibility that rests upon me in this matter. I want to say one thing further, I want to say one thing further, I want to say one thing further, it want to say one thing further, it want to say one thing further, I want to say that four weeks ago I was addressing quite a large gathering of engineers, and two weeks ago I was where there were 200 at a meeting and they said to me, Mr. Coffin, we feel that it is our right to ask the roads and to ask congress that we shall have an opportunity to save our lives by stopping a train with a turn of the wrist instead of calling for brakes. My observation while five years a commissioner of

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Iowa was that at least 50 per cent. of the wrecks of freight trains and the losses of engineers and firemen's lives could be saved if the trains were coupped with power brakes. I think it is economical, in think it is adonited by the best railroad people that it is economical, we don't hurt the owners of railroads at all when we ask and secure legislation for these things. While you gontlemen (referring to railroad managers present) may have great influence with your boards of directors and can without legislation get the money to do this, there are other managers who do not seem to have this finduence with their boards of directors and they can't get them to vote the money for these safety appliances and they never will get them to di t until there is a law that the manager can refer to when he does go to his board of directors and ask for it, and I want here to relate a little remark of my friend Mr. Furber, general manager of the Boston and Maine road; he said to a man who was howing him a safety coupler for freight cars "ten or fifteen years ago public sentiment compelled us to put the Miller platform and hook on our passenger cars but there ain't a damn bit of sentiment" about an old box car.

### UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The following report of the great union meeting held in the City of New York, Sunday, January 1st, is taken from the New York World of Monday, February 1st:

Through the machinery of five separate organiza though the machinery of nive separate organiza-tions the men who compose the great army of rail-road employes throughout the country have been seeking a betterment of their condition. They are seeking a betterment of their condition. They are enrolled by the thousand in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Tender of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Tailmen and the Order of Telegraphers. Over and over again it has been demonstrated, particularly in the great strikes, that a fusion of forces was seen tall to success. How to remedy this state of affairs has been talked over for more than a year in the lodge rooms of the different organizations. The rank and file wished to amalon a federation.

The advocates of union works.

on a federation.

The advocates of union worked with a will for fusion. Finally on Dec. 6, 1891, at a meeting of Division No. 104, of the Order of Conductors, held at Middletown, N. Y., C. E. Weisz, a member of the division, moved that a grand union meeting be held in New York City Jan. 31, 1892, to which the grand officers of the five organizations should be invited with delegates from each body. The motion was adopted. Division No. 54, of this city, indorsed the movement.

adopted. Division No. 54, of this city, indorsed the movement.

The purpose was to bring the matter of amalgamatum before the men in formal shape. It was desired, too, to discover who among the leaders were obposed to union.

Testerday the convention was held at the Acaders were objected, too, to discover who among the leaders were objected to union.

Testerday the convention was held at the Acaders were present from the five organizations. Every state in the Union was represented from the five organizations from the five organization of the constant of the too most of the bodies were present. One prominent flyure was missed. P. MARTHUR, the Grand Cett of the Locomotive Engineers, was not present the is said to be a stumbling block in the way of the local throughout the proceedings his many was not mentioned.

The president of the Board of Addermen. Mr. Arnold, Weisz, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided. He introduced John H. V. Arnold said he extended on behalf of the Mayor and the cliens of New York a hearty welcome to the delegates. Then Chairman Weisz made speech.

The Chairman weisz made speech of the first time," he said, "we meet to-day in fact that has brothers. (Applaus speech of the weight of the speech of the state of the president of the speech of the president of the speech of the state of the speech of the state of the speech of the state of the speech of the speech of the state of the speech of the said of the speech of the state of the speech of the said of the speech of the state of the speech of t

cation to win our long-denied demands. You all know that legislation is pending in our regard in this State. It will be one of our first moves to strengthen the hands of those who favor these proposed laws by sending forth from here a demand for their speedy passage.

In this State, it will be one of our first moves to strengthen the hands of those who favor these proposed laws by sending forth from here a demand for their speedy passage.

In this connection I wish to say that I have caused the intreduction in the state legislature of the bill commonly known as the 'Haley bill', one regulating the number of hours, making ten hours within twelve constitute a day's work for a fair day's pay; the other is that known as the bill regulating the number of pen on trains and engines: the third is that to be introduced by Mr. George H. Bush, commonly known as the 'Employers' Liability.' This law should be the law of every state in the Union. It gives us or our representatives the right for action for injury or death, as the case may be occasioned to us by the want of proper care and diligence upon the part of the employer, except contributes to the injury.

"It is wrong in principle and contrary to advanced human thought to say that a passenger on a railroad train who is injured through the negligence or want of skill of the engineer or conductor can reason of freman, switchman, engineer or conductor who is injured at the same time and place and un-

cover all damages sustained by him. while a brake-man or fireman, switchman, engineer or conductor who is injured at the same time and place and un-der the same circumstances, and who is free from contributory negligence, cannot recover because he is a co-employe of the person who causes the in-

is a co-employe of the person who caused jury.

"We know that corporations have vast resources on which to confidently rely in fighting the legislation we need, but the power of 100,000 votes exercised by the railroad employes of the state, if properly cast, can work worders."

Then Chairman Weisz made what was taken to be a crack at Chief Arthur. Here is what he said:

"I deplore on the part of some of our officials an undue tendency to court popular favor. These men should be firm and consistent. They should be staunch and true, and unlike the willow which bows and bends with every passing stream, should stand and bends with every passing stream, should stand and bends with every passing stream, should stand erect like the sturdy oak of the forest, which defies

Delegate Clapp, of Jersey City, moved that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions to be presented to the state legislative bodies urging the presented to the state registative bodies urging the passage of the laws referred to in the chairman's speech.

The motion went through and the chair appointed

The motion went through and the chair appointed one from each of the five organizations represented at the convention to act on the committee. The composition of the committee led to a little rumpus Delegate John Poppenberger, chairman of the State Committee of the Engineers of New York, pointed out that there were three New Jersey men on the committee and two from Pennsylvania. "We ask for legislation in the interest of the railroad employes of the state of New York from the legislators of the state of New York who are the men you have put on the committee? Not a man from New York."

What are we here for?" yelled various men at the top of their voices. About a score of delegates look the floor at once. Each wanted to know whether the convention was a national or State

one.

A explanation was made. Its gist was that New York is the citadel of the railway magnates' power and that all the energies of the employes should be concentrated on an attack on the enemy in their stronghold. The politicians have their eyes on the railroad men's vote. Success in this State would mean victory all along the line. The delegates saw the force of this of the reaction of feeling that set in was so strong that a motion to reconsider the action just taken was passed with a whoop.

To turn the batteries on New York was the watchword. The motion appointing the original committee was rescinded and a substitute was carried naming five New York men.

A delegate from Jersey City created a stir by induging in praise of a certain politician.

Delegate Burr, of New York, rose to protest. "We

1

want no politics here," he said. "We want to use politicians, not to praise them." Chairman Weisz took this view, too. Any man who would talk political talk should be bundled

out of the hall. After a recess until 2 P. M., the committee on resolutions presented a report indorsing the bill referred to at the morning session, and the bill to amend the couspiracy clause of the penal code.

amend the conspiracy clause of the penal code. The time had now come for testing the views of the chiefs on the question of union. The delegates wore a look of anxious expectancy when John Pop penberger was called on for a statement of his views. Mr. Poppenberger was taking the place of Chief Arthur.

"I am not here to give the views of any man." said Poppenberger; "I merely want to say what I feel myself." There was a shout of disapproval. It was plain that Arthur's absence meant opposition to the scheme of union. Teen the sneaker feel myself." There was a shout of disapproval. It was plain that Arthur's absence meant opposition to the scheme of union. Then the speaker continued: "My own view is this, that in union alone is there strength. Jealousies and petty plues of individuals should not stand in the way of a scheme that means blessings for us all. If individuals fall out, should we, the rank and file, as brothers quarrel? If we want union let us have it. I belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. I have been called upon because I guess I am the highest officer of our organization here. I think I voice the views of my fellow members when I say that we are ready to grasp the hunds of trainmen, conductors, and all. Men may talk about the indignity of our associating with common brakemen. Al we ought not forget the strike on the C. B. & Q. The engineers at the time of that strike were willing to accept the add of the fremen and brakemen. We ought to take care lest we find ourselves in a similar fix again. The spirit of this gathering in favor of union will result in the fashioning of an organization which will be the grandest thing for the cause of labor that the world has ever seen."

E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Grand Chief

E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, towa, Uranu Luio of the Order of Conductors, was the next speaker. He was as outspoken as could be desired. Union was what they wanted and union they should have. F. P. Sargent, of Terre Haute, Ind., Grand Master of the Firemen, received an ovation when he arose. "Individuals can sit in their easy, chairs," he said, of the Firemen, received an ovation when he arose. "Individuals can sit in their easy chairs," he said. "and dictate documents for circulation throughout the country, documents which contain the germ of disorderland disunion. We are bent on pursuing our grand march to victory shoulder to shoulder. We propose to wipe off our path all who oppose us, be they open enemies or pretending friends."

S. E. Wilkinson, of Galesburg, Ill., Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, spoke in about the same way.

Of the Brotherhood of Trainmen,

Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen,

Daniel Morrissey, of Galesburg, Ill., Assistant Grand Muster of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, supported his chief.

"There seems to be but one feeling here to-day," said Chairman Weisz, at the conclusion of Mr. Morrissey's speech. "An echo from this meeting will resound throughout the length and breadth of the land. It would not be in order to submit a plan of action here to-day. We have made aftest and we know how the land lies. It will now be for each of the five organizations to takeaction with a view to giving practical effect to the sentiments given expressing ing practical effect to the sentiments given expression to by the various speakers. You all want sion to by the various speakers. You all want union. Go back to your lodges and be ready to dis-cuss a scheme which will soon be submitted for your approval."

your approval."

A resolution was then passed in which attention was drawn to the fact that 24.851 railway employes were injured or killed during the past year. Unsafe coupling was pointed out as the chief cause of the accidents, and Congress was asked to compel railway companies to adopt a safe coupling system.

The most interesting message to the public delivered at the evening session, was by L. S. Coffin, one of the Railroad Commissioners of Iowa, who has been interested, though a farm, with railroad labor organizations. After the amenities had been exchanged by a greeting from Senator Jacob Cantor and a response by E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor, Mr. Coffin commended to the public's conductor, Mr. Coffin commended to the public's con-

sideration the resolution calling for Congressional sideration the resolution calling for Congressiona action concerning couplers which shall stop needless slaughter of railroad men. Every twenty-four hours he said, sixty families of railroad men mourned some injury or death to husband or brother, while of trainmen's families alone twenty-five auffered from a death in the same time. He pleaded for the public to understand better these desires of the orders, as well as their motives, which desires of the orders, as well as their motives, which are so greatly misconstrued. He hoped that rest appliause by advocating it, as he said he brought greeting from the American Sabbath Union. Contending that these organizations had raised the standard of sobriety and manhood among employes, Mr. Coffin continued: "I don't want to say an unkind word, but I don't believe that the flagman who was sent back from his train on the lift and the contended of Trainmen. If he had would not have let that train pass by to death "When the boys of an order earning but from the cost of th

fills the law of God."

The speaker contended for continued agitation, which should secure a uniform automatic coupler for freight cars. He quoted a railroad manager who died recently in New York as having said. "Public sentiment compelled us to put in the Miler platform and hook, but there's not a bit of sentiment In an old box-car." The speaker added: "Is there no sentiment for these human lives crushed out every day, even by box-cars?"

"Is there no sentiment for these human lives crushed out every day, even by box-cars?"
"Not in the New York Central," came a burly voice from the audience.
"We must have the help of the law," was Mr. Coffin's parting injunction.
S. E. Wilkinson, Graid Master of Trainmealso spoke briefly, and Robert Macdonald told some funny "stories from the caboose" just before the fraternal song, rendered to the tune of "Old Hundred," closed the meeting.

### MAGAZINE AGENTS.

We regret to observe indications that a number of our Magazine agents are not actively engaged in the work of obtaining subscribers. This is unfortunate. The Magazine is not only the official organ of the brotherhood, but it is the property of the Its success is the success of brotherhood. the brotherhood and its carnings go into funds of the brotherhood. If our brothers who are its authorized agents will consider such facts, we think they will engage actively in increasing its subscription list. We have a full supply of back numbers, beginning with January, 1892, and subscribers can be accommodated. Blank subscription books and agent's outfits will be forwarded promptly upon application, and we urge our agents to work with increased zeal to obtain subscribers.

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE B. OF L. F.

On February 1, 1892, the quarterly report of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen showed that the active membership of the order, was 24,027, which does not include homorary members. The membership is increasing about 300 month, net, or, ten a day over and above deaths, withdrawals and expulsions, a showing indicative of cheering prosperity.

Ε. 14.

#### RAILWAY EDITORIAL CONFERENCE.

In the January issue of the Migazine we suggested the propriety of a conference of the editors of publications devoted entirely or in part to the discussion of subjects relating to the welfare of railway employes. It has been arranged to hold this conference in the city of St. Louis, on Tuesday, March 15th, and the indications are that the attendance will be creditably large.

The meeting of the editors is strictly for the purpose of exchanging views upon subjects of special interest to all, subjects upon which they are constantly writing.

It should be understood that the meeting is not a convention, is not called to formulate platforms or rules of any sort, but for consultation and for the purpose, though incidental, still, of importance, of becoming better acquainted with each other.

It may be pertinent to remark that editors of political papers have their state organizations, and meet annually and semiannually, for the purpose of consultation, and for reading papers upon a variety of subjects touching partisan politics. We subjects touching partisan politics. We deem it prudent to say that the editors of papers devoted exclusively, or in part, to the discussion of the interests of railway employes have a mission quite as important as that of the editors of partisan organs, and that a conference of these railroad editors cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence. Certain it is, the editors will have no axes to grind, no patronage to bestow, and will devote their time to the discussion, in a friendly way, of subjects which relate to the well being of a body of men whose interests have been, in the past, too studiously overlooked.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF R. R. COMMISSIONERS OF NEW YORK.

We are in receipt of a letter from M. Rickard, Esq., a member of the New York Railroad Commission, who offers to send to the secretary of every lodge of our brotherhood in the state of New York, a copy of the commissioners' report, which contains all the revised railroad laws of the state. Such a document must of necessity be of great value, and we hope the secretaries of our lodges in the state of New York will promptly apply for copies which will be ready for distribution the latter part of this month, March. Applications should be made to M. Rickard, Esq., Railroad Commissioner, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Rickard stands deservedly high in the esteem of our membership, Rickard Lodge No. 229, Utica, N. Y., having been named in his honor. We feel grateful to Mr. Rickard for his generous offer to our New York ledges, and hope they will not neglect applying for copies of this report.

#### WHO IS AUSTIN CORBIN?

In the Boston Globe of January 7, 1892, we notice an announcement that Austin Corbin has become President of the New York and New England Railroad. In the same issue of the Globe some one signing himself J. P. Frost asks "Who is Austin Corbin?" and proceeds to answer the question.

It seems that young Corbin early developed a fondness for law, and it appears that he obtained just enough of the article to make it necessary for him to emigrate to the west, where he promptly opened a bank. How he obtained money to start a bank is not stated, and it may have been that his capital was brass, a metal which aided him in his cut-throat management of the Reading

At any rate, Austin grew to be a big fellow. He has a big pouch and those who know him best among railroad employes are satisfied that his heart and kidneys have changed places and functions.

Corbin managed to make money and the investigation of his Reading rule shows that he secured it very much after the style of Capt. Kidd, "as he sailed."

Corbin early developed an intense hatred of labor organizations and succeeded, on the Reading, in making his hostility a success. He smashed them with iconoclastic fury, and having knocked out all the lodges of his employes, like any autocrat, he thought he would have some fun with his serfs, and issued an order for them to shave off their whiskers, wanting to know, doubtless, if their degradation caused them to blush.

Having deprived his employes of surplus hair, another order was issued for them to button up their coats to their chins. And this order was also obeyed. In fact, Corbin got his men on their bellies and ready to lick his boots when he so orders, but those who knew him best, and whose money he used, gave him to understand if he did not back out they would kick him out, and out he went. But he didn't go till he was loaded, and the "load" is probably what put him in the position of President of the New England Railroad.

Corbin has money, and the same is true of a number of men who have wrecked banks and fled the country, or who, knowing the law, can rob within its limits, caring no more for criticism than a tiger who has dined upon a fat native.

Corbin is rich and so was the man who lifted up his eyes in hell and begged for a drop of cold water.

It cost £1,500 (S7,500) to bury the Duke of Clarence, but that is a great deal less than it takes to inter an American congressman.

#### TREASON EXPOSED.

The following crushing communication we take from the Age of Labor, and those who read it dispassionately will have correct conceptions of the traitorous business in which the B. of R. T. on the Northwest-ern engaged to "down" the switchmen:

MOBERLY, Mo., Jan. 24th, 1892.

Editor Age of Labor:

In your issue of January 15, '92, I note in Vol. 1st, the heading, "The Conspiracy Mass Meeting." I wish to say something in regard to this matter, as I believe I know as much if not more than any other,

In your issue of January 15, '92, I note in Vol. 1st, the heading, "The Conspiracy Mass Meeting," I wish to say something in regard to this matter, as I believe I know as much if not more than any other, outside of the conspirators themselves, namely: Bros. Wilkinson, Ogden and Wheate. The others I have no positive proof against. I speak of these Bros. because I met them in Chicago, at the Commercial hotel, the 3rd, 27th, when this, the plot, to do the S. M. A. A. was laid by them.

I will explain: I was a member of General Grievance Committee, B. of R. T., representing C. M. & St. P. railroad, and was in Chicago to see Mr. A. J. Earling, General Manager, and we were quartered at the Commercial Hotel, the same place the Northwestern were. Bro. Wilkinson was asked to come and give our committee advice. In reply he said: "He had more business than he could attend to, and had no time to talk to us then but if they succeeded on Northwestern, in gaining their point, he would then fix us up." Bros. Wheate and Ogden then ean and said, "Waller, how are you fixed for B. men on your road? Have you any extra men?" I replied that we had a great many that were not making their board. Bro. Ogden then said, could I send about 25 of them to him, and gave me the street and number, but I have forgotten it. I asked what he wanted with them, and he said that "The S. M. A. A. had tried to run all B. men out of Northwestern yards, and they were going to have the company discharge every damn, one of the sons b's and hire B. of R. T. men in their places." I then remarked, "had you not better see Bro. Wilkinson in regard to this move?" Ogden and Wheate both replied that Wilkinson knew all about it and approved of it, but had turned it over to them to handle, as it was not best to bring Bro. Wilkinson in regard to this move?" Ogden and Wheate both replied that Wilkinson knew all about it and approved of it, but had turned it over to them to handle, as it was not best to bring Bro. Wilkinson in mean into the matter. I then remarked, "had

meeting will show, was carried six against one, without finishing the business we had come to Chicago to attend to.

I then returned home to Perry, Iowa, to find that Bro, I. W. Downing, of our committee, had preferded charges to Bro. Wilkinson in regard to a letter that I had written six weeks before this date, and that Bro. Wilkinson had referred it to my lodge, number 86, and had advised them to expel me. He also notified Bro. Newman, 3d Vice Grand to go to Perry to see that things were attended to properly. I suppose for his interest; but Bro. Newman could not get there. Bro. Wilkinson came himself, in company with C. A. Goodnow, Supt. of Milwaukee, and the first thing he said when he met the members of 86, "Mr. Goodnow supt. of Milwaukee, and we cannot protect him." Then they went to Lodge room and proceeded to do me up.

In the meantime I was out on the road, but my friends advised me in a way that fooled S. E. and the superinnedent, and I was there for the matinee. Consequence I only got reprimanded. I then

referred Bro. Wilkinson to "St. Louis" and "Little Rock," which brought him to his milk very suddenly. He then said if I would leave he would grive me a letter to R. J. Duncan, Gen. Supt. U. P. R. R., Denver, that would grive me a better to R. J. Duncan, Gen. Supt. U. P. R. R. Denver, that would grive me a better job han I had there. Having no job, I accepted the letter which I hold to-day. In this letter is a request to S. H. H. Clark, general manager of the Union Pacific, to see that I go to work.

Now, I would like to say right here, does not this show that Wikinson will use any under-banded means to gain his point? Does it not show that there was a conspiracy to do the switchmen up on the Northwestern fast superial convention at Galesburg, why was it when L. W. Rogers requested the delegates to allow Bros. Sargent and Debs, of the B. of L. F., to come before them and state their side of the question, that Bro. Wilkinson left the gavel to speak to Bro. Sheahan, and why so suddenly Bro. Sheahan withdrew his charges against Bro. Rogers, and stating the had too much love for the B. of L. F. for the god they had done the trainmen in the past to allow them to be brought there to accommodate L. W. Rogers, and that he would be kicked out of the back door before he would allow it?

I will say right here, if those delegates had wanted to have heard both sides they could have seen right there that they (Wilkinson and Sheahan) did not want any evidence except what they could produce In conclusion I will say that the B. of R. T. a large does not approve of the acts of the grandlogg officers in this affair. But the mixed membership of the delegates assembled was what approved of the most ourrageous act that was eer committed by any body of men claiming to button men.

will close by saying that as I cannot get the columns of the B of R. T. Journal to accept any communication from me, I have written to the Age of Labor, believing that it is impartial and will give both sides of the question fairly.

Yours, in B. L.,

C. M. Waller.

C. M. Waller.

The cry goes up from conspirators, their aiders and abettors, to cease troubling labor organizations with any reference to the conspiracy on the Northwestern railroad. These traitors, when told of their treason, find it disagreeable. They claim that the conspiracy has had the hair, flesh, muscles, etc., torn from it, that it is now reduced to a "skeleton" and ought to be "buried" out of sight and hearing.

They get in their cheap claptrap about "threshing old straw," and are uncomfortable because honorable men will not bury

the "skeleton."

The letter which we reproduce from the Age of Labor, re-clothes the skeleton of treason with hide and hair, fangs and claws and beak. Mr. Waller makes the damned conspiracy (we speak reverently) more hideous, if possible, than ever. It appears from Mr. Waller's communi-

cation that prior to the convening of the Supreme Council in April, 1891, the conspiracy had been incubated—the vile thing had been betterd, the Annalds had nerhad been hatched—the Arnolds had perfected their arrangements—and hence, all the gush about the Supreme Council's action, or want of action, is playing cuttle fish, which ejects discoloring nastiness to obscure its methods of attack or retreat.

The "old straw" plea, as an excuse for treason, that the switchmen persecuted

the trainmen, is made to do duty on all occasions. Admit, with all the force claimed, that individual switchmen did persecute individual trainmen, is the fact to be regarded as sufficient to condone

On certain railroads in the country when a fireman has been promoted to be an engineer, he is given to understand explicitly if he would hold his job, he must abandon the B. of L. F. and join the B. of L. E. If it be held that personal wrangles between switchmen and trainmen justifies concoct-ing a conspiracy to "down" all the switchmen, then certainly there would be an excuse for the firemen if they should seek for an opportunity to "down" all the engineers on a system. Such vicious assumptions are made excuses for conspiracy and treason to "get even" with personal foes. We invite a close perusal of Mr. Waller's

letter. His arraignment is terrific and settles beyond controversy the guilt of the grand officers of the B. of R. T.

### BOY TELEGRAPHERS.

The Neodesha (Kan.) Register in a recent issue published the following:

Inte Meonesna (Ran.) Register in a recent issue published the following:

A great many serious wreeks have been caused in late years by boy operators. There are schools in the years by boy operators. There are schools in the years where they advertise and where they play commission for sending these boys to learn telegraphs with the property of the property of the property of the property of the property are put in charge of telegraph instrument they are put in charge of telegraph stations, and they are put in charge of telegraph stations, and they are put in charge of telegraph stations, and they are put in charge of telegraph stations, and they are put in charge of telegraph instrument they are put in charge of telegraph stations, and they are put in charge of telegraph stations, and and a sea they are property of the property of th

There may be a place for boys and inexperienced men in the railway train service, but as we write, we fail to remember just where they are valuable.

We assume that the reason for their employment, is, that their services can be had for a small amount of money, as compared

with the pay demanded by competent men. That a movement should be set on foot to correct the evil of which the Register complains is creditable and should have the support of the public. It may be possible that the Kansas legislature will deal with the matter as its importance requires, but that depends. If the members can be debauched by railroad passes, and oyster stews and "brandy smashes," nothing will be done.

WE find in a late number of the Brotherhood Home Journal of Chicago, a well written biographical sketch of Mrs. Henry B. Jones, familiarly known to thousands of railway employes as "Mother Jones," an endearing title conferred by those who have had opportunities for knowing her tender and motherly solicitude for the men in the railroad train service of the country. The Home Journal accompanies the sketch with splendid picture of "Mother Jones," which those who know and love her for goodness of heart and intellectual accom-

plishments will prize as a real treasure.
"Mother Jones," whose maiden name was Edwards, is a native of England, but her childhood and early womanhood was spent in Wales. Her mother was an accomplished educator, and under the tuition of her mother, the child bloomed into a refined and beautiful woman, and her devotion to the welfare of men engaged in the perilous work of railroading, speaks eloquently of her generous nature.

"Mother Jones" is a poet of acknowledged excellence, and the distinguishing feature of her genius is, its elevating and religious tone. She seems to be always bent upon saying such things as make us masculines better and our homes brighter.

"Mother Jones," who is the devoted wife of Mr. Henry B. Jones, is a resident of Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, is the mother of six children, five of whom survive, and we could pay them no higher compliment than to congratulate them upon having such a mother as "Mother Jones," now in the prime of her womanhood, being forty years of age. We devoutly wish her many, many years of happiness, usefulness and prosperity, and this wish extends to each one of her family.

### OUR PROTECTIVE FUND.

It was deemed as eminently prudential for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to have at its command, in case of an emergency, a "protective fund," and under the laws of the order there has been collected the sum of \$64,901.55.

Agreeable to the action of the San Francisco convention, this fund has been placed in the hands of the Grand Trustees by the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, and the Grand Trustees have safely invested the amount and have executed their bond to the grand officers in an amount which guarantees the safety of the fund which is subject, at any time, to an immediate call.

The fact of the creation of such a protective fund speaks in eloquent terms of the forecast of the order, since in case of trouble the fund is where it can be had without delay.

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#### AUTOMATIC COUPLERS.

From time to time efforts are made in and out of congress, to have laws enacted designed to afford better protection to those who are employed in moving railroad trains. The car coupler has attracted more attention than any other appliance, because in coupling cars thousands of lives have been sacrificed.

In this movement, L. S. Coffin has won the gratitude of railroad men, and earned honest fame by his untiring advocacy of couplers, so constructed as to neither kill nor maim the men who are required to

handle them.

We notice in a recent issue of the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal, a communication signed "Switchman," in which the writer discusses the bill that Senator Cullom has introduced into the U.S. senate relating to car couplers. The writer gives the following resume of Senator Cullom's bill:

The first section of the senator's new bill provides. Into instruction of the sentor's new only provides, among other things, that all employes whose duties licitude the coupling and uncoupling of cars, and who are members of established and recognized organizations of railway employes, may, within six months from and after the passage of this act, vote months from and after the passage of this act, vote upon the choice of an automatic car coupler as herein provided. Such coupler may be of the vertical type or of the link and pin type, but must be so devised and constructed as to couple by impact, so devised and constructed as to couple by impact, and to dispense with the necessity of any person's going or reaching between the cars either to couple or uncouple the same. The votes of the employes aforesaid shall be expressed only by and through the organizations of which they are members, and not otherwise. After the votes have been cast and sent to the commission, the President of these United States issues a proclamation, for we find the bill to say in section 3. bill to say in section 3-

United States issues a proclamation, for we find the bill to say in section 3—
That from and after the issuance of the proclamation by the President, as aforesaid, it shall be unlawful for any common earrier, or other person or corporation, to construct, repair or equip any freight car to be used in interstate commerce with any other than such standard safety car coupler.

And another part of this good bill provides that after the year 1900 any railroad company, corporation, or person may refuse to accept or receive from any person, corporation or company any car that is not equipped as required by this act snd the company loading and starting said car without being properly equipped, shall be liable for the damages, if any, resulting therefrom.

This bill also provides in addition to automatic couplers that there shall be air brakes, etc., and says in sections 7 and 8, as follows:

Sec. 7. That any person or corporation engaged in inter-state commerce using any locomotive, car or train contrary to the provisions of this act shall be held prima facic guilty of gross carelessnes, and shall be absolutely liable for the death or injury of any employe or other person occurring from handling or working with such locomotive, car or train then and there in use contrary to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That any person, company or corporation of this act. this act.

SEC. 8. That any person, company or corporation using any locomotive, car, or train contrary to the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of \$500 for each and every offense, recoverable in any district court of the United States where the offense has been committed.

After the proper kind of safety appliance has been voted into use, by those most interested in the same, the government is to secure the patent and in this wise steps in to prevent fraud and monopoly by the patentee or inventor. Section 11 says:

That it shall be the duty of the commission provided for in Section 2 herein, in case it shall be appointed, to invite bids from all inventors who shall present automatic car couplers, stating in writing what they will accept from the United States gorenment for their patents. Such bids shall be accompanied by bonds to be approved by the commission to secure compliance therewith and shall be reported by the commission to congress; and upon the purchase of the patent by the government and payment therefor, the same may be used or manufactured by any person free of all royalty or other charge.

Manifestly the move of Senator Cullom is in the right direction, and we do not doubt but that eventually the present murderous appliance will disappear. But the agitation must proceed. There should be no let up. The great public is at last taking an interest in such questions. When hogs, cattle, horses or mules are killed en route to market, corporations have to payand an era is dawning when the lives of workingmen are going up in the market. The Master once said that a man was more valuable than "many sparrows," but in these letter days it has not lested that these latter days it has not looked that way to railroad corporations, or, if more valuable than sparrows they have been of less value than swine—and in some instances of less value than geese. Let the agitation proceed.

#### RAILWAY CAR MEN.

It is most gratifying to inform the readers of the Magazine that the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men is steadily growing in numbers and influence, and is destined, we do not doubt, to become an organization of great power in affairs connected with the Recently welfare of railroad employes. lodges were organized in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and Green River, Wy-oming, and we are informed that applications for lodges are largely in advance of the ability of the organizers to promptly meet. Such information is most cheering.

In addition the Order of Railway Car Men of Canada, organized about a year ago at Toronto, has decided to consolidate with the brotherhood south of the lakes, constituting an international order and greatly increasing the power and influence of the

organization.

The Brotherhood of Car Men is ably represented by W. S. Messemer, Grand Chief, and by S. Keliher, Grand Secretary and Treasurer. In this brotherhood federation has a strong advocate, but it must be a federation of honorable men and not tainted with conspiracy.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Until the opening of the World's Fair (in order to introduce) I will send to any address the "odd relevant of the World's Fair (in order to introduce) I will send to any address the "odd relevant of the world with the "Oklahoma Waltz" on receipt of 10c a copy, or the three for 25c, when accompanied by this notice. Isaac Doles, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.



ME

### WM. D. ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Wm. D. Robinson, who died at Washington, Ind., on November 7th, 1890, was the founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in doing this great work, he as certainly laid the foundation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and all other organizations of railway employes.

In closing our obituary notice in the December issue of the Magazine we said:

cember issue of the Magazine we said:

In this hour, when Locomotive Engineers and Firemen stand uncovered at the tomb of Wm. D. Robinson, the question ifriess, What can be done to be repetuate the name, the fame, the memory of a man who gave the best years of his life for their benefit? Is not the answer, We will build him a monument worthy of his deeds, of his labors and sacrifices? We will believe that such is the response.

It it is, let the good work begin, and let it be carried forward until a granite or a marble shaft shall mark the spot where his dust reposes.

"What hallows ground where heroes sleep?

where heroes sleep?
'Tis not the sculptured
piles you heap!
In dews that heavens far
distant weep
Their turf may bloom,
Or genit twine be neath the deep

Their coral tomb.

"What's hallow'd ground?
'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in
sous oworth!
Peace! Independence!
Truth go forth
Earth's compass round
And your high priesthood
shall make earth
All hallowed ground."

All hallowed ground."

The poet's idea is correct. Where Wm. D. Robinson sleeps his last sleep is hallowed ground, and monumental marble could add nothing to its sacredness. But it is all of that without reference to the living. What can the living do to bear testimony that t

ing. What can the living do to bear testimony that the last resting place of do to bear testimony that the last resting place of Wm. D. Robinson is hallowed ground? We do not believe the name of Wm. D. Robinson is soon to perish and be forgotten. We believe the brotherhood he founded will be his imperishable monument, and that his name in connection with that great order is to increase in lustre as the years flow on. But that does not cancel the debt of gratification.

that great order is to increase in lustre as the years flow on. But that does not cancel the debt of gratitude the two great brotherhoods of the locomotive owe his memory, which if not met, will in the judgment of mankind, cover the living with obloquy. We believe the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will respond in a way that will bear eloquent testimony of their appreciation of the life work of the man that made their organization fruitful above mensure of blessings to locomotive firemen. Alone the man that made their organization fruitful above measure of blessings to locomotive fremen. Alone and unaided, our order, for the small sum of 25 entseach, could do the work. But we prefer doing it in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Engineers; nor would we confine subscriptions to the wooders, but would invite all the brotherhoods two orders, but would invite of railroads to join in the great work of gratitude.

In discussing the propriety of erecting a

In discussing the propriety of erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of the dead philanthropist we said in the April

The idea of building a monument to perpetuate the name and fame of Wm. D. Robinson, originated with the Firemen's Magazine. The time has come for action. Contributions should be made. We have said the 25 cents each, from members of the B. of L. F. would build the monument. But we surnise that there orders would want a place in the splendid work proposed, and we have opened in the Grand Lodge office of the B. of L. F. A ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Every contribution, however small or large, will be acknowledged in the columns of the *Magazine* under an appropriate head, and when the contribuunder an appropriate head, and when the contribu-tions approximate a sum which gives assurance of success to the enterprise, a commission made up of the members of the various brotherhoods will be constituted to take charge of the fund and prepare

for work.

Members of the various orders subscribing should designate their calling, and if they will give their address it will be regarded as a favor.

Now, let the good work proceed. Wm. D. Robinson, when alive, was the friend of the workingman. He wrote and spoke and to led to establish a brother-bood and to tank man the your afformatical labor. he work and spoke and torted to establish a blobble-hood and to teach men the power of organized labor. Railroad trainmen had no more ardent and unselfish trainmen had no more argent and unseinsn Let a monument bear testimony that death did not sever the tie that bound him to the living.



WM. D. ROBINSON.

If ever a man deserved the grateful homage of his fellows that man was Wm. D. Robinson. He devoted the best years of his life to the great work of organizing railroad men for their moral and material advancement. He toiled without recompense, he endured privations and made sacrifices, the half of which will never be told. He lived and

died in poverty, that others might fare better than was his lot. Every man, woman and child who has been, is now, or ever will be the beneficiary of any of the brotherhoods of railway employes owes Wm. D. Robinson a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. Such a man deserves a monument to bear testimony of the love and gratitude of those for whom he accepted poverty, persecution and all their attendant ills, and every member of every organization of railroad employes should cheerfully contribute his mite, small as it may be, to such a noble purpose. Contributions may be directed to the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, all of which will be acknowledged in its columns.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE SABBATH OPENING QUESTION.

Mr. Editor:—I am perfectly aware that no layman has any show or any business to enter into a discussion with an editor. While this is true with all ordinary editors, how emphatically true it is in case I should be so unwise as to enter or attempt to enter into any discussion with such a giant as is the editor of the Locomotive Firenew's Magazine. While I have never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, still I have seen so much from your pen, and have heard so much of your powers, I feel like very small "fry" before you, and know just enough to let you alone.

What I am about to write at this time is not in any degree or design controversial. I want to say a word of explanation, for I think from the trend of your thought in the January issue (I think it is), on the Sabath question, you misapprehend me in my address before the Columbian Fair Commissioners when I pleaded for Sunday closing of the Exposition.

You will certainly agree with me that labor should have Sunday rest. That there is an almost universal demand from one end of the land to the other by all intelligent labor organizations for a more full and perfect exemption from the demands of capital and employers upon any employe's time on Sunday. This is, we must agree, not only fair but absolutely right and just.

We probably both agree, that of all men engaged as wage workers, none need Sunday rest any more imperatively than railroad men and especially those having the responsibility of train work.

No matter whether we think alike as to the origin of this one day in seven of rest, or not, we agree that it is the railroad men's need, and what is his need is his right.

Now the point I wanted to make in my awkward way before that World's Fair Board is this: Railroad men all over this land are moving in the direction of and asking for a public sentiment that will give them Sundays to themselves to be at home as far as possible with their families on this rest day.

Here is to be an opportunity such as you and I will never see again, to secure a prestige for this movement in favor of labor, and railroad men in particular, for Sunday rest. The whole world will be in epitome at Chicago in 1893. If the managers of that World's Fair, out of respect to the rights of railroad men and of labor, will say to all the world we will recognize the rights of these faithful railroad men to Sunday rest by not asking them to run trains for us on

that day by keeping closed the doors of the Exposition on Sunday.

Now remember the number of wage workers are legion. Remember too that the few who might seem to be benefited by open doors on Sunday because those few from locality alone might possibly be better able to see what will be to be seen is but an infinitisimal fraction of the great body of labor in our nation to say nothing of those of the world. Would not then the prestiger gained to labor and to railroad men so far overbalance the convenience to the local few that the gain would be as nothing? Would not the fact of open doors on Sunday give a set back to the cause we are all enlisted in, viz.: Sunday years to overcome?

I am trying in my humble way to labor as best I can for the bettering of the

condition of railroad men.

In my public addresses I sometimes say, "I want to live long enough to see some sake uniform automatic coupler and power brake upon every freight car in this land, and a public sentiment crystallized into laws in necessary, giving as far as the exigencies of the nature of their work will allow Sunday rest to all railroad men—and then I would be willing to die." As said above, here it does seem to me is the one opportunity of our lives to make a great strike and secure this prestige of Sunday rest at the greatest of all World's Fairs.

If I am wrong it is a mistake of the head rather than of the heart. I would not for my right hand take away from or hinder one iota any proper enjoyment to the laboring man, and especially railroad men,

If no other motive would move me to act for closed doors of that Fair on Sunday—policy alone would warrant my very best efforts. I want Sunday rest for trainmen. They need—they deserve it—their families deserve it and the public owe it to them, and no Fair on Sunday would in my judgment go a long way towards no trains on Sunday in the near future.

I think you now understand me, and what is more, I cannot but think you must —understanding me—be with me in this

affort

It is not necessary for me to say here and now what my particular views may be in regard to the sacredness of the Sunday. It is enough for the present purposes to say that I honestly and most decidedly believe that Sunday was made for man. It is his servant. It belongs to the laboring man, and as I fully believe it is for his highest good to be exempt from demands upon him for labor all through its hours. I believe it is for his physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual uplifting and consequent happiness.

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I have probably said all I need say on this point. Your superior ability and keen cutting pen may tear me and my premises all into tatters, but no matter I shall not reply. I have not written as said at the outset in any spirit of controvers. I not only wished to have you but all the large hosts of grand noble men who read your journal should understand the immediate object I have in view, as far as the railroad men are concerned in my opposition to Sunday opening. If I am understood I am willing to leave myself in yours and their

L. S. Coffin.

[The foregoing communication from Hon. L.S. Coffin speaks for itself. Let us get at this "Sunday rest" question, "the origin of one day rest in seven."

The Pharisees were strict constructionists, as for instance when Christ and his disciples on the Sabbath day went through some "cornfields and began as they went to pluck the ears of corn." At this the Pharisees complained, and said it was "not lawful," but he silenced them by saying "the Sabbath was made for man, and not

man for the Sabbath."

And when Jesus healed an unfortunate woman on the Sabbath day, and the ruler woman on the Saddath day, and the ruler of the synagogue was offended and indignant, and said, "There are six days in which men ought to work; in them therefore come and be healed and not on the Sabbath day." Whereupon the Lord then answered, "Thou hypocrites, doth not each one of you on the Sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stell and lead him ox or his ass from the stall and lead him away to watering?" And he further asks the lawyers and the chief of the Pharisees, the lawyers and the chief of the Fharisees, "Which of you shall have an ass or an ox fallen into a pit, and will not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath day?"

What of it all? This, the pharisaical idea of the Sabbath no longer prevails.

The world has outgrown it-moved away from it-and it will return no more forever. Jesus Christ, Himself, exploded it, and when charged with Sabbath desecration, he rebuked and confounded his critics.

If any special favor is sought to be done railroad men by Mr. Coffin, he should insist upon the stoppage of all Sunday trains. He does not do this in his communication, because he knows it cannot be done; hence, a certain number of railroad men will be a certain number of railroad men will be employed. There will be a great many others off of duty on Sundays. What does Mr. Coffin propose for them? The closing of the doors of the Exposition? How does Mr. Coffin propose for the exposition? Mr. Coffin imagine these railroad men will spend their Sundays? Does he think they will go to bed and sleep all day, or does he suppose they will start out to see what can be seen? Does he understand that rest consists in inertness? The church does not

so hold. The ministers work on Sundays, and if they did not, their salaries would be

stopped.

Every Sunday during the Exposition all the street railroads of Chicago will be in operation, and thousands will avail themselves of this mode of conveyance to go to church, without a thought of the men necessarily employed to operate them. All the livery stables will be in full operation for all those who can afford to hire a "rig." There will be on Sunday excursions on the lake for those who can pay the fee. The dairy wagons will rumble along all the streets. The drug stores and the cigar stands will do business on that day, and the hotels will be exceptionally full, and of all these employments not a word will be heard in opposition from pulpit or press. Why? Simply because they are not regarded as Sabbath desecrators but as necessities, made so by our growth and advancing civilization. For a time the postoffice will be open on Sunday-the Sunday newspapers will be distributed and sold, and those employed in such enterprises will have little Sunday rest, or none at all.

There is a widespread misapprehension about what constitutes "Sunday rest," and this misapprehension is more than usually pronounced when the discussion relates to

railroad employes.

Manifestly railroad employes engaged in the railroad train service like to be off duty on Sundays. They enjoy as much as others the quiet happiness found at home with wife and children, but they are as wide awake on Sundays if they have had a few hours' rest as any other men who can be named, and if in Chicago on Sundays would regard it as eminently absurd to have the doors of the Exposition closed on their ac-

We are fully persuaded that a workingman should have one day of rest in seven. His physical organism demands it. His mental and moral growth demands it.

Take an average workingman. He completes his week's work Saturday night. Eight hours' rest enables him to rise at 6 A. M. Now then for "Sunday rest." Sunday is before him. His physical energies have been restored by eight hours of sleep. He is in Chicago. He has had his breakfast. Wife and children are dressed for an outing. great Columbian Exposition is in full blast. It is full of wonders. There are thousands who can visit it on week days, but on such days our laborer is at work, he must go on Sunday, or not at all; but he learns that Mr. Coffin has had the Exposition closed on Sundays so that he could have "Sunday rest." As a matter of course our working man wishes that Mr. Coffin had been less solicitous for his welfare. He says, "Mr. Coffin has probably been so situated that he could visit the

Exposition any day for the six days of the week, and I am quite as capable of deciding for myself as Mr. Coffin is for himself. I would like to take my wife and children to the Exposition. I would enjoy the rest and the recreation, but since I cannot enter the Exposition, I will take a ride on the lake, or, I will go to the country, see the fields and the forests and hear the birds sing."

What is true of the workingman is true of thousands of railroad employes. In all such matters as rest and recreation, they are capable of managing their own affairs. They comprehend fully the "Sunday rest" question, know how to spend their time and their money. They require no guardianship, and they do not want the Exposition closed on Sundays for their special

benefit.

Why this profound solicitude for railroad employes? They are not imbeciles—but citizens, stalwart in body and mind—capable of taking care of themselves on Sun-

days as on other days.

But, underlying all this fuss about opening the Exposition on Sundays is the puritanic idea that it is Sunday desecration—opposed to religion, etc., as if worship were confined to churches, where men preach, and men and women sing and play on instruments of music for fixed salaries, which, if not paid, the churches would be as silent as the tombs of Babylon. Churches where seats are sold to the highest bidder, and the poor have no more chance to get in unless they are willing to occupy a pauper's bench than a man at \$1.00 a day has to get a seat at a Vanderbilt banquet.

Let us be done with such nonsense, and above all things let common sense people demand that the Columbian Exposition shall not be operated by pharisees and

bigots.—Ed. MAGAZINE.]

#### THE CAR FAMINE.

MR. EDITOR: The New York Financial Chronicle is a Jay Gould organ, which listens complaisantly to the bleating of the lambs when Jay applies his shears, but roars like a lion when a railroad is required to do such things as were promised and expected when the states granted them charters to exist.

Speaking of the causes of the "car famine," the Chronicle says:

The legislation of the last three years has forced the roads to practice the utmost economy; and they have economized in train service and car service, where simply suffering from the natural effect of the overlegislation to which our roads have been exposed. In the year 1887 the supply of railroad service was distinctly in advance of the needs of the country was distinctly in advance of the needs of the country was distinctly in advance of the needs of the country was traffic to fill them; different agents were competing with one another for the same business. The legislatures saw an opportunity which they used to the utmost. Believing the roads to be

helpless they forced the rates down below figures which would pay a fair return, partly by relusing tallow the ruitoods to combine with one another, early by compulsory reductions in charges, against such legislation the railroads had for the time being no effective delense. When a railroad is once built it is there to stay. It has not the same recourse faat is open to a business with less invested capital and less strictly localized advantages. It can not refuse to do business nor let its track wear out without overwhelming loss. But its cars are subject to different conditions. They wear out and will not be replaced unless there is money enough to any expenses. Canital invested

But its cars are subject to different conditions. They wear out and will not be replaced unless there is money enough to pay expenses. Capital invested in equipment is more like capital invested in store or in a bank. It is what the political economists would call circulating capital; it can be with drawn, or at least not replaced, when prices are insufficient to offer a fair return. This is precisely what has happened. The railroads have not kept their equipment up to the standard of incressing business. By forcible reductions in rates the roads were prevented from making the expected profits. They economized in the only places where economy was possible—chiefly in car service. Thus it happened that at a time when the shippers most needed cars the western roads were unable to furnish them.

The Chronicle, in its defense of the "car famine," seemingly bites off more than it can masticate. As for instance, at a time when railroads were in advance of the service, and necessarily when incomes were light, the roads had a superabundant supply of cars, but at a time when business is abnormally brisk, owing to the unprecedented crop and the demands, at high prices, for every product, there is a famine both of cars and of trains. And the reason for the "famine" is given as the result of state legislation regulating rates of freight. And a plea of poverty is set up at a time when reports show that railroading is exceptionally profitable and that earnings are handsomely increased over former years. In other words the Chronicle, utterly blind to the interests of producers, howls like a paid mourner for the railroads; the purpose being to make states recede from their demands for honest rates and permit railroads to continue their robberies.

The scheme is one of bulldozing, and brings to the front the question, whether the people or the corporations shall be supreme? It is the old national bank trick when those corporations confronted congress with the menace, to let them alone or they would inaugurate a financial and

business panic.

In addition to this, the railroads have given their employes to understand that they must "chip in" with petitions to let the railroads alone, because, if they do not, the roads will reduce their pay, which is a policy of intimidation as shockingly outrageous as was ever practiced upon workingmen in this or in any other country. And, strange to say, railroad employes in some localities are shaving of their whiskers and buttoning up their coats, and are doing their master's bidding in a way that makes independence blush.

J. L. Martin.

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### A WINTRY NIGHT'S DREAM.

With weary limbs and aching head, Last night I sought my welcome bed To get some hours of sleep; And scarcely was I 'neath the clothes, When music issued from my nose, In slumber loud and deep.

Fond visions floated o'er my brain, Dispelling every earthly pain I ever felt or knew; I thought I was in verdant groves, Surrounded by angelic loves Who waltzed before my view.

Enchanting nymphs in loveliness, On every hand, in gala dress, Surprised my wondering gaze. The atmosphere incensed my lungs, And melody from silvery tongues My senses did amaze.

A maid, majestic as a fawn, Came tripping o'er the flowery lawn Until she reached my side. With languid glances there she stood, A perfect type of womanhood, In all her beauty's pride.

With honeyed tongue and heaving breast, Melodiously she thus addressed
These few brief words to me:
"You're welcome, stranger, to our dell;
Whence came you? By what magic spell
A mortal here I see?"

She paused, alas! and so did I,
For how to make her some reply,
But vainly I essayed.
Until she pressed her lips to mine
And thrilled me like rich nectared wine,
I then addressed this maid:

"Indeed, my love, I hardly know,
It is a place where frost and snow,
And sleet and pelting rain
Have often drove me nearly mad,
With many another hearty lad,
On both ends of a train.

"And how I gained this glorious clime
Where everything appears sublime,
I really do not know;
It must be heaven. Your luscious kiss
Convinces me such perfect bliss
Was never known below.

"I've heard my good old pastor say, On many a long gone Sabbath day, With tear drops in his eye, That if I didn't mend my tricks, Old Charon, in the river styx, Would souse me when I'd die.

"He often told me to repent
And keep the fast the whole of Lent,
I didn't heed him much.
Now here in realms of pure delight
I'm safe at last, my angel bright,
And free from Satan's clutch.

"I've strolled beneath a full orbed moon Full many a night in balmy June, With many a melting maid; But never have I felt before Such rapture in my bosom's core As in this leafy glade.

"Your crimson lips that I have pressed Are just the kind to be caressed, They'r humid, ripe and sweet. Here let me stay till othriel's horn Proclaims the resurrection morn, In rapture at your feet.

"Your slave I'll be. We'll seal the bond Of seridom in affection fond, And lingering embrace. Ecstatic feelings fill my breast Because I am your honored guest In this delightful place." I stretched my arms in supreme bliss,
To clasp her for another kiss,
And heard a piercing scream;
It seems my elibow, in the eye,
Punched Kitty, who began to cry,
And roused me from my dream.
Shandy Maguire.

### CHEAP MONEY.

Mr. Editor:—Your readers, I take it, are profoundly interested in the money question.

Locomotive firemen, I believe, receive on an average about \$2.00 a day.

All the money they receive is government money—Federal government money. The greenbacks, the gold, silver, nickel and copper money is government money direct—and the bills bearing the name of the national banks are issued by the government, and the government guarantees that the bill holder shall be made safe against all loss by the mismanagement of the banks—that is to say, the bill of a broken national bank is just as good as the bill of a sound national bank.

A great many men, learned in finances, see no use for national banks in so far as this use relates to their bills—claiming that it would be just as well, indeed far better, to have "greenbacks," national currency, take their place. But the division in that direction is foreign to my purpose just now.

In embryo, we now have what is called the "People's party." The title is somewhat captivating, and as it proposes to work wonders for the toiling classes, it ought to have and doubtless will have a fair hearing. But I am not disposed to discuss parties. This is a free country, and the citizens thereof can choose what they like best.

I find in the Topeka, Kansas, Advocate a communication over the signature of Geo. C. Ward, of Kansas City, which points out what the "People's party" propose, but I am interested just now in the money proposition laid down by Mr. Ward. That the reader may get Mr. Ward's idea fully, I ask for the reproduction of the major portion of his communicacion, which is in the nature of a criticism upon an article which appeared in the New Nation, December 5, 1891.

I have no desire to discuss "nationalism" in this article. I still have faith in "individualism."

The New Nation in the article which Mr. Ward criticises, says:

A great party cannot be built upon the ruins of over-due mortgages; because, if they were paid to-day, demoralizing riches and dire poverty would still exist in this country. The people are beginning to demand change in our economic system, and no party can gain a foothoid secure enough to fight effectively capital and the entrenched trusts and industries upon a plank the width of a greenback dollar.

Mr. Ward submits five propositions relat-

ing to reforms which the People's party proposes, the fifth being as follows:

The People's party proposes to take away from these corporations and banking institutions these powers and restore them to the people whose prerogative they solely are. The people will then, as a community, issue direct to the selves as individuals, money at east of issue. Such cost of issue will at once become the legal current and prevailing rate of tax or interest for money.

Here we have it that the people are to issue money "direct to themselves." suppose Mr. Ward means that the Federal government will issue all the money required by the people directly to the people without the aid of national banks or any other banks

It would be an easy matter to do away with the national bank currency, but can

we get along without banks?

It is easy to talk about issuing money direct to the people, but how is a working-

man to obtain his share?

Referring again to locomotive firemen who now receive \$2.00 a day—is he to receive more when national bank currency is

displaced by greenbacks?

Does Mr. Ward propose to put an end to borrowing? When a man wants money, is he to have it for the asking? Are there to be no Shylocks-no notes and mortgages? It occurs to me that those who map out such beautiful financial schemes owe it to their readers to give apt and forceful illustrations of their practical workings, and particularly is this required, when for their adoption the consent and active support of workingmen is required.

It sounds well, I admit, that the government should own all the railroads and all the telegraph lines-that municipalities should own street railways, etc. If this is a government of, for and by the people, then nominally the people own everything.

Nationalism is centralism-it is more, it is Cæsarism, parentalism-autocracy of the worst form. The individual is absorbed. But Mr. Ward sees dimly, I think, a time when if a man wants money he asks for it instead of working for it—for in the good time coming, the "people will issue money to themselves as individuals, at cost of issue." If paper money, the "cost of issue" will be small, and the supply ought to be abundant.

Such a financial scheme may suit visionaries, but practical men do not expect to obtain "paper" money at "cost of issue."

In all of the Utopian schemes which propose the abolishment of poverty, I fail to discover anything practical, but it is possible that Mr. Ward may be able to explain how people are to issue money to them-selves "at cost of issue." If so I should be gratified to see the way it is to be done in print.

Christ. Skdoreiski.

## EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN LABOR-

Mr. Editor:—A communication appears in the Boston Labor Leader in which Mr. Edward O'Donnell seeks to answer the question, "Should the Trade unions become a monarchy?"

Mr. O'Donnell dates his communication at

Boston, and writes as follows:

In seeking for further restrictive measures to keep out those who seek asylum in this broad land, you are simply and emphatically asked to infringe upon the rights and freedom of others; you are urged to deny that justice which you demand for yourselves.

The supporters of this subject, stripping their position of superfluous rhetoric, argue that this constant stream of foreign born people coming into our shores is ruinous to those who came in before them, and a law should be promptly enacted

calling a halt.

This proposition is certainly entitled to some consideration. But before expressing our individual opinions thereon let us just turn the eco-

nomic lens full upon it.

nomic lens full upon it.

The economic movement, it must be conceded, belongs to no one people, it has no earthly limitations. Wherever humanity struggles, regardless of creed or color, for existence, there it necessarily finds an abiding place. Ere the American artizan knew the first rudiments of trade unionism, from a truly economic standpoint, his English brother was pretty far advanced under his "guild" and whatever advantages have been gained by organized labor in this continent owes him no little meed of credit. Eventually it came to pass that the workingmen of the new and old world found it essential for their mutual protection to form international bodies. To formulate a more universal feeling of fraternity international congresses were national bodies. To formulate a more university international congresses were inaugurated, and so increasing opulence compels the toilers of the earth to forget national distinction, and gradually come closer together in one common bond of brotherhood.

The produce of the auth America included, are

tion, and gradually come closer together in one common bond of brotherhood.

The peoples of the earth, America included, are groaning under accumulating injustice and exaction, superinduced by a wrong application of a belogged civilization. This great land is broad enough and rich enough, under a more liberal interpretation of civilized dogma to open its gates to every son of Adam who seeks an asylum and a home. The evil which the friends of this project would protect against is deeper down in the social chasm than they perceive. To attempt to remedy the present condition of affairs by legal formula, or by oppressing those already over oppressed, is simple clap-trap. It is not so much the exile who is driven, or has been induced to our shores even under contract, we receive the most hurt from. The unfortunate wretch banished to our shores by tyrannical monarchs, is less reprehensible than we are. His condition is excusable. Having suckled from the breast of slavery and poverty, his very heart the property of another, dare we, in the face of our own self-willed social insecurity and the holds dear, to the unexplored home of the fishes?

The Federal government is not enforcing the re-

The Federal government is not enforcing the restrictive law now on the satutue books, and we have not the power nor the pluck to sever political shacks and send men there who will. Could we boil down the volumes of law now required to govern us. down the volumes of law now required to govern us, sweeping away every dammable section and where as that tolerates stock gamilling, usury, watering, bank failures, etc., etc., and yet sifficiently elastic to send to jail the hapless one who steals a loaf of bread to avoid starvation, we would be coming nearer the mark. The vietin of his Carship's inhumanity is less to be feared than ourselves. The time will come, since we persist in opening up new fields for spoil for the legal profession, by placing further legal shackles around our limbs, when some of us may be even glad of asylum



abroad. The power that strangled free speech in the person of Parsons, may, at any moment, order the expulsion or the outlawry of any one of us; and it would certainly be inconsistent for us to dream for an instant that the trade unions of the old world would allow us in their midst.

With all due respect to our enthusiastic friends I must aver that, notwithstanding the years of experience of some of them, they have yet much to learn in connection with the economic movement. It is to be devouily hoped that the Central Labor Union will not be led into such a dangerous hole. International assimilation has cost too much sacrifice to be thus rudely tampered with for sentiment's sake.

It is a fact, which deserves attention, that no question is now up for debate which attracts more attention in the circles of organized labor, than that to which Mr. O'Donnell refers—the emigration to our shores of foreign laborers, for practically,

the great body of emigrants are laborers.

The United States government, so far, has passed no law which prohibits foreigners from landing upon our shores except those known to be under contract to labor, or those who having no visible means of support, are liable to become a public charge—paupers and criminals, and persons afflicted with contagious diseases. Strong, able-bodied men and women, single or married, are still coming by multiplied thousands.

We read occasionally of the "labor marwe read occasionally of the labor market," of the "supply of and demand for labor." Those are self-styled statesmen, who talk of "labor" as a "commodity," and as a "raw material" to be "worked".

It is well known that in the United States, the supply of labor is greater than the demand. Figures of the most startling character are published confirmatory of the statement. It is known that there is a vast army of willing workers in the United States who are in forced idleness. It is known that other thousands many times multiplied, are working for wages which barely keep their souls and the souls dependent upon them in their wretched, half starved bodies.

It is known that the great eight hour movement is largely predicated upon the theory that by reducing the number of hours, a larger number of workers would have employment.

It is known that by organization and federation, and only by such means, is the pay of labor maintained at a rate which enables American workingmen to live in a

way becoming American citizens.

These are all economic propositions.
They confront the American wage worker at every turn. They will not down. They cannot be avoided and it is in contemplating them that the American laborer is forced to find some way by which his future may be made more desirable.

The writer hereof happens to know that

throughout the United States workingmen deplore the tidal waves of emigration which ceaselessly roll to our shores. This opposition to emigration is in no sense the result of enmity. The workingmen of America are the well wishers of all toilers regardless of nationality—but it so happens that since the "labor market" is overstocked, that additional workers inevitably reduce wages. With this reduction poverty and wretchedness increases, degradation becomes the rule, independence and self-respect sink out of sight, and we are confronted with the spectacle of unexampled progress accompanied with increasing poverty and all the ills which poverty en-

If those who come to our shores will work for \$1.00 a day, where \$1.50 had been paid, the employer takes the \$1.00 a day man, and the \$1.50 a day man is remanded to idleness—or, if he accepts the reduced wages, the new comer, being obliged to work, will accept still lower wages, and thus the work of degradation proceeds.

Is this what Mr. O'Donnell calls the "economic movement which belongs to no

one people?" and which has no "earthly limitations."

It may be there are lands where laborers are wanted, but at this juncture the United States is not one of them.

If the workingmen of Europe are interested in the "economic movement," they should organize in Europe, and compel their employers to increase their wages. rather than flood the United States and bring wages down to the European level. Such emigration is not an "economic move-

It may be true, as Mr. O'Donnell says, that "the peoples of the earth, America included, are groaning under accumulating injustice and exaction, superinduced by a wrong application of belogged civilization.

In such literature, there is no bread and meat-no improvement in conditions. It

solves no economic problem.

It is common in this country when men are on a strike for better wages, to warn men not to come—that the "labor market' is supplied, and that wages are below a living standard.

In a sense, the workingmen of the United States, in ten thousands of instances, are working for wages that subject them to the woes and perils of destitution, and the facts are known throughout Europe, still the laborers come and the situation grows steadily worse. Such a movement is not an "economical movement," and American workingmen realize the fact, and would like to have their fellow toilers of Europe remain away.

It is folly to befog the subject by talking about the grand proportions of the United States. There is a surplus of labor everywhere, and it is only by the "economic movement" of organization and federation that the best of American workingmen can maintain anything like living wages.

With emigration pouring in upon the country the outlook is anything but cheer-

ing.

That we have too much law, and too much vicious law, need not be contradicted, but Mr. O'Donnell's communication suggests that the law of "supply and demand" is being administered in a way which reduces wages, produces poverty and wretchedness, and if a remedy cannot be found, will in due time fill the continent with workingmen who will be required to submit to degradation and accept wages as near a starvation point as those which rule where the emigrants have lived and suffered.

John B. Otis.

### OPPRESSION OF THE LABORING CLASSES.

MR. EDITOR:—I lay down this proposition as axiomatic: That a government and a people are to be considered with the condition of the laboring poor.

If the poor grind out their lives in squalid misery, the government is unjust,

and the people are contemptible.

The writer realizes that the above is strong language, yet the evidence in support of the assertion is abundant. It is a well admitted fact that bad government is the result of bad laws, and bad laws are made by bad men, designing men, those having at heart naught but their own interests, and they will tell you they love liberty, justice and right, and under the cloak of loyalty and patriotism, they tell the masses that they are legislating for them. The great laboring classes accept what is told them and ask no questions, believing that all will be well. As the greatest and most flagrant injustice to government and the people, in this and for-mer ages, has been done by invoking the aid of the higher courts, so have the masses of the people been called upon by the designing enemies of liberty, in their capacity as legislators, to aid them in their acts and to endorse the same, and without inquiring as to results, the masses have, under party discipline, yielded blind obedience, and as a result, the moneyed power is seeking to take a firmer hold upon our government, make laws for the rich and thereby make it stronger and the laboring classes weaker, and as a further result they will be more dependent upon capital. Surely such a state of affairs is unjust and contemptible.

I ask the question, who is to blame? If the legislator is bad and the laws are bad,

then there is but one answer, the masses of the people are bad, and so I contend. The people, perhaps, are not intentionally bad, but this bad, squalid state of affairs has been brought about by the laboring masses, by not taking the proper interest in affairs, political and material.

I say to the working masses, you were doing well and turned your backs on humanity and government, taking it for granted, that as you were honest and taking care of yourselves, others were doing the same. You removed the sentinel from the watch tower of liberty and the enemy stole in upon you and captured your fort, political and material. Then came the day when you were not doing quite so well. The enemies of the laboring classes sang you sweet songs-you were charmed, and kept on working harder and growing poorer—you were forced to leave your homes—the mortgage and the interest the rich demand of you forced you out of your homes and you were required to move to a more humble home. Wages were still further reduced, the hours of toil increased and the price of the necessaries of life advanced. Again you were forced into squalid homes, and now, you are awakening to the full realization of your fearful condition, and at the same time you are awakened to the fact that you are on the threshold of slavery by the power of organized capital. As wrong dies slowly, and as the wrong doer fights desperately, so will organized, pampered capital which has run our government for the past twenty-five or thirty years fight the laboring masses back into the last political and capitalistic ditch, before they will yield them a right.

With all these facts before them, am I not right in saying that the people are contemptible? But let the laboring masses of our country do their duty to themselves and they will ere long remedy the ills that beset them. Let them drive from the legislative temples the robbers of their liberty, the money changers, who are throwing dice for their liberty. When they have done this they will have discharged a solemn obligation to themselves and to humanity, and then they may with pride look upon the goddess of liberty, re-robed in her whiteness and purity, a fit emblem of a liberty loving and a free people.

But if the present condition of affairs is continued, the working masses may bid farewell forever to their liberty and to their free institutions, and the proud emblem of their country will be trampled under foot. I appeal to you, my countrymen, to do your duty.

Shakespeare in his Henry V., says: "Labor refreshes itself in hope." Laboring men of America, this has been r, the ma

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your normal condition. Too long, you have spent by far too much time in indulging in hopes never to be realized unless you go to work and extricate yourselves from the maelstrom of oppression and despair. You have the remedies in your own hands. You are the sovereigns, all powerful in that sovereignty and you should so act that our legislators shall be men who recognize the fact that laws are only wise and just when they confer the greatest good upon the greatest number. Let it be understood that the policy should be short terms for offices, and one term for one man. When law makers are found barter-ing office for gold, expel them and fix upon them a Cain mark.

Think of it, a United States Senator twenty-five years in Congress and worth

\$3,000,000 on a \$5,000 salary.
Continue your agitation against such things and in favor of honest laws, and you will eventually win a victory—but if things continue as they have been going on, you will firmly plant and rear this moneyed plutocracy in this country, and make yourselves and your heirs the slaves of the owners of the land upon which you were born.

Dash away the delusive demon, Hope, from your fond embrace. Look at the situation as it is and act, act at once. Let it be the laborer's motto "each for all and all for each," and let not the rising generation have it to say, "my forefathers were con-temptible, they lacked honesty and patriotism and the manhood to free themselves from the grasp of grinding, enslaving capital."

W. H. Sebring. MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mr. Editor: A friend in Kansas writes me of an error in my reply to Mr. Mitchell, in the February Magazine. I classed the eight hour law among the bills passed by the house and defeated by the senate. This is wrong. That bill was passed by the house and senate, and is now a law of the state analysis of the state and the state and the state analysis of the state analysis of the state and the state the state, applicable to men employed in the state, counties, cities and townships. This correction makes it better for the senate and no worse for the house. I am glad to give the Republican senate credit for this good act, neglected for thirty years when that party was in full control of the

state, and now performed under the coercive Alliance sentiment of the state. This error grew out of the fact that I was out of the state when most of the legislation occurred, and was not personally conversant with the proceedings.

I hope you will find room for this in the March number of your excellent Magazine. Cordially yours,

John Davis, Representative Fifth Kansas Congressional District.

### ANTE MORTEM RHYMES.

Great Cæsar! I have had the grip, Great Cæsar! I have had the grip, Old Death, my anchors held a trip And stood above my head. To send me off to climes unknown, Beyond the regions of this zone. To join the legions dead.

I saw, while in a fevered dream, I saw, while in a fevered dream,
His scythe above my pillow gleam,
And poised as if to fall.
I supplicated for delay,
To give me time, awhile to pray,
Like sinful fellows all.

He seemed to acquiesce, and I Began to plead, with tearful eye, My life's lease not to mar By any dirty, sneezing fit, Accompanied by cough and spit, Sent over from the Czar.

I said: "O Death, if you decree Away from earth to summon me, My cable I must slip: I'll pay to go some other route, Than on a pass with this galoot Of dirty, foreign grip.

"We've agonizing ills enough
To kill a man, however toughRight here beside our doors,
Without this scum of other lands,
This worst of all bad contrabands,
Now landed on our shores.

"McKinley, in his noted bill, Did needed things with tariff kill, But this came in here free,
But this came in here free,
Like many another pauper brood,
Which comes to take the daily food
From mouths of men like me.

"I haven't time to classify
The Yankee ills with which men die,
They're bad, but then they're ours;
Besides, we have a native pride,
Like Christian people, to deride
All gifts from foreign powers.

"Please let me my lost health regain, Until once more upon a train I mingle with the gang. Life is so sweet in cabs and cars, Among the boys that swap cigars And pipes of perfumed whang.

"You know I have a string of ills Which can't be touched by doctor's pills, To tear from out my breast.

My pastor says, in penance long, I must atone for every wrong

To gain eternal rest.

'''Jack ' Hannahan, a year ago, "Jack" Hannanan, a year ago, You let him off, he pleaded so, For time to mend his ways; He failed to keep his word, but I Shall have myself in trim to die, The balance of my days.

·· I have a wife, an airy dame, Who'd quickly seek another flame Who Ho be in the clay, Don't have her shed a single toar, In widow's weeds, above my bier, For many a coming day.

I paused in direst of suspense For the effect of my defense, And felt a gentle shake; 'Twas Kitty with the doctor's brew, A compound, rank, and nauseous too, She said 'twas time to take.

Shandy Maguire.

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### DUTIES OF MEMBERSHIP.

MR. EDITOR: Can you afford me a little space in our valuable book to have a little chat with the members? I have been a member of the brotherhood for five years, and this is my first attempt to do anything for our Magazine, and I don't know how my letter will "pan out," but I have been thinking about matters and things connected with our great order, and have concluded to communicate my thoughts to the membership through the pages of our organ.

To begin-the year 1892 is upon us, and I have thought that if the members would take hold with a will, for a pull, a long pull and a pull all together, we could give our brotherhood such a boom as it never before

experienced.

Now, does some brother ask how can this be done? I answer that there are many

ways to accomplish it.

In the first place, there are a good many good firemen who are not members of our order. They are not opposed to the brotherhood, and yet they keep on the outside, which is the wrong side. Can they be persuaded to join? I have had some experience in the business and can answer-they can. I could name a dozen members of my lodge whom I have taken by the hand and led into it, and I tell you they like it firstrate. Only last night I was the guest of a brother who had been a member six months. He has a wife and a pretty little daughter, and I tell you they were all happy because "Bob" has joined. Sister B said that her social enjoyments were far greater than they had ever been before, and that Bob was a different sort of a man from what he used to be. I know other firemen who are going to join, and I know if all the members would take an interest in the matter our membership for 1892 would increase to such an extent as would make us all glad. Come, boys, let us try it-what sav you?

I have thought, Mr. Editor, that we, as members, could make our lodge meetings more like family gatherings, that we could take a deeper interest in the welfare of each other, that we could make our greetings more fraternal, and tighten the bonds of fellowship. When a brother is sick or in distress we could do more to make the brotherhood a blessing to him and to his family. We do a great deal, as it is, but we should never get tired of helping one

another.

There are a great many of our brothers out of employment, looking for a job, and we can help them in a great many ways. We can take an interest in them and make their misfortunes seem lighter. This I know from experience. I have known what it was to be a stranger hunting for work.

and I shall never forget the brothers who spoke kind words to me and helped me to secure employment; and I never will go back on the brotherhood, for it has been a father and mother to me when I was in need. My brothers gave me a warm grasp of the hand, they said kind words and made me at home in the lodge room, and gave me a start, and I am trying to do what I can for others, as a proof of my gratitude. All of these things are taught by our brotherhood, but they want to be practiced all the time, and then our brotherhood would gain, and that too, in good material.

I don't know any better way to help the order than to give our Magazine the largest kind of a circulation. I don't care what anybody says, our Magazine stands by our brotherhood, and that's what we want. I don't believe that any magazine prints better reading, and I want it to have the largest circulation next year, 1892, that it ever had, and if we all pull together we will suc-

ceed in all our undertakings.

We must stand up and stand fast by our order, but that does not mean that the firemen should not do everything in their power to help conductors, engineers, trainmen and switchmen in every way possible, except to indorse scabbing, or to be passive when any of these orders are in trouble, or corporations are trying in any way to oppress their employes—because in trying to help other organizations we are living up to our principles.

Perhaps this letter is longer than it ought to be; if it isn't and it is printed, I may be tempted to try your patience a second time.

Geo. R. Smith. Buffalo, N. Y.

### THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

MR. EDITOR:-I have received the Moyazine for January, the first month of the new year, and I welcome it in its new dress. I am pleased with its bright and cheerful greetings for the new year, and still most for the new year, and still more for the bold stand it takes for organized labor and for the rights of every one who labors-but in looking through the pages of the Magazine, I regret very much that so little is said about that grand old man, W. D. Robinson, or the monument fund. It makes me sad at heart to think that such a noble work does not receive more attention from members of our order. I know that you have done your part, and done it well, which will always be kindly remembered by myself and hun-dreds of the readers of the Magazine. But it seems strange that others do not want to help in the least. Just a small trifle of 25 cents each from the members of the B. of L. F. would be all that it would require to complete one of the grandest testimonials of gratitude to the father of organized labor in the ranks of railroad employes, which would reflect the greatest credit upon those who gave their mite, no matter

how small it might be.

When it is remembered that the men of the Northwestern R. R. erected a monument to Mr. Tilton, a master mechanic, in a very short time that cost \$15,000, it seems strange that the required funds are not forthcoming to complete the Robinson monument. I am sure our members outnumber all of the employes on that line

and could promptly meet the requirements.

The query is: Why do our members hang back? I only wish I could tell. I think I have done my part, and many others have done their part. I hope you will use your best endeavors in the future as you have done in the past. You may yet strike a tender chord in the hearts of members and receive such a response as will secure the completion of the monument, which would be a splendid endorsement of your hard labor in the cause.

Wishing the Magazine and yourself a suc-

cessful new year, I am

Yours fraternally,

J. H. Cunningham.

WASHBURN, TEX.

[The writer of the foregoing letter, has been the most energetic worker for the Robinson fund in the brotherhood. He has collected more money than any other brother. His great heart has been in the work from the first. If others were as active, the fund would now be sufficient to proceed with the work. We invite all the members of the order to come to the rescue of the fund. As Bro. Cunningham says, 25 cents each will accomplish the work. There is to be no let up in the business. The monument is to be erected. The debt of gratitude to W. D. Robinson is to be recognized, and we hope that Bro. Cunningham, though he has done his full share of the work, will still go forward in the future as he has done in the past and send forward the funds.—Ed. Magazine.]

### SUNDAY AND THE EXPOSITION.

Mr. Editor:-I am delighted with your article on "Sunday and the Columbian Exposition." Hit 'em again. Why, sir, a puritan soul that cannot bear to look upon the exposition on the Sabbath day, does not, in my opinion, love God, and is totally incompetent to comprehend the declaration that "God first loved us." Such men have religion, like Saul of Tarsus, to kill. These puritanic religionists would bar out the poor man from seeing the wondrous displays of men's skill from all parts of the world col-lected at Chicago. Not only workingmen, but their wives and children are to be de-

nied the privilege of admiring the vast collection of men's handiwork, to gratify a class, whose conception of God's love is that of the pharisee, who makes long prayers to be seen of men, and at the same time "de-

vour widow's houses.

The exposition is in the nature of a great blessing God has vouchsafed to our land and any attempt to close it on Sundays to those who have to toil six days of the week to obtain subsistence is an exhibition of religious bigotry, which, were it possible, would restrain men from worshipping God ever in the fields or in the forests, where the flowers bloom, where the birds sing, and the brooks laugh as they wind their way to the sea.

With the doors of the exposition closed on Sundays; there would be less true and heartfelt devotion than with them open. If it is desirable to transform the exposition buildings into churches then let Woods, Talmage, Swing and others announce that they will preach in them on Sundays. This done, those who want to hear sermons and listen to sacred songs, sung by professional or volunteer vocalists, with instrumental accompanists, could attend, while others, not less devout, could, while contemplating the beautiful in art, worship God no less acceptably, for since man was made but a little lower than God, his works may suggest the fatherhood of God and the brother-hood of man more certainly than any polished sermon that any puritan D.D. could preach.

At any rate, let the doors of the Columbian Exposition be thrown wide open on Sundays, so that workingmen, their wives and children may enjoy all the benefits that fall to the lot of those who may, if they choose, transfer all the days of the week into holidays, and enjoy the luxury of

leisure without anxiety.

COVINGTON, IND.

A. R. Heath.

### THE MAGAZINE AS AN EDUCATOR.

Mr. Editor: The January number of the Magazine comes to us this month full of good things. Allow me the privilege, as a subscriber, to give a few dots in the way of showing how much we appreciate the official organ of the B. of L. F. in this dark corner of the world.

Our railroad is a mineral road, connecting the iron and coal regions of northern Alabama with the Tennessee river, and thus with the great river system of the

We have a hard pull over the sand mountains, 10° curves and 90° grades, so that the boys don't play much on the trains. We feel that it is a good thing to be on a line connecting the cheap iron of Alabama with the foundries and workshops of the great west, where millions of pounds of iron are daily reduced to flowing streams, and in a thousand ways made to subserve the interests of our progressive civilization, partly by our help, and we are willing to risk it a while longer here; and since the government is now making improvements by digging canals and removing obstructions, we look for great things in the future. But I do not suppose that you regard it as your business to advertise railroad property, therefore I will refer to the Magazine as an important educator of the membership of our brotherhood.

One notably good feature of the Magazine is that it knows no North nor South, is not in politics, and therefore, free from the fric-

tion of the factions.

When the Magazine comes to us loaded with literary entertainments from numerous contributors touching upon many of the phases of life and character, wherein even women, who are the supplements of men, co-efficients and co-ordinates of man's invincibility, or, in the language of the Bible, "help-meets," I say when they too are allowed a generous space in the Magazine there is no danger of her "jumping the track." Every man, old or young, in the brotherhood who will read what our mothers. wives and sisters say, will have a vile weed plucked out and a sweet scented rose substituted. Fire a man up with the love of a pure, good woman, and he at once becomes more than a philosopher, a hero; so that for the good of the boys let the women have their space.

Some of the men will not take time to read anything but the Magazine. It is the common ground upon which all meet, where all subjects that can in any way help

or benefit men are discussed.

The problem of the day, "The irrepressible conflict," is on, and in the Magazine there are pens employed which take the nonsense out of many specious plans of pious, hypocritical frauds who are shedding crocodile tears and at the same time are tightening the coils of their heartless avarice. It looks as if the christian religion, the best of all the religions of the world, is of itself sufficiently elastic to serve both men and devils. Is there an inherent fatal weakness in this religion or is the man responsible? Certainly not women.

It does my soul good to have the vile schemes of many of our would-be philanthropists uncovered, showing them up in their true light. Some are even silly enough to think they are doing God's work when they are fleecing the helpless. Cut the vile rot out of them. Give them the scathing flames of hell, because there is no

mercy in them.

There are now combinations and movements on foot among the working classes

of our country which, if held by steady hands and discreet minds, will certainly work out the general good. Let them laugh at our blunders and sneer at our failures, still, day by day, we are gaining ground.

still, day by day, we are gaining ground.

I do not wish to occupy space that can be better employed. I want to show the kind of loyalty to our order and to its aims required to help make it a power in the land, a convincing power, helpful to those who are really in need and stimulating to those who are more favorably circumstanced, so that working together upon the principle of right and justice, good must be the result.

Let the Locomotive Firemen of America take the lead in that which is essential to the independence, prosperity and happiness of railroad employes, and that will make them competent, when promoted, to handle locomotives in a way that will in-

sure safety to life and property.
F. B. Smith.

RIVESTON, ALA.

### THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Would it not be well for all railroad employes to seriously address themselves to an earnest, honest consideration of the following questions:

1st. Is there any existing relationship between railroad earnings and wages paid railroad employes?

2d. If yes—how does such relationship manifest itself?

3d. Are wages raised as earnings increase, or reduced as earnings increase?

4th. What becomes of the nearly four hundred millions of dollars realized by the railroad corporations after the payment of all operating expenses, including wages?

5th. What per cent. of profit do the railroad companies realize, if such profits be calculated upon actual cost of construction and equipment?

6th. Could not the Federation of Railroad Employes maintain their scale of wages, even if such profits were reduced?

7th. Would not such reduction of profits benefit railroad employes equally with all other classes.

8th. Are the interests of railroad corporations and their employes identical?

9th. Must employes rob themselves in order that their employers may be able to pay their wages?

10th. Have railroads in the past employed any more men than they necessarily had to have?

11th. Can they do any less than that in the future?

Geo. C. Ward.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

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### BEHIND TIME.

See that train, how 'tis speeding away from the and drones in the hive of human industry. It must clear the main track for the Lightning

See, now it slows up; the side track is near. And in two minutes more the way will be clear.

But, look! round the curve-see the Express, how

Sucrous.

There's a crash, and eternity claims many souls.

What caused the disaster—this horror so great?

The train from the west was a few minutes late.

In the act of deserting, a soldier was caught; He was tried by court martial, and doomed to be

He had hoped, but the last hope had fied— There was an order to "fire," and the soldier lies

Ah! see that hold rider on his foam cov'r'd steed, He's waving a pardon—like the gale is his speed! Alas for the soldier, grim death was his fate, Because the pardon bearer was a minute too late.

A battle was raging, and vic'try seem'd near— But a noted French General had fail'd to appear. On the crest of war's billows an Empire was lost, For the "Old Guard" was vanquish'd and Waterloo

Napoleon was conquer'd—his empire o'erthrown— Quickly vanish'd his power and his glory was gone. On St. Helena's isle, he succumb'd to his fate And died a lone exile, because Grouchy was late.

A minute too late: what changes it brings— The downfall of empires and the exile of kings, And the horrors of war, where the roses once

Is the havor of death where brave men are doom'd.

A minute of time is a fraction quite small, But a minute that's fied, we can never recall, Old Time in his flight for mortals don't wait. Then this be our motto: "Avoid being late." OMAHA, NEB.

### INDUSTRIAL DISENTHRALLMENT.

Mr. Editor: A friend handed me the December number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine in which I see a quotation from Furmers' Voice of Chicago, with comments by yourself. Please allow me a little space in which to reply. In the first place you have made quite a mistake in saying the Voice is one of the Alliance organs, and you seem to have entirely misunderstood the farmers' demands. The farmers are not asking for charity, they are not beggars, neither are they fools; they do not believe that a little handful of hirelings at Washington City is the government, but that it is composed of the hard-fisted sons of toil who eat their bread as God said they should, by the sweat of their faces; and the farmers are not asking for any favors, but as citizens and tax-payers they believe they are entitled to equal privileges with other classes of wealth producers, and they simply demand the use of the stamp, of which they are part owners, to coin a certain per cent. of the value their labor has produced, into a debt extinguisher, the same as is enjoyed by the gold and silver men, so as to

protect themselves against a class of idlers

The farmer has no fight with any man or set of men who are earning an honest living, but they have a fight with the legal robbers who are getting the proceeds of their labor through class legislation, and by the help of God we never intend to let up until we see justice done.

Labor creates all value except natural value created by God, and money is a thing created by man for the purpose of transferring titles to the valuable products of labor; but when you breathe into the dollar the breath of life and give it the power to procreate or reproduce itself, men cease to want it alone for the purpose for which it was created, but want it because it will grow more dollars; and interest and rent is what is to-day grinding humanity to powder, and rent is but another form of interest, because the landlord always estimates the interest value of the investment. It is not a question alone of how many dollars there are in circulation, but who shall control those that are in circulation. Increase the volume and permit the idler to control it, and you simply lengthen the lever by which he oppresses labor. We believe that the man whose labor creates the value should control the thing that transfers the title to that value, and not a set of idlers who control it for the purpose of legal robbery. You say "the Farmers' Voice and the Farmers' Alliance should understand that vast sums of fiat money will not be issued for their special convenience." I would like to ask if you ever saw a dollar in your life that was not a fiat dollar, and if so, what made it a dollar? I would like to say that we are not asking for a single dollar for our special benefit, nor for a single law that will not benefit all classes of American citizens except the interest gatherer and produce gambler. Realizing that the power to create money is a sovereign power, inherent in the whole people, we think that all interest ought to go the government, thereby lightening taxation and then every man would receive his pro rata benefit.

Personally, I believe the revenue to run the government should be raised by a graduated income tax and from interest on money furnished by congress direct to the people. You speak of the farmers of the country

having been indiscreet in mortgaging their property. Let us examine that a little. We will go back to 1862. Here was Mr. Jones, a young man of good habits, who had, during his minority saved up a little Just starting in life he rents 100 money. acres of land from Mr. Johnson to be sown in wheat, for the consideration of one-third delivered in the bushel in 1863. He harvests his crop, pays his rent and sells his part to the government for a thousand dollars and receives as payment a brand new greenback, just issued, your so-called fiat money. He goes to Mr. Harrison and buys 40 acres of land, pays for it with his fiat money, or, in other words with his wheat, and moves on it. Now he owns his own land and owes no man anything. Mr. Harrison is a man who does not believe in flat money, so he puts his thousand dollars in an envelope and sends it to a broker in New York with instructions to buy gold. The broker has not got the gold so he telegraphs to a banker in London that he has a thousand dollars in treasury notes to invest in gold. The banker answers, I will ship you the gold by the next vessel and when you receive it invest the treasury notes for me in a U.S. bond, gold being worth at that time \$2.85. Mr. Harrison only receives \$350.00 of your so-called real money and for safe keeping he puts it in a tin box and slips it under one corner of the hearth. The London banker now has invested \$350.00 of gold in \$1,000.00 of so-called fiat money and he invests that in a \$1,000.00 fiat bond drawing six per cent. gold interest payable semi-annually in advance, that our servants in congress have been good enough to issue for his benefit. Congress has now created a debt of \$1.000.00, but they do not calculate to earn anything to extinguish the debt but say to young Jones, go to work on that little piece of land you live on and earn a thousand dollars, with interest, that I-that is congress-promised to pay that banker. Now Jones is just as deep in debt as if he had not paid one cent on his land; in other words, congress has executed a mortgage against Jones' land, and not satisfied with that, they destroyed the currency of the country, then permitted this banker to issue his promissory notes and, by fiat of law, make them a partial legal tender, thereby forcing Jones, in his individual capacity, to sign the mortgage that congress executed against his property, and as a result Jones has paid to that banker as interest on his flat bond and on his partial legal tender promissory note, over 30 times the original investment made by said banker, and yet the banker claims he is not paid. Jones has given the banker 27 years' service, has fed, clothed and housed himself while doing so, or, in other words, has given nearly the number of years service of an average lifetime. We think that as congress created that debt officially it should recreate the treasury notes burned and say to the banker, here is what we received from you when you got our bond, take the bond and burn it; then Jones would stand just where he did in 1863, less the 27 years' labor stolen from him by unjust law, and we do not think that congress should make the promise to pay either individuals or corporations a legal tender in any sense. You seem to use the term fiat derisively; if you are a mar-

ried man your wife is yours by fiat of law, and if you own a home it is yours by fiat of law. You want to get acquainted with that word and you will find that it is like a great many people, the better you become acquainted with it the better you will like it.

We want to see every railroad man own his home from the fact that we think this ought to be a nation of home owners and not of home renters, and not only that, but we want to see them in a shape that no interest gatherer or tax-eater can or dare pass their threshold.

John W. Thomson.

SLATER, Mo.

### DEMANDS FOR REFORM.

Mr. Editor:-The discussion which is being carried on through the columns of the Magazine, on the "single tax" question, is very interesting, but it seems to me that when matters of far greater importance are contronting us, matters which make the blood of thinking men boil, discussions could be turned to better advantage. As for instance the following, taken from the St. Louis Chronicle-written by "A Laborer":

Edward Atkinson says that with his food preparations a laboring man can live on 14 cents per day. How the laboring people should rejoice upon hearing such good news. But why is it that they fail to rejoice? Because those whom it would benefit secure salaries which secure them a fair living in the ordinary ways.

fail to rejoice? Because those whom it would defi secure salaries which secure them a fair living in the ordinary way.

Then there is a poorer class of laborers that it would not benefit, simply because they live on less than that at the present time. The trackmen on the different railroads work for \$1.10 per day and wait 30 days for their pay. Here is an illustration or rather a true statement. A man following that occupation, worked a full month, 26 days, making \$28.60. He pays \$6 per month rent and has four children to provide for. That allows 13 57 cents for each of the family to be fed, clothed and educated. What hope can a man have for bettering himself in the future? Suppose that this man wished to make out an insurance policy to provide for his family in case of death, or in case of sickness to secure a sick benefit, what portion of the 1357 cents can be turned to that purpose, and as the custom in this country is to wear clothes, what portion of the sum goes for clothes and eatables? I suppose it depends altogether how big an appetite you have. The statement is correct however, and I wish to state also that there are both men and women here in \$81. Louis who are supporting families on a smaller salary than the above. ilies on a smaller salary than the above

There are many questions staring us in the face which demand attention, of which practically, no notice has been taken.

Members of labor organizations should be more familiar with the powers they have conferred upon such bodies. They should know just how far such organizations on the such organizations on the such organizations of the such organization of the such organiz tions can go in assisting their members, 50 that too much may not be expected of them. Then again, the members of such orders should know what their duties are, as members or officers, and there are other matters which need the combined efforts of all labor organizations.

A circumstance came to my notice to-

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day, well calculated to create deep indignation. I refer to the fact that a carload of Italians were shipped from St. Louis to Joliet, Ill., to take the places of the union men who were discharged from the Baker Wire Works, the object being to cheapen the manufacture of barbed wire to such an extent as to compel all other manufacturers of the article to employ non-union men. It seems to me that we have wise heads enough amongst us to find some means of dealing with such scoundrels, whereby they may be beaten at their own game.

I merely speak of such things that the ball of discussion may be set in motion in directions which ought not longer to be over-

looked.

St. Louis, Mo.

T. S. Halstead.

### THE HEART-BROKEN BELL

In yon dirty garret, the image of sorrow.

A washwoman lonely and friendless doth dwell,
With scarcely enough to support her to-morrow.
Oh, woeful the tale of the heart-broken bell!

Sad are the tales of the lovers, heart-stricken. That painters of fiction and poets have told. But sadder this actual case: It would quicken The tears in the eyes of the dead, stiff and cold.

A youth was a fireman on a freight train, And passed every day on his trip through a town Where there lived a fair maiden he sought—not in Though her smiles were deceptive and worse than

She lived near the track, and her lover grew bold When she answered the signal he gave with the

For though they were strangers his manner had told Of his love. What is there one's manner won't tell?

One day while thus passing he thought he would try A further advance; so he threw her a note. This he pinned to an orange, and asked for reply, Which she sent the same way on an apple, and

"I always admired you, and if you should call It would give me great pleasure to entertain you." He rejoiced when he read it, and that is not all. The pair were engaged in the next week or two.

And ever thereafter the fireman rung The bell as he passed his love's cottage door.

And she waved her handkerchief at him and sung Him a right hearty greeting, and often much more.

In this way things continued till once as he passed A crowd held a dance on the lawn of white clover. What is it? A wedding? Who it it? Oh.last And worst torture! His love is the bride! All is

With his hand on the bell-rope, he looks from the Sees all, gives one shrick and falls prone! Can you

What has happened? The bell and the rope cleft in

His heart burst its case! Oh, the heart-broken bell!

You ask what was the fate of the one who turned The man whom she married loved not half so well

As the one she descried and soon learned to hate her Then left her for aye. Oh, the heart-broken bell! In you dirty garret, the image of sorrow

A washwoman lonely and friendless doth dwell, With scarcely enough to support her to-morrow; Oh. wooful the tale of the heart broken ball! Oh, woeful the tale of the heart-broken bell!

John Romain.

Alfred Russell Wallace discusses "Human Progress: Past and Future." in the January Arena, evineing the fine scholarship and critical discrimination of the control of the c evincing the fine scholarship and critical discrimination for which the great English scientist is justly noted. Prof. A. N. Jannaris, of the University of Greece withes authoritatively, yet in a most fascinating mainer. of "Mohammedan Marriage and Life." showing how far behind western civilization are the blood of the agreement in their repard and nating manner, of "Mohammedan Marriage and Life." showing how far behind western civilization are the lands of the crescent in their regard and treatment of woman. Ex-Governor Sheldon writes ably about "Louisiana and the Levees." It the proparation of his paper, Governor Sheldon writes ably about "Louisiana and the Levees." It the proparation of his paper, Governor Sheldon has proparation of his paper, Governor Sheldon has forced with the proparation of the paper, Governor Sheldon has forced with the proparation of his paper, Governor Sheldon has forced with the proparation of wait Whitman forms a frontispiece of the ortrain of Walt Whitman forms a frontispiece of the sissue. A fine portrain of wait whitman forms affort serious forced with the serious of the Arena series on the World's Great Religions. entitled "What is Buddhism?" is also a feature of this issue. One of the chief attractions, however, is Hamilin Garland's much-talked-of story. "A Spoil of Office," which opens in this issue and will run through five numbers. It must be admitted that the story in its opening chapters displays great strength, and lift continues as it begins, will give Mr. Garland an enviable position among the rising unique in literature. Many other features of value add to the interest of this brilliant issue of the young giant review, as The Arena is often termed.

READERS of this Magazine who happen to come across any old or curious coins, should write to Mr. W. E. Skinner. Coin Broker, 325 Washington St. Boston, Mass., eucl osing ten cents for his new, complete Coin Manual, which gives a list of over nine hundred dates and varieties of coins, with prices paid by the above named dealer. A great many railroad men, as well as members of their families, have secured from few cents to many hundreds of dollars in premia few cents to many hundreds of dollars in premia ms on coins dated prior to 1871. Some of which are valued as high as \$1,200 apiece. There is obusiness in which the chance of getting rare coins is better, and those who keep their eyes open cannot fail to reap a rich harvest. Mr. Skinner does the largest business of this kind in America and is honest and reliable. His Coin Manual, although costing but ten cents (silver or stamps) is well worth as many dollars to every person who gets one. Read his advertisement in this issue.

In the advertisement of the D. Van Nostrand Co., Publishers. New York City, which appeared in the January and February issues of the Magazine, the price of Forney's "New Catechism the Locomotive" was erroneously given at \$3.00 instead of \$3.50, the latter being the correct price for said book.

### ADDRESSES WANTED.

JAMES KENNEDY. Formerly a member of Bee Hive Lodge, No. 179, Lincoln, Neb. Any one know-ing anything as to his whereabauts will please ad-dress S. E. Fulton, Box 645, San Bernardino, Califor-

LINCOLN REAM. Formerly a member of Bee Hive Lodge, No 179, Lincoln, Neb. Any one know-ing of his whereabouts will please communicate with S. E. Fulton, Box 645, San Bernardino, Cali-

MICHAEL GORMAN. When last heard from he was MICHAEL GORMAN. When hist heard from he was running an engine out of Needles, California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully re-ceived by his brother, Wm. Gorman, 325 Clemen-tina street, San Francisco, California.

DENNIS DRISCOLL. A meraber of Gate City Lodge, No. 93. When last heard from was at Hampton, S. C. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please correspond with his sister, Mrs. R. L. Starkey, 623 south 2d street, Keokuk, Iowa.

### FEATS OF HINDOO JUGGLERS. [Brooklyn Eagle.]

I was sitting on the veranda of a French planter's house one afternoon when two men appeared. Their only apparel was the langanti, or ordinary cotton cloth, about the loins. They had in their hands a basket such as grocers in Brooklyn have potatoes in. This they brought to us and we examined it carefully and satisfied ourselves that it was entirely empty. Then they sat down cross-legged in front of us and placed the basket upside down before them. Then they commenced, one to play vigorously upon an instrument like a fife and the other to sing, meantime apparently not touching the basket. After the playing had continued for some minutes the basket was removed and there was an immense snake coiled up. He was as big around as my arm and very poisonous. As the men continued playing he began to erect himself and looked terribly vicious. Then one of the men took a small stick and gently stroked his back, when he im-mediately began to subside and in a few moments he was again coiled up and the basket was placed over him. Some more playing and the basket was again lifted up and behold the snake was gone. We sat within a few feet of the jugglers, watched them closely, but were unable to fathom the mystery. I offered to pay the juggler if he would explain it, but he said his fathor, his grandfathor, and his great father, his grandfather, and his greatgrandfather had all earned their living by showing that same trick and he could not divulge it. My theory is that the snake was concealed in the langanti about the waist of one of the performers and he had been trained to pass and repass quickly from his place of concealment to the bas-I have seen jugglers fill pots with earth and then make plants grow out of the earth while I was looking at them. The plants were from three to four inches long and from ten to fifteen minutes were consumed in their reaching their full size. Another trick, which is very common but very curious and amusing, may be described as follows: A number of jugglers sit cross-legged upon the ground, they have fans in their hands, and by their sides are a number of slips of thin paper of a variety of colors. The latter they pick up and quickly twist into shapes which resembles butterfles, dragonflies, beetles, and the like. These they dexterously throw into the air and keep floating by fanning them. Stakes are driven into the earth, from which lines are strung, and upon these the jugglers finally make their floating paper insects to light. So skillful were they that they compelled some to light on a string drawn at a sharp angle, and they also made some to light on the noses and ears of the

spectators. I saw a man take a joist so heavy that it required four men to lift it, put it upon a cushion placed upon his head, and make it spin around till you could not distinguish what the object was. Still another amusement was for a man to spread out his hand horizontally upon a board while another stood off some distance, take a long knife by the end of the blade, and, throwing it, stick the point into the board always between the fingers. This feat was performed with great skill and accuracy.

### LUCKY WOMEN.

[San Francisco Argonaut.]

The home of Mrs. Martin, nee Victoria Woodhull, is a handsome structure near Hyde Park, London. Her invalid son has his special servant, as the daughter has hers, while the servants' quarters hold a vast retinue of servants from the French chef down through French maids, chamber-maids and house-maids, butlers and footmen, to the various scullery-maids. The reception rooms are very large; the hall is tassellated and hung with draperies of great beauty, and the various other apartments—billiard room, dining and breakfast rooms, boudoirs and bed roomsare all furnished in quiet, luxurious style. But Miss Tennie not only married an immensely rich man, but a title as well. Not very long after Victoria's marriage, Sir Francis Cook, the wholesale dealer in India shawls and eastern fabrics, took her younger sister to the altar and made her Lady Cook and Viscountess of Montserrat as well. Sir Francis is considerably older than his bride and a widower besides, with two sons on his hands by his former marriage with a Spaniard, who are in business with him, and a married daughter. Sir Francis got his knighthood on account of his benefactions, which have been very considerable during the past ten years. The home of the Cooks is a more brilliant establishment than that of the Martins, and is known as Doughty House, a picturesque seat in Richmond, Surrey, which overlooks the Thames in one of its loveliest portions. The seat of the Duke of Montserrat, however, is even a more beautiful spot than the quiet country seat at Richmond. This is the world-renowned manor at Cintra, opposite the city of Lisbon, and one of the most romantic and princely habitations in Portugal. Byron has immortalized it in "Childe Harold," and it is like a crystallization of the opulent imagination of its former owner, the rich William Beckford, the author of "Vathek." It was for the grand scale on which Mr. Cook improved the Cintra domains that Dom Luis bestowed on him his Portugese title.

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## THE MIND CONCEIVES, THE HAND EXECUTES.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Two methods prevail in most of life's pursuits—one speculative and theoretical, the other definite and practical; one dealing in generalities, the other in details; one working from the center outward, the other from the circumference inward. The difference in the mental organizations of men asserts itself strongly in the degree of tenacity with which they attach themselves to one or the other of these methods.

Some minds are naturally reflective, others essentially practical; some delight in forming plans, constructing systems, and cherishing ideas; others in seizing upon single points and putting them into immediate activity. It is common for each of these classes to disparage, if not despise each other. The scientific student, revolving in his mind the theory of expansion and atmospheric pressure, looks down on the engineer, who, with his hand on the lever and his eye on the index, is actualizing those identical theories; while the engineer, in his turn, feels something of scorn for one who has no tangible results to show for his labor.

The philosopher is conscious of broader views and deeper thoughts than he attributes to the social reformer, and therefore regards him slightly, while the reformer, who is filled with zeal for his own special project, depreciates ideas, however projound, that are not turned visibly into some channel of practical usefulness to mankind.

It is the old error of looking too exclusively upon one side of the subject. Thought and action, theory and practice are equally necessities to the world's onward progress, and it would be difficult to declare decisively which contributes most largely to the general welfare. Either alone must fall powerless, but united they wield an influence that is ever shaping our destiny.

Of what avail would be the great inventions of the world if they existed only in the minds of the inventors and no skilled laborer stepped forth to make them practically conducive to civilization? other hand, what could the most energetic and continuous toil accomplish unless its details were the fruit of deliberate thought and well-laid system? It is because philosophy and practice are so complaisant to themselves, and so disdainful of each other, that each is so frequently ineffective. They cannot be separated, for never can they be independent of each other. The brain can not scorn the hand, nor can the hand do without the brain. No one should be exclusively a thinker nor exclusively a worker; the one will grow morbid, and the other miserable, and the usefulness of both will be materially diminished.

There are many cases where only the individual himself can carry out his own conceptions. The true artist must recreate with his pencil, brush or chisei that which is already pictured to his mind, and to him alone. When he studies the great masters, it is not to imitate them, but to gain inspiration, and the idea must be fully and completely his own before he can transfer it to the canvas or the marble. If he lacks the spirit, his work will be dull and lifeless; if he lacks the skill or patience, his finest conceptions will be lost to the world. With all his ideality, he must at last become practical, and a worker with hands as well as with brain.

Hundreds of columns have been written to illustrate the value of intelligence to men engaged in mechanical pursuits, and still is its mere money value uncomputed, for upon it depends all excellence and all progress in mechanism. We are in the habit of saying that the physician, the lawyer, and the cler-gyman should be liberally educated, but it seems to be conceded, or tacitly understood that the mechanic may be taught the routine of his trade without affording him special insight into the principles which govern it. So may he learn the routine, as the parrot learns some forms of speech, but not understandingly or efficiently. He will gather the knowledge as one who gropes in darkness finds his path, by reaching forth fearfully and carefully, not boldly like he who has the lamp of knowledge for his guide. He will learn after a certain manner whatever his instructor is disposed to impart, and know that certain causes produce certain effects because he has the evidence of his eyes for proof, but why these effects are produced he will rarely inquire, and much more rarely learn. What, then, are his chances of improvement? Of what real advantage is he to his calling? Will he discover new means and processes for economizing or perfecting the product of his hands?

What is wanted? We are serious in the declaration that knowledge of the higher grade, that which is known as "liberal education," is of more importance to the mechanic in many branches than to those in what are styled the learned professions. In possession of the sober, industrious mechanic it will prove of greater advantage to the world. Skilled labor is the prime want of the age. Not that we do not at present enjoy its advantages in many departments of mechanical effort, but more is wanted, and better, if better is possible. What is impossible to the alert, thoroughly disciplined American mind?

In a word—it may as well come out first as last—we want mechanical colleges where practical mechanism may be taught under strict discipline, and where its theory will

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be made plain as fast as practice confirms it to every pupil. For this purpose we should have institutions of the highest grade, from which it will be one of the greatest honors an American youth can enjoy to receive a degree, and from which a diploma will guarantee the most thorough efficiency. This city, acknowledged as one of the principal manufacturing centers of the continent, cannot add to her fame more surely and profitably than by establishing such an institution.

### DON'T "HOLLER" ANY LOUDER THAN YOU HAVE TO.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

One day at the investment of Vicksburg -it was on the memorable 22d of Mayduring a lull in the desultory skirmishes which preceded the assault, while I was lying close to the surface of the great round globe which we inhabit, and wishing I could get a little closer to it, we heard a tremendous howling and shrieking, and down the dusty road from the front came a blue-jacketed skirmisher on the trot, holding one hand up in the other, and the hand he was holding up had no thumb on it. It hurt like the mischief, I have no doubt, but it was only a thumb after all, and how the fellow was howling about it! He was a brave man or he wouldn't have been where he could have lost that thumb. But you would have thought it was the only thumb in the whole United States army, and that no one else on the skirmish line had been hit that morning. So the soldiers saw only the funny side of the picture, and a perfect chorus of howls, in vociferous imitation of the man's own wails, went shricking up from the sarcastic line of the men who were waiting their turn to face death. a minute another soldier came walking back from the skirmish line. He was walking slowly and steadily; never a moan fell from his compressed lips, though they were whiter than his bronzed face, and he held his hand against his breast. The silence of the death-chamber fell upon the line in an instant, as the figure of the soldier moved along the road with the air of a conqueror. Half a dozen men sprang to his side. Tenderly they laid him down in the shadow of a great oak; his lips parted to speak a message to one a thousand miles away, and the line was short one man for the coming assault. He died of his hurt, but he died like a king.

Oh, my boy, don't yell the lungs out of you over a mashed thumb, when, only three files down the line, a soldier salutes his captain before he faces about to go to the rear with a death bullet in his breast. You can't help getting hurt. There isn't a safe place in the line. There are cruel peo-

ple in the world who love to wound us; there are the thoughtless, heedless people who don't think; there are people who don't care, and there are thick-skinned people who are not easily hurt themselves, and they think mankind is a thick-hided race; in fact, the air is full of darts and arrows, and singing bullets all the time, and it's dangerous to be safe anywhere. But when you get hit—as hit you certainly will be—don't "holler" any louder than you have to. Grin and bear it the best you may. There are some people so badly hurt that they must moan; do you forget your own hurt in looking after them?

### A MAGICIAN'S TRICKS.

[New York Special.]

A stout man, with black mustache, seen to be very barren of hair when his hat was removed, accompanied by a younger companion, passed through Washington market to-day and created greater commotion than was ever deemed possible by the astounded stand-holders from simple walking through the aisles.

The commotion began at the very beginning of the tour. At Washington and Ve-sey streets the elder of the two visitors accosted an old lady who keeps a vegetable stand with: "Madam, I would like to borrow some oranges from you for about half

an hour.

Not even the blandness of the tones prevented her astonishment at the unusual request from a well-dressed gentleman in a shiny silk hat. She said she had no or anges. He declared she had. A crowd gathered at the hot talk, when suddenly the man turned to a tall young man with a red mustache, who stood in the crowd, and, seizing him by the coat exclaimed:
"Look here, my man, you shouldn't do a thing like that."

Before he had time to answer the gentleman had pulled from the young man's

pocket a large carrot.

"You're a pretty fellow to be taking the old lady's carrots," exclaimed the other, as

he threw the carrot on the stand.
"I didn't take her carrot," said the young

man, angrily. "Listen to him!" exclaimed the accuser addressing the crowd. "He says he didn't take it and his pockets are full of her vegetables now." And without more ado the conjurer grabbed him again and proceeded to relieve him of a large bunch of turnips, which were in the man's inside coat pocket. This made the young man more angry than ever, and he was just about to hit the other when the latter grabbed the man's hat and lifted it off his head.

Then the crowd hooted and yelled with delight, for as soon as the young man's hat Me

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was lifted there rolled from the inside of it some fifteen or twenty large white potatoes. This was too much for the young man. He gave the man one look of horrid wonder and fled in dismay.

"It's Kellar, the magician," some one shouted, and the news spread with light-

ning rapidity.

After this pandemonium reigned throughout the market. Stand-women found that money unaccountably left their tills and found its way to the magician's pockets; vegetables and poultry left their shelves and were dragged from the pockets of the abashed bystanders. His onward march was met with curiosity mixed with dread. The atmosphere seemed filled with unseen mischievous demons who accompanied Kellar on his journey, and when, as he emerged with hundreds of wondering spectators at his heels, he took a live, fluttering chicken from the inside of a policeman's coat and handed it back to its owner, the crowd cheered him to the echo.

### LIFE'S MILESTONES.

[M. R. White, in Goodall's Sun.]

I have just succeeded in passing another birthday. It was not a counterfeit birthday, therefore I had no difficulty in passing it. It was the first birthday I had seen for a year, but it looked so natural that I knew it the minute I saw it. I have seen so many of them, you know, and they have been coming so infernally regular of late, that I would know one if I didn't see it. In the calm, still night, when nothing can be heard save the mercury sliding down into the bulb of the thermometer, my birthday comes up the back stairs, crawls through the keyhole and in less than a minute I have another year added to my age. This has been kept up until it has grown monotonous, but what am I going to do about it?

When a man is a boy, or rather before the boy becomes a man, his birthdays come around so slowly that he fears he will die of old age before he will see the next one, and in some cases it is a pity he doesn't. He wants to be a man and spit tobacco juice over the surrounding scenery, or put his eighteen carat name on a promissory note. He wants to be his own boss. But too soon the day comes when he would rather be a boy than Jim Cummings. You see, I've had experience. When a man hasn't time to recover from a rough and tumble with one birthday before another one grabs him and whirls him around a few times, he may well remark: "Here's a pretty state of

A birthday is something that we have all had more or less experience with, I think. Some of us, especially the old maid portion of us, have learned how to handle it carefully and conceal its blemishes, or sequester it entirely. They think old Father Time is rather fast for his age, and I don't blame What right has he to jumble one's birthdays together like dice in a box until

you don't know which will come out first? Twenty-five or thirty years ago these things did not weigh on my mind as they do now. Then I sat on the fence and whistled a gladsome refrain as I swung a sore toe athwart the glorious sunlight, or tried to penetrate two acres of unsympathetic ice with my fertile brain. I have long since turned my back upon the past, but the past don't care for that. The present, with its corns and toothaches, en-grosses a large portion of my time, and I am willing to let the past go. If I had it to do over again, I believe I'd be an old maid from the start, and then I could get along without any birthdays.

### THE CHINESE WALL.

The Chinese wall is no myth, contrary to recent assertions. Built 1,700 years before America was discovered, 1,600 miles of it still remain erect. A correspondent who recently rode two days from Pekin and mounted its ramparts, said:

I could see it climbing the mountains and going down the valleys as far as my eyes could reach. It did not diminish in strength nor size at the various points I visited, and its masonry would have been good work for the American builders of today. It is about twenty five feet high, and at the top it is so wide that two carriages could drive abreast along it and the hubs of one would not touch those of the other. Its exterior walls are of blue brick of such a size that they look like massive stones, and these are filled in with earth and paved with brick at the top. The grass and moss have now grown over the top of this great wall. No archers now guard it, and it stands amid the snowy mountains a monument of the almond-eyed men who thus, 2,000 years ago, sought to protect their homes and those of their descendants for all time to come. No one can stand upon the ramparts of this structure and not be impressed with the greatness of the Chinese nation. It is a greater monument than the pyramids of Egypt, built by selfish kings for royal tombs, and its purpose was nobler. It is a monument also of the great truth that while man dies his work remains, and that the lives bottled up here twenty centuries ago exist to-day, as does the hand that carved the Venus di Medici, the pen that wrote Shakespeare and the Eneid, and, in a humbler though no less effective way, the muscle that dug out the marble from the mines, of which the builders and architects constructed the mighty cathedral of Milan.

### THE LAST DAYS OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

[John Fiske in the Atlantic.]

All the family tradition goes to show that the last years of Benedict Arnold in London were years of bitter remorse and self-reproach. The great name which he had so gallantly won and so wretchedly lost left him no repose by night or day. The iron frame, which had withstood the fatigue of so many trying battle-fields and still more trying marches through the wilderness, broke down at last under the slow torture of lost friendships and merited disgrace. In the last sad days in London, in June, 1801, the family tradition says Arnold's mind kept reverting to his friendship with Washington. He had always carefully preserved the American uniform which he wore on the day when he made his escape to the Vulture; and now as, broken in spirit and weary of life, he felt the last moments coming, he called for this uniform and put it on, and decorated himself with the epaulettes and sword knot which Washington had given him after the victory of Saratoga. "Let me die," said he, "in this old uniform in which I fought my battles. May God forgive me for ever putting on any other!"

As we thus reach the end of one of the saddest episodes in American history, our sympathy cannot fail for the moment to go out toward the sufferer, nor can we help contrasting these passionate dying words with the last cynical scoff of that other traitor, Charles Lee, when he begged that he might not be buried within a mile of any church, as he did not wish to keep bad company after death. From beginning to end the story of Lee is little more than a vulgar melodrama; but into the story of Arnold there enters that element of awe and pity which, as Aristotle pointed out, is an essential part of real tragedy. That Arnold had been very shabbily treated, long before any thought of treason had en-tered his mind, is not to be denied. That he may honestly have come to consider the American cause hopeless, that he may really have lost his interest in it because of the French alliance—all this is quite possi-Such considerations might have justified him in resigning his commission; or, even, had he openly and frankly gone over to the enemy, much as we should have deplored such a step, some persons would always have been found to judge him leniently, and accord him the credit of acting upon principle. But the dark and crooked course which he did choose left open no alternative but that of unqualified condemnation. If we feel less of contempt and more of sorrow in the case in Arnold than in the case of such a weakling as Charles Lee, our verdict is not the less unmitigated.

Arnold's fall was by far the more terrible, as he fell from a greater height, and into a depth than which none could be lower. It is only fair that we should recall his services to the cause of American independence, which were unquestionably greater than those of any other man in the Continental army except Washington and Greene. But it is part of the natural penalty that attaches to back-sliding such as his, that when we hear the name of Benedict Arnold these are not the things which it suggests to our minds, but the name stands, and will always stand, as a symbol of unfaithfulness to trust.

### CAUSES OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

[Chronique Industrielle.]

The Ingenieur-Conseil, of Brussels, has recently published a paper by Mr. Hochereau, formerly an artillery officer and director of the Haine-St. Pierre Works, upon the causes of the fulminating explosions of steam boliers, which are nearly always accompanied with, or preceded by, one or more violent detonations. Mr. Hochereau thinks that such explosions should be attributed principally, if not exclusively, to the inflammation, through an electric spark, of a mixture of air and pure or more or less carbureted hydrogen gas produced in the boilers. After citing numerous facts and calculating the expansive power of a mixture of air and pure or carbureted hydrogen, he concludes as follows:

1. In boilers that have exploded, there exists a mixture of air and more or less carbureted hydrogen. 2. Boilers fed with water containing organic matter, especially fatty substances, have been most frequently the ones subject to explosion. 3. Organic substances—animal or vegetable—are sources of an abundance of hydrogen, which is derived from their decomposition, probably when, contained in an insoluble soap, they are highly heated. A sloping deposit may be a proof of the presence of such substances; it may be formed in the water at any depth; and it does not indicate that the water has lowered to that point. 4. The electric spark which is produced through the friction of globular steam in narrow passages is the firebrand that lights these mixtures of expansive gases. The result is that the dangerous moment is that in which the engine is started. Engineer Parkes has observed that out of twenty-four marine boilers, nineteen exploded at the moment of starting up, and 4 when the piston had reached the end of the stroke. But the explosion plosion may occur when the engine is running, since the gas, having filled a space, such as that in the dome, may, by flowing into the into the upper part of the boiler, reach an imperfect joint where an electric spark is

produced. 5. The live, expansive power of these inflamed gases is very great, and de-pends upon the proportions of the mixture. The accident may likewise occur without detonation. Thus, the inflamed gas, making its way between the valve chests and between the domes, is mixed with steam in such a proportion that it does not detonate, but acts like a burning quickmatch. 6. The lowering of the manometric pressure before the explosion is a consequence of the presence of the gas, and denotes danger.

### TICKET SCALPERS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A reporter for the Tribune was coming from breakfast the other morning when he met on the corner a friend who was poring over a very much soiled pasteboard, about an inch and a half long by three-quarters of an inch.

"What's the matter? You look puz-

zled," was the reporter's salutation.
"I'm going down to Peoria, and I've just been and bought a ticket from a scalper to come back on. Confound it! Expect I'm stuck. I didn't see the thing, or at least didn't look at it, and now I find it was stamped by the railroad company February 14, 1874. Great Scott! That ticket is just eighteen years old. D'ye suppose it's good?"

It was a pretty tough looking old ticket. It was an old-fashioned and very heavy cardboard, yellow with age, and the corners were rounded by attrition. It was so unpromising a bit of pasteboard that the Tribune man asked his friend where he got it. The latter mentioned the name of the scalper. The reporter knew him and he

"Good? Why, of course it's good," was the brokers's testy response. "What d'ye suppose I'm here for—to sell played-out tickets? Not much. [To the man who had bought it.] You just get on the train and hand it to the conductor-and [to the newspaper man] I'd like to know what interest you have in the thing?'

"Nothing," said the scribe, "only I was afraid you or your clerk had made a mistake, and I didn't want to see my friend put off the train."
"Well, your friend would not be put off. You talk about old tickets; don't you know that unlimited relieved tickets promised.

know that unlimited railroad tickets, properly issued and stamped, are good on that road as long as the company exists and the rails last? Do you know what an old ticket is? Well, I'll show you one. Now, mind that's just as good for what it calls for over the New York Central from Albany to Buffalo to-day as it was on the date of its issue in 1851

The scalper opened his safe and brought

out an old-fashioned railroad ticket from Schenectady to Buffalo over the series of jerkwater concerns that now form the New York Central railroad. The road was then in four divisions. The first-Schenectady and Utica-carried the stub, and the other three coupons carried the passenger over the Syracuse and Utica, fifty-three miles; Rochester and Syracuse, 104 miles, and Buffalo and Rochester, seventy-five miles.

The division over which this ticket was good was the first extension of the first seventeen miles of railroad built in the United States—the old Albany and Schenectady road. In every well-appointed railroad office in the country there is a silhouette picture representing Thurlow Weed and a lot of greater and lesser dignitaries taking their first ride on that old road. The ticket produced by the Chicago broker was bought by a gentlemen in Johnstown, N. Y., for his little son, then 6 years old, but the boy was so small that the conductor did not ask for any ticket. The Johnstown gentlemen did not proffer what was not asked of him. It may be interesting to note that that boy who then rode deadhead from Schenectady to Buffalo is now a well known railroad man in Chicago and has had a good many free rides

The ticket, which is yellow with age, is printed on the poorest and flimsiest of paper, and the name of the "Receiver," J. W. Vrooman, is signed in ink, and so is every coupon.

"And so," said the broker, "you see that there are older tickets than that you mentioned in the hands of brokers. That ticket is perfectly good for passage, though of course it is now worth a great deal of money as a curiosity. I would not take \$50 for it. When did this business first get a foothold, did you ask? In Pittsburgh in 1855. The first scalper hung out his shingle there and then. It was in the days when the issue of coupons first began between connecting points. Then coupons on through tickets could be detached when desirable and used separately, thus cutting under local fares. That system did not last long, for the railroads soon got onto it, but it lasted long enough to breed the scalper, and he has been in existence ever since. There is an impression that the Inter-State Commerce law will shut up the broker shops. Nonsense! According to my theory the brokers will be more than ever needed by the railroads. How are they going to cut rates and bid for business if they don't do it through us? The law prevents pooling discriminations, &c., but the law does not apply to us. We can sell tickets at any price we set on them if we can get 'em to sell. Do you remember the time that trunk line eastward put 8,000 mileage

books on the market? Well, why cannot that be done again? What can the Inter-state Commission do about it? They need not come out all at once, of course, and who is going to prevent their going into a dozen or two dozen hands at once?'

"Do you really have any difficulty with the railroad companies, or is that all talk?" "Well," said the ticket sharp, with a smile, "you see how we flourish. No, we don't have trouble with the companies. They and their pool agents talk a good deal, but our supply of tickets is like the widow's we have to send as far east as Boston for a bunch of Chicago tickets, but we always get them-and they're good tickets-never been punched, and are honored on all Sometimes the roads that issue these don't want to openly pay a commission, so they put a little insignificant dot on the tickets that nobody but we will notice, and when we get hold of them we know we can sell them from \$1 to \$5 less than rate, according to the dots. See?"

### AN OLD-TIME IDOL.

A writer in the Christian Advocate, speaking of the famous senatorial triumvirate, Calhoun, Webster and Clay, says:

Henry Clay, the other member of the triumvirate, as they were named, sat at the extreme left of the chair, and needed all the space afforded by the transverse aisles to give him room and verge when he spoke. He was thin and rather loosely jointed, yet carried himself with such ease, grace and dignity that you forgot the shortcoming of his build. His hair had been sandy, complexion light; his eyes were blue, the features of his face uncommonly plain, the mouth enormously large, but the expression had such courage, kindliness, open-hearted sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men, that the moment he grasped your hand and opened his lips, the beaming eye, the unaffected cordiality, the match-less harmony and power of his voice wrought upon you as a spell, and you were ready to declare him the handsomest and princeliest man you had looked upon or might hope to see. He fascinated alike men, women and children, high and low, white and black. The Whig masses wor-shipped him, and Democrats loved while they opposed him. John Randolph, of Roanoke, who in the frenzy of a partizan debate, had scoffed and flouted Mr. Clay, and in his blind fury heaped the foulest charges upon him, when he was dying had himself carried into the senate chamber that he might once more see and hear the magnanimous man toward whom he had been so unjust; and when Mr. Clay rose to speak Randolph said, in his piping voice,

"Raise me up; let me see as well as hear the man among men." Words fail in the attempt to convey the impression made by Mr. Clay. Whether he spoke in the senate or on the stump; whether you heard and saw him in the tournament of a great debate or only shook hands with him, he affected you as no one else ever did or will.

An old ministerial friend of mine, who was much in Washington in those days, and was one of the great Kentuckian's most fervent admirers, but whose modesty had kept him from seeking his acquaintance, saw on Pennsylvania avenue one day Mr. Clay approaching and no one else near. Plucking up heart as they met he extended his hand, saying: "Mr. Clay, I am the Rev. Mr. —, pastor of Wesley Chapel, and from my boyhood I have honored and loved you." Instantly it was as if the sun had burst from behind a cloud; my friend was bathed in a stream of warmth and light as the kindling eye and beaming face shone upon him, and Mr. Clay, grasping his hand, thrilled him with his voice, and then putting his arm into the preacher's, they walked toward the capitol, the diffident man completely at his ease and feeling as if he had known the statesman for years. The conversation of fifteen minutes which followed so knitted the preacher to Mr. Clay that from that day forth he would have been almost willing to lay down his life for him. Another of my friends, the Rev. John B. Hagany, happened to see Daniel Webster sitting alone one day on the promenade deck of a steamboat, and after making several turns to summon resolution for the adventure, stopped in front of the great representative from Massachusetts, and said: "Mr. Webster."
"That is my name," said the organ-toned

"And I am the Rev. Mr. Hagany, a Methodist preacher, who for many years have admired and honored you almost more than any living man."

"My dear Mr. Hagany," said the other, "pray be seated," pointing to a place by

his side.

As the preacher obeyed, he felt as if he were admitted to the fabled heights of Olympus, but the divinity of his imagina-tion said nothing. Mr. Hagany sat with clasped hands, twirling his thumbs, hoping to break the silence, which was most embarrassing, and at last, with an effort, said:

"We have a fine day, Mr. Webster."
"A singularly fine day," answered the

orotund music. Another long pause, when, rising, the

preacher said: "I wish you good morning, Mr. Web-

" A very good morning to you, Mr. Hagany," replied the other.

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If Mr. Webster had been a candidate for the presidency Mr. Hagany might have voted for him, but after the interview I have described, would have seriously considered the claims of the opposing candidate. Not so my other friend, who would have voted for Mr. Clay against the world. I cannot better illustrate the bearing of the two men in general society. You never forgot Mr. Webster's greatness. Mr. Clay at once bound you to him by links stronger than steel. Mr. Webster's speeches are read, and will be by posterity, with admira-tion and profit; Mr. Clay's became at once a part of the nation's life, and contributed largely toward making the country what it

### THE ART OF JUGGLING.

[New York Times.]

"These things are really very easy," said a juggler in an up-town museum to a Times reporter yesterday. "Practice alone makes them perfect. I always juggle with common things of every day use, because then the people go home and try to do it them-In this way they realize how very difficult an apparent easy trick is. When you make your first attempt use small brass balls, and start them with your left hand. This is because the left hand is naturally the clumsier of the two, and it takes longer practice to make it perfect. When you learn to keep two or three balls in the air at once, try knives. Now, this is the way I keep knives going. If I have, say, ten, I throw one with just sufficient force to give it a half turn; the next one turns completely over, the third takes a turn and a half, the fourth two turns, the fifth two and a half, and so It's very easy when you know how.

"The most remarkable conjuring trick I ever saw was done in Calcutta by an Arabian. Spreading a white cloth on the floor, he sat down with his back to the wall, and, turning to a member of the party, he asked for the loan of a rupee, which he requested should be given to one of the ladies present. This done, the conjurer told the lady to hand it back to the gentleman from whom she had taken it. The gentleman took it, and then the conjurer said to him: 'Are

you sure that is a rupee?'

"'Yes,' replied the gentleman. "'Now close your hand upon it,' said the Arabian, 'and think without speaking of some country in America. Now open your hand and tell me if the coin is not one of the country you thought of.' The gentleman opened his hand and found a Mexican dollar. He said that he had been thinking of Mexico.

"He was about to give the coin to the conjurer, when the latter declined it, requesting him to give it to another one of the party. He gave it to me. I looked at it closely, shut my hands tight, thought of France, and found it had turned into a fivefranc piece.

"How do you suppose that was done?"

said the juggler to the reporter.
"I really can't tell," was the reply.
"I wish I knew," said the juggler, sadly.

### INDIAN ASTRONOMY.

"During the year the last comet was streaming through the sky I was camping one night in a canyon near the foot of Cook's Peak, N. M.," says a traveler. "In the party was an old and-for an Indiana fairly intelligent Ute named Sam. Sam had been attached to some cavalry troop at Fort Cummings as a scout, but his day of leaving the service being reached, he attached himself to me-for a consideration.

"Pointing to the comet, I asked Sam what he could say in its defense from the standpoint of a Ute. Sam was, unlike most Indians, a good talker, and could speak English very well. He was ambitious to perfect himself in the language and readily seized on every chance for a 'talk.' Indeed, I discovered him on one or two occasions all alone and talking vigorously at a mark like a savage Demosthenes.

"'Tell me about that?' said Sam, pointing toward the comet. 'Sam do it heap easy, you bet. The sun is the man and he have moon for squaw. The stars-big stars and little stars-all are their children. The sun don't like 'em and chases 'em. If he catch one he eats it. This makes the stars heap 'fraid, and when the sun has his sleep over and comes out the stars run and hide. When the sun comes stars go—creep into holes and hide. But the moon is good. She loves her children-the stars-and when the sun sleeps she comes out in the sky and the stars are glad, and they come out of the places they hide in, and forget to be 'fraid and play. But when the sun wakes again they run. He is always after them, and he catches them sometimes. This one,' continued Sam, again pointing at the comet, 'the sun catch one time. He got away though, but the sun bit him and hurt him. That's why he bleed so. Now he's heap scared, and so he keeps his face always toward the place where the sun is sleeping.',

CANTON, O., December 15, 1891,

To the Trade:
The original order for Time Inspection Service on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway which required that only high grade 17 jewel watches should be used by its employes, has, for the benefit of those who do not require such high finish and grade movements, been modified by the late order from that company, which admits our "Anchor" and "John C. Dueber Special" movements, and other movements of a similar grade made by other companies which have heretofore been ruled out. We will be able to supply the above grades of Hampden movements in limited quantities only.

HAMPDEN WATCH Co. To the Trade:

### GRAND LODGE



### ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR MARCH

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE B. OF L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., March 1, 1892.

ASSESSMENT No. 27, \$2.00.

To the Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz.:

CLAIM No. 627, Coe C. Horton, of Robert Andrews' Lodge, No. 165, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Foot, December 24, 1891.

CLAIM No. 628. James Keirans, of Chamberlain Lodge, No. 186, died of Typhoid Fever, December 30, 1891.

CLAIM No. 629. Henry Graf, of Las Animas Lodge, No. 344, was killed by Collision, December 31, 1891.

CLAIM No. 630. James E. Madden, of Anchor Lodge, No. 54, died of Consumption, January 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 631. Frank John, of Southern Cross Lodge, No. 324, was killed by Railway Accident, January 4, 1892.

CLAIM No. 632. Frederick A. Young, of Rickard Lodge, No. 229. was killed in Collision, January 6, 1892.

CLAIM No. 633. Otto H. Berchtold, of Cleveland Lodge, No. 450, was accidentally killed by Gun Shot Wound, January 9, 1892.

CLAIM No. 634. Robert H. Weyant, of Star of the West Lodge, No. 340, died of Paeumonia, January 12, 1892.

CLAIM No. 635. Martin McCarty, of Omega Lodge, No. 316, was killed by Collision, January 12, 1892.

CLAIM No. 636. Frank Brazzil, of Prospect Lodge, No. 162. was killed by Jumping from Engine, January 12, 1892.

Claim No. 637. James E. Gunn, of Peter Burns Lodge, No. 425, was declared totally disabled from Scalds, January 19, 1892.

CLAIM No. 638. Wm. H. Pound, of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 348, was killed by Railway Accident, January 20, 1892. CLAIM No. 639. Michael Buckley, of Chicago Lodge. No. 95, was declared totally disabled with Tuberculosis, January 20, 1892.

CLAIM No. 640. Wm. F. Duer, of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 130, was declared totally disabled with Abdominal Trouble, January 22, 1892.

CLAIM No. 641. Herman Unger, of Saginaw Valley Lodge, No. 286, was killed by Railway Accident, January 22, 1892.

CLAIM No. 642. Jonas Warncke, of Lehigh Lodge, No. 251, died of Typhoid Fever, January 26, 1892.

CLAIM No. 643. Henry-Brandon, of Blooming Lodge, No. 40, was killed by Explosion of Boiler, February 2, 1892.

CLAIM No. 644. Thos. M. Collins, of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 363, died of Apopiexy, February 1,1892. CLAIM No. 645. Geo. W. Frint, of Industrial Lodge, No. 21, died of Acute Nephritis, February 6, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 646. J. L. MANEB, of Kennesaw Lodge. No. 247, was declared totally disabled by Compound Fracture of Leg, February 10, 1892.

### \*\$500 was allowed on this Claim by Second Biennial Convention.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for each member whose name appears on the rolls of membership March 1st, 1892, also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after February 1st, (and for all members who died or were totally disabled since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than March 20th, 1892, as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge failing to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all benefits of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally.

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

Office of Grand Secretary and Treasures, Terre Haute, Ind., February 1, 1892

### To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS: The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of January, 1802.

### RECEIPTS.

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.ov   Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
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Balance on hand January 1, 1892 \$45,293 75 Received during month											

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Total . DISBURSEMENTS.
By claims 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, . . . . . \$48,357 75 609, \*610, 611, 612 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$17,000 00

\*Claim No. 610 represents \$500.00 only, the Second Biennial Convention having allowed \$1,000.00 on

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

JACKSON, TENN., January 1, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the B. of L. F.:

GENTLEMS:—I desire to express my sincere thanks to the members of Friendly Hand Lodge, No. 201, for the many acts of kindness and sympathy shown me during my recent berenvement in the death of my beloved husband, Waiter Spence: also many thanks for the beautiful pillow and cross and resolutions, and the prompt payment of \$1,500 which I received through Mr. Jas. T. Gaffaney. May God ever bless and protect your noble brotherhood is my carnest prayer. my carnest prayer.

MRS. ELLA SPENCE.

NEEDLES, CAL., January 5, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

motive Firemen:
GENTLEEN AND BROTHERS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of a draft for \$1.500 from Bro. E. W. Brogan, our Receiver, the full amount of insurance on the policy which I had in your order. I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the brotherhood for the kindness shown to me and my jamily: also for the prompt payment of my claim. May heaven's choicest blessing rest on every member, is my wish. ber, is my wish.

Yours fraternally, A. J. LAWRENCE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firence: GENTLEMS: Allow me to express my sincere thanks to members of Just-in-Time Lodge, No. 149, for the many acts of kindness and sympathy shown me during my recent bereavement in the death of my husband. Francis Keen: also for the beautiful floral offerings and set of resolutions, and very prompt payment of \$1.500, which I received through Mr. P. A. Donohue. Hoping that the brotherhood will always prosper and with best wishes to all its members, I remain To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

Yours very respectfully, Mrs. L. Keen.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 14, 1892

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS: I have received of Lodge No. 174. a draft of \$1.500 on the policy held by my beloved husband, Joseph H. Sample, so please accept my heartfelt thanks for the prompt payment of my claim; also allow me to extend my sincere thanks to Lodge No. 174, for the beautiful floral tribute presented for the casket of my husband, and further to extend thanks for the proveds of sympathy and many acts of kinds for their words of sympathy and many acts of kinds. Casset of my disconsistent was a sympathy and many acts of kind-ness to me in my great trouble. May God in His goodness and mercy prosper your order and be the protection of its members, is my earnest prayer. Yours respectfully,

AMANDA F. SAMPLE

WICHITA, KANSAS, Jan. 17, 1892.

WIGHTA, KANSAN, Jan. 17, 1892.

To the Members of Star of the West Lodge, No. 340.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to return my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of fifteen hundred dollar, the insurance due on the policy held by my beloved husband, Phil. H. Remer, who was killed by accident, on October 19. The floral pillow was a beautiful tribute for which I heartily thank you. I also wish to express my appreciation of the kindness and attention shown him at his burial. I have not words to express the gratitude I feel toward your noble order. May the blessings of God rest upon you, one and all, is my earnest prayer.

Mrs. Frances Remer.

Отта wa, Jan. 19, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:
GENTLEMEN: I desire to express my heartfelt thanks for the draft of \$1,500 for the insurance held by my son, Fred. W. Morrison, through W. H. Handiside, and also my sincere thanks for flowers so kindly presented by F. G. Lawrence Lodge, No. 172. May peace and prosperity go with you through life, is the best wishes of his mother,

Mrs. W. R. Morrison.



"A luxary for Shampooing." -Medical and Surg. Reporter, Phila.

Its daily use with warm water clears the skin from those disorders which prevent a

### GOOD COMPLEXION.

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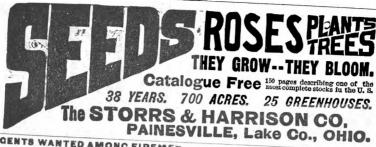
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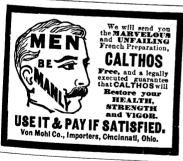


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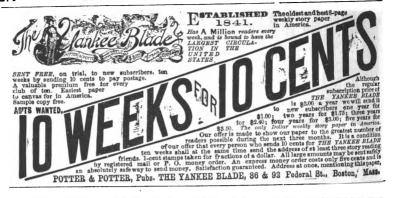
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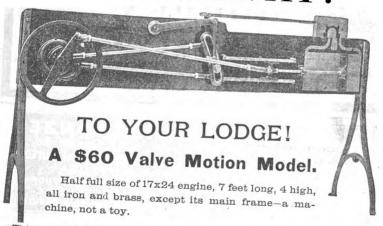
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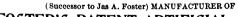


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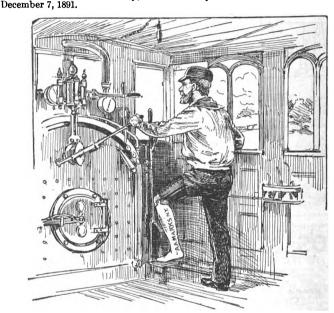
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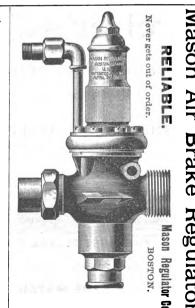
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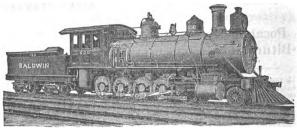
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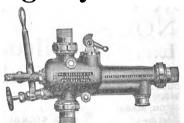
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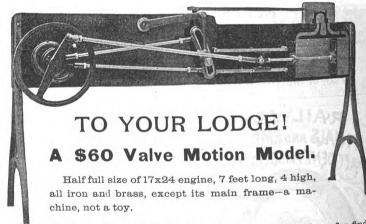
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## LOCOMOTIVE

# FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

APRIL, 1892.

No. 4.

ORGANIZED CAPITAL AND ORGAN-IZED LABOR.

We find in the columns of The Commoner and Glass Worker an able address on the new conditions of capital and labor, by George Gunton, Esq., editor of the Social Economist, which is so convincing in its statements, logic, and the conclusions arrived at, that it ought to convince capitalists that their war upon labor organizations must inevitably end in defeat, provided workingmen continue to assert themselves and demand a hearing in matters where their welfare is involved. Mr. Gunton starts out with the following proposition:

It is characteristic of evolution that new formations must prove their right to exist by their power to establish themselves. This characteristic is as general in society as in the physical world. Every new institution has had to fight its way against old established forms.

Following this, it is well said that in fighting their "way against established forms" labor organizations have been required to demonstrate their right to exist. But their battles, bequeathed by sire to son, are still going forward. The final victory has not been won, and as Mr. Gunton remarks, "it is still believed by many that labor unions are unnatural, injurious and opposed to public policy." This view, though not entertained by so many persons as formerly, is still held by a powerful foe, and events are constantly transpiring indicative of a well defined purpose, on the part of organized capital, to abolish labor unions. Mr. Gunton refers to California, where manufacturers formed an association "for the purpose of suppressing labor organizations

throughout the state," and adds: "One might as well form a society to abolish factories, or stop civilization."

Mr. Gunton, in support of the conclusion, states "the general principle that in progressive societies there is a constant tendency to adjust institutions to the requirements of the people by eliminating what is useless and retaining what is useful. Therefore, whenever an institution increases in extent and power as society advances, we may be sure that it fills some important function. Now labor organizations are not ancient institutions which have outlived their usefulness, but they are comparatively recent developments and are increasing in power as society advances. They are a natural part of capitalistic production and the wages system, both of which are indispensable to our complex civilization." Here is the statement that labor organizations are the legitimate offspring of capital combinations, and therefore it must be conceded that while the cause exists the effect will be continuous. Mr. Gunton presents his views as follows:

The development of the capitalistic class with its specialization of industry and its use of large machineries has practically divorced the laborer from nature. He cannot profitably go directly to nature for his products as he once could. The single-handed laborer cannot obtain an average living either upon the farm or in the shop, because his products can be undersold by those of capitalistic producers. Therefore, the laborer has been led to turn to the capitalist for employment, who in turn has assumed the responsibility of the laborer's income. It is now the employer who deals directly with nature, and laborers deal with him. In other words the capitalistic producer has, in the evolution of industry, come in between the laborer and

nature, because with his organized capital he can make nature yield more than the laborer could, and more for each. This change, however, makes the laborer's income depend upon stipulated wages instead of his individual product as formerly, which of course puts the capitalist in the same position to the laborer that nature formerly occupied, as the source of his income.

It will be well if workingmen comprehend fully the statements made by Mr. Gunton relating to the development of the "capitalistic class," together with its "specialization of industry." These statements epitomize the subject. Capital purchases the machine—"labor-saving" so-called and truly too—and the machine, quite as much as capitalists, stands between the laborer and nature, and the combination—capital and the machine—has effectually divorced the laborer from nature. And what has followed? This: The laborer is compelled to look to the combine for work and wages.

In this crisis labor organized. What more natural, more just, or more inevitable? "By these changes," says Mr. Gunton, "workmen have been welded into an economic, as well as a social class, whose income is drawn from employers and tends to uniformity according to their industry and social life. This identity of interest and interdependence of welfare naturally led to associated efforts among laborers, in the same way that the division of labor led to the organization of capital. Labor organizations are therefore both historical and economic accompaniments of the organization of capital, and are as inseparable from the wage system as are factories from capitalistic production." It would be difficult to put the case more concisely. If labor does not organize it is doomed. Capitalists and the machine, operating together, constitute a foe compared with which the past furnishes no parallel. "Divorced from nature," looking to the corporation for work and wages, there is between him, degradation and the grave, no possible means whereby he can hold his own, except through the instrumentalities of organization, and a proposition so convincing cannot be too thoroughly analyzed or too frequently discussed.

But Mr. Gunton, with special adroitness, refers to the philanthropic opposition to labor organizations, based upon the sug-

gestion that it "destroys men's right to make individual contracts," and in this connection he says:

Now if combination is so injurious to the freedom of contract, why do not capitalists avoid it? Is it not a little singular that employers should be so very jealous of the laborer's freedom and so indifferent to their own? Surely it is a little odd that industrial organizations should be so injurious to laborers and so beneficial to capitalists. It is a peculiar fact, however, that the freedom and welfare of the laboring classes have most steadily advanced during the period when the power of labor organizations has most increased. This opposition to labor unions for the laborer's good is quite historic. In the early struggles of English laborers to secure a reduction of working time for women and children from 12 to 11 hours per day, the proposition was opposed by statesmen and economists on the ground that it would destroy their freedom to work as many hours as they chose; and more than forty years later the same objections were urged against a ten-hour factory law in Massachusetts. Edward Atkinson and others pleaded for the sacred right of working women to make individual contracts; just as if factory women and children, or men either, had ever enjoyed this precious boon. As a matter of fact, no such right has ever existed since the factory system began. It has been rendered impossible by the very nature of specialized and concentrated industry. The right of individual contract means nothing, unless it means that every individual can make a contract for himself without regard to others. Experience has shown that such contracts are incompatible with a highly complex productive system. The subdivision of labor and interdependence of departments upon each other, the similarity of work and the necessary uniformity of product in each department, the dependence of all upon a single motive power, make it necessary to treat all laborers in each branch substantially alike for the sake of economy in administration and uniformity in cost of production. To the modern employer, laborers constitute various parts of a vast productive enterprise, and must work in practical uniformity or not at all. This is not only true of the laborers in a given shop, but it is practically true of laborers in different shops in the same industry, whose products compete in the same

In all of the discussions which we have had the privilege of reading, touching the importance of labor organizations, we do not remember to have read more cogent arguments than Mr. Gunton has furnished. He sweeps away capitalistic objections as if they were mere cobwebs, and demonstrates conclusively not only the right, but the vital necessity for laborers to organize, and the crocodile tears shed by capitalists over the workingman's loss, to make "individual contracts," are wiped away, as follows:

The truth is, no such freedom on the part of laborers to make individual contracts for themselves, different from those under which their fellow-laborers in the same shop are working, is ever intended by the much-heralded phrase, "freedom of contract." All that is really meant is, that employers should have the freedom to take laborers singly in order to make them jointly accept their terms. In other words, it means that in making a contract, laborers shall not have the right to be represented by the most competent of their class or craft, in that each one, however ill-informed or incompetent to present his case, shall be dealt with singly by the representative of corporate capital. Thus, while uniformity of price for the same work in the same shop prevails, this method enables the employer to impose the maximum hardship and give the minimum pay, which the superior men can endure; whereas, if laborers acted collectively as capitalists do, the more competent of their number could be chosen to negotiate a contract for the whole, thus preventing the inferior from being used as a means of destroying the contracting power of the superior. And since a contract made by the superior would always be as favorable as that made by the inferior. or more so, the poorest laborers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by associated or representative action. Any system of jurisprudence which should permit representation by counsel on one side and refuse it on the other would, throughout Christendom, be pronounced to be a scandalous violation of the principles of equity; yet this relation obtains between employers and employed in the most civilized countries, except so far as it has been rendered impossible by the power of organized labor itself. As both capitalist and laborer now necessarily move in large aggregations, it is manifestly alike irrational and uneconomic for either to object to the organization of the other, especially as the most efficient use of either cannot be obtained without it.

References made by Mr. Gunton to the educating and elevating influences of organizations of laborers are valuable, but are better understood than those portions of his admirable address which we reproduce, and which, in the literature of labor, we know of nothing more conclusive and convincing. There should be an earnest demand for more of Mr. Gunton's logic.

The Suez Canal, to date, has cost \$101,-174,950. Receipts amount to \$125,000,000. Net profits \$23,825,050. Notwithstanding the enterprise is a canal, the stock was never watered.

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### C. P. HUNTINGTON AND HIS TEXAS RAILROADS.

The Washington Post, in a recent issue, contained the following editorial article captioned, "Railroads and their rights:"

Mr. C. P. Huntington, being recently addressed by a citizen of Dallas, Tex., relative to the disposal of certain railroad franchises in that state, advises him in reply that owing to the hostility of the people of Texas to the roads already built the consideration of future improvements of the kind will have to be deferred until capitalists can be assured that their investments, instead of being threatened with virtual confiscation, shall receive the same fair treatment that is accorded to other forms of property.

It will not do to pooh-pooh Mr. Huntington's opinions on this subject, simply because they are those of a great railway magnate, between whom and the people it is fallaciously assumed there can be no community of interest. He is to be considered in the present connection simply as the manager of properties which he desires to protect against unfriendly legislation; and the best evidence that the legislation which he complains of is unfriendly is to be found in the fact that with the single exception of his East and West line, which is supported by through business, he thinks there is no road in Texas that is to day earning its operating expenses and fixed charges-results that he holds could have been averted by the adoption of a wiser and better policy on the part of the state.

Mr. Huntington also speaks as a representative eapitalist when he says:

"While there are many places in Texas where we would like to build some railroads, mostly short ones, we cannot do anything as long as the disposition exists that now seems to in Texas—that is, to do all the harm they can to this kind of property; and I think my views are shared by all people who have money to invest. No one is disposed to create property which, after being created, is not to be controlled by ownership."

Not in Texas only, but in Iowa and other states, have the railroads had hard pulling, because of the extraordinary position taken by a certain class of law-makers that between the roads and the people there exists an inherent and irreconcilable enmity which it is their high and patriotic duty to perpetuate by statute.

True, there are two sides to the question. The people as well as the railway corporations have rights to be cared for; but there is something radically wrong in the assumption that the transportation facilities of any community lie wholly within the purview of the legislature to regulate, and are not to be controlled by the owners, through whose enterprise and expenditures these facilities are established and maintained.

It would seem to be the duty of the state to encourage in every possible way the influx of capital from abroad rather than to place embarrassing obstructions in its way. This is a safe, general principle, applicable to railroads as well as to manufac-

tures and other industrial undertakings; and there is no state so rich that it can afford to shut down on the freedom of investments, or when investments are made to cripple them with oppressive interference or supervision.

The masses of the people should thoroughly understand the subjects discussed by the *Post* and by Mr. Huntington.

1st. The state of "Texas, Iowa, and other states" have granted certain railroads rights and franchises of incalculable value.

2d. These rights and franchises were predicated upon the belief that the construction of the railroads would be of great advantage to the citizens of the states where such legislation was had.

3d. To have these roads constructed, the states have been liberal in donations of land and have otherwise contributed to their construction.

The talk about the people of a state, "Texas, Iowa or any other state" being the enemies of railroads, is the most disgusting bosh that was ever printed. It is flagrantly false and as foolish as it is false.

Legislators elected by the people of a state are men who can comprehend the logic of facts, and in every case when laws are enacted to restrain the greed of corporations, the fact stands out prominently that serious wrongs demand the laws.

The majority of the citizens of "Texas, Iowa and other states" have found that railroads were taxing them to an extent which amounted to the practical confiscation of every cent of profits in the sale of their products—indeed, in some cases, more than the profits were forfeited.

In such cases the roads became an "enemy" to the people. The people could not interpose between the corporation and the schemes of "capitalization" or, watering the stock and the bonds, whereby the corporation, seeking to pay dividends upon fraud, put rates of freight at such figures as to create widespread bankruptey.

It is well known if railroads were content to pay dividends upon actual cash cost, freight rates could be largely reduced and net the same dividends for every cash investment. But the railroads persist in the policy of collecting dividends on water and compel the citizens of

states that have granted them valuable rights and franchises to pay the tribute.

The state of "Texas, Iowa and other states" propose, if they can, to remedy this evil. The purpose involves no idea of enmity towards the railroads—but justice to the people, and if more roads are not built except in the event that the people shall renounce their sovereignty, then no more railroads should be built while the world stands.

Certainly, the people of "Texas, Iowa and other states" want population, capital, railroads and all other means of growth and prosperity, but not at the price railroads demand. They will not renounce their right to regulate railroads, nor the right to protect themselves against the greed of corporations.

The time must come, sooner or later, when the people will refuse to pay dividends on water. The stupendous fraud cannot always exist—and if it has come to this, that railroads which cost from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a mile, are to collect dividends on double that amount, and will not be built except the people, with their eyes open, vote themselves asses and slaves, then it were better that railroad building end just where it is.

It is a noteworthy fact that in every instance when a legislature seeks to have railroads bear their just share of the burdens of taxation, the same "rebel yell" is set up of "enmity" to railroads, and a hired press screams itself hoarse against such just legislation, and threats are made that if this and that is done, the railroads will inflict certain penalties upon the people—reduce cars, take off trains and reduce wages, etc.

This sort of intimidation should cease. It is not in consonance with loyalty to government—in fact, it partakes of the spirit of anarchy, which boiled down, is, "rule or ruin."

The statistics show that Germany has 12,000,000 of wage-workers. They will eventually make it warm for the Kaiser.

It is a good sign of the times that working women are organizing. Why not?

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### APRIL.

"The melancholy days are [past], the saddest of the year,

Of wailing winds, and pale ?

Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere."

We write of April, the "opening month," in this latitude. It is the month for buds and coy little flowers that nestle in sunny nooks, protected from chilling winds, and where flower-biting frosts cannot enter.

April, as the days go by with showers and sunshine, decks the earth more gaudily with flowers. The avant courier of May, she has all the dales and vales and hill sides in bud and bloom for her successor, but all too often her floral work is overlooked, and May receives all the eulogies.

Who of the poets write sonnets to April? It is hailed as the fickle month when bright mornings give no assurances of fair weather and this capriciousness has proved fatal, and yet, in spite of the umbrella, there is something highly poetical in showers of rain, at least the flowers would so testify if they were interlocuted. True, the poet tells us that the flowers are "sweet nurselings of the vernal skies," but he generally bathes and feeds them with dew, never an April shower. He tells us they are "relics of Eden," but omits to mention the fact that April showers have had anything to do in handing down the "relics" from that remote time. He does not sing-

"Our eyes would see no bud or bloom, In garden or in bower, Nor inhale their rich perfume,

But for the April shower."

Manifestly, April has not had a fair show in the flower records of the beautiful spring time, and it is time something like justice was done for really the first spring month, since March, which has been accorded that position, is as cruel to flowers as January, seldom appearing with any floral decoration, while April evinces the greatest solicitude, and many there are, familiar with the language of flowers, who profess to have heard them sing—

"We are the sweet flowers, Born of April showers."

It is the April shower which with resurrecting power touches the cold and dead, and suddenly a transfiguring energy is manifested. All the gray fields are changed to emerald beauty; the leafless trees, through whose branches the wintry winds have moaned, dress themselves in holiday attire. April has worked wondrous changes in her day. Gentle, but brave, she breaks the fetters of the brooks and sends them on their joyous way to the sea; at her bidding the robins, blue birds and swallows leave the southland and come flying home.

The first day of April has been set apart for practical jokes—known as "All Fools' Day'—a custom of ancient date, the origin of which, after many explanations, whys and wherefores, confessedly belongs to the myths of nations whose birth constitutes a part of the legendary lore fascinating to youth and age alike, and strange as it may appear, is celebrated in this high noon of our civilization with as much gusto as when our race was dropping its monkey tails, preparatory to engaging in the work of "progress and poverty," which so interests Mr. Henry George and his disciples.

April first is not only "fools' day," but, being on Friday, is also "hangman's day," and thus it happens, A. D. 1892, April not only starts in with practical jokes but practical jerks, and while all around, above and beneath, will invite to mirth and gladness, many a doomed felon, believing he could fool the law and continue his course of crime, will die, as the law directs, with his boots on.

One of the glories of April is the parade of the Sun Bonnet Brigade in village and country as well as in cities, where the value of land, with the earned or "unearned increment" permits the women folk to have a flower garden. It is a joyous spectacle to see the ladies, young and old, preparing beds for the flowers—the name of which is legion. The women, "God bless'em," are not content with the verdure of the meadow-land and the flower-decorated hills; they delight in the perfume that is wafted from forest and field, and when the picnic outing is had, the chaplets and garlands they weave, proclaim how alike are the thoughts of women to the beautiful flowers which a mysterious Providence has planted to beautify the earth. With April begins the work of home decoration, and when flowers are absent there is work for missionaries, for"Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous, God hath written in the stars above; But not less in the bright flowrets under us, Stand the revelation of his love."

All hail, April! with its sunshine and showers, its resurrecting influences, its stern command to "Make way for the flowers," its winning invitations to absent song birds, and for the coming of her beautiful sister May, who in the prodigality of her floral wealth, forever teaches the use of flowers. It has been written that God could have made the earth, trees and shrubs, "without a flower at all," then wherefore the flowers? It has been answered:

"To comfort man—to whisper hope, Whene'er his faith is dim, For Who so careth for the flowers Will care much more for him."

New York boasts of an aristocracy of "four hundred," and everybody from time to time discusses New York's aristocratic "four hundred." Referring to this disgusting snobbery, John G. Saxe's poem is peculiarly felicitous, as follows:

Depend upon it, my snobbish friend,

Your family thread you can't ascend Without good reason to apprehend You'll find it waxed at the other end By some pleblan vocation; Or, worse than that, your boasted line May end in a loop of stronger twine That plagued some worthy relation. Of all notable things on earth The queerest one is pride of birth Among our-flerce Democracy. A bridge across a hundred years Without a prop to save it from sneers, Not even a couple of rotten peers, A thing for laughter, flings and jeers, As American aristocracy.

If New York's "four hundred" are so conspicuously detestable, how immensely ridiculous becomes the aristocracy of labor, and how immensely contemptible the man who assumes arrogant ways, and how vastly more contemptible are the men who tolerate the odious manners of those who assume superiority.

EMERALDS are found among the pebbles on the coast of California, valued as high as \$2,500, which reminds us that

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear."
And as they are of no use in the caves,
we hope the wind and the waves will continue to beach them.

#### THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A writer in the Farmer's Voice of January 23d over the signature of Karl George, and having for his subject "Intolerance," says:

The French revolution stirred to dynamic power , by the cry "Liberty, equality, fraternity!" became dominated by a horde of besotted, blood-thirsty tyrants whose egotism and selfishness have no parallel, and to whose ears the only tuneful words were those which expressed thought in harmony with the coin of their own brains, with their prejudices, their hate and their bigotry.

For a century the French Revolution has been the theme of writers who take special delight in graphic writing about effects, but studiously avoid the discussion of causes, and the French revolution is always convenient when writers like Mr. Karl George start out in search of facts or fancies to startle their readers.

In all the records of events since time began, not one has been found by the historian more natural or legitimate than the French revolution.

It is regarded as an exceedingly happy and forcible figure of speech to refer to France in 1793, when the revolution was in progress, as deluged in blood, to the streets of Paris as flooded with blood—slippery with blood; to the guillotine as in ceaseless operation beheading innocent people.

In describing the French Revolution, hyperbole finds a field for its display of measureless extent. In it passion and ignorance are always in alliance to describe effects, but rarely to hold up before men's minds the causes which produced the deplorable effects.

Briefly, what were these causes? Centuries of oppression organized by kings and prelates-state and church. The aristocracy and the church reveled in riotous luxuries while the poor starved. Suffering and misery were universal. The aristoc-There were racy and the clergy ruled. dazzling splendors at Court; there was pomp and parade, supported by exactions which steadily forced the people to lower depths of degradation. Only a Victor Hugo, a Eugene Sue, a Milton, Dante or Scott, could tell the awful condition of the French populace, brought about by the aristocracy and the clergy.

It is said that the French Revolution

swept away every vestige of the government and institutions that existed when it broke out, and it is further stated that "the atrocities connected with the revolution were the wild, but not unnatural excesses of an uninstructed populace, that had suddenly been emancipated from a state of extreme degradation."

For this extreme degradation the populace held the aristocracy responsible, and the populace were right. The populace believed that the aristocracy should be exterminated, crushed out of existence. It was an extreme view, but not more extreme, not more cruel and vindictive than the course pursued by the aristocracy towards the populace.

What, we inquire, is the policy and practice of kings and the aristocracy, when the people ask for liberty? It is to murder them by wholesale—crush them, beat them down and drive them back to their dens. This had been done in France. This had been done throughout all king-cursed Europe and is still being done. But France set the one example of a revolt and of revolution which taught kings and clergy, state and church, that there is a power behind and below thrones and cathedrals, which, once aroused, annihilates their power and blasts them like the breath of a plague.

Mr. Karl George refers to men who dominated the French Revolution, as "besotted, blood-thirsty tyrants." We conjecture that the world, generally, believes in the estimate of the writer, who doubtless refers to Robespierre, Marat and Danton, and to the Jacobins generally.

Our task is not to write eulogies of the revolutionists named. As for Marat, Charlotte Corday regarded him as a monster, and stabbed him to death in 1793. Danton and Robespierre were guillotined in 1794.

Admit that they were monsters of human depravity. But it must be said that underlying their wickedness was their fierce hatred of the men, who, for centuries had enslaved the French people, robbed and devaded them. If they committed excesses in their policy of vengeance, were they inners above all others? Who has a right

to set bounds to human anger when it is aroused against wrong and oppression?

The anger of Jehovah was so great in view of man's wickedness that He resolved to drown, not only man, but every living thing he had created. For Sodom's wickedness He hurled upon it a storm of fire and brimstone. For Pharaoh's obstinacy he visited upon Egypt plagues, culminating in killing the first born in every house in all the land, and still following up this vengeance overwhelmed Pharaoh and all his hosts in the Red sea. Why? Because Pharaoh oppressed the Israelites.

The men who managed the French Revolution, sought to rid France of the enemies of the people. They were human, and of a low order of humanity. Power dazzled them, transformed them, and they committed excesses, but the original purpose was to free France--and let it be said, after all, Robespierre was not more cruel than was Joshua when he captured Jericho, for he "utterly destroyed all that was in the city, both man and woman, young and old, and ox and sheep and ass with the edge of the sword," and it may be said, we think, that the "besotted, blood-thirsty tyrants" of the French Revolution were not more cruel than Joshua.

Speaking of the hordes of besotted, bloodthirsty tyrants who dominated the French Revolution, Mr. Karl George forgets that it was these hordes of besotted Frenchmen who captured the Bastile. History avers that on July 14, 1789, upwards of 12,000 citizens, chiefly of the lowest classes, captured the Bastile-doing a deed for liberty that will never be forgotten while the rivers run to the sea-an achievement so monumental of the glory of the French Revolution, that it was deemed appropriate to present the key of the Bastile to George Washington, and it now hangs on the walls of the Mount Vernon mansion, once the home of Washington, near which the dust of the illustrious American reposes.

Let us be done with this ceaseless reference to the French Revolution as a blunder or a crime. Excesses there were. Some innocent people suffered, and some bad men held sway, but out of it came the

Republic of France. This was cloven down by Napoleon I, and then came Louis XXIII, Charles X, and Louis Phillippe I, after which in 1848 the Republic was restored, to be again crushed by Napoleon III. Then in 1870, the Republic again.

There it stands, made possible by the French Revolution.

JUDGE GRESHAM, United States District Judge, is reported to have declared "that the standard of excellence in the legal profession is not so high as it was twenty-five years ago, and that the law draws less and less upon the ablest men of the nation. The truth is we have too many lawyers for the business that there is to do, and this fact tends constantly to lower rather than elevate the tone of professional service, and to divert strong men to other pursuits." There is little doubt of the absolute correctness of Judge Gresham's views, and nowhere is this decline in "legal excellence" more apparent than on the bench. The people are becoming not only disgusted with law makers, but with those charged with the duty of administering the law. As a general proposition courts are looked upon with contempt, great rascals with an abundance of cash go free, while the small fry get caught.

Daniel Webster in his day was a man whose words were thought to be the embodiment of wisdom, and he said: "In a country like ours, above all others, this truth will hold good: 'If the people can obtain fair compensation for their labor they will have good houses, good clothing, good food and the means of educating their families. Labor will be cheerful and the people happy. The great interest of this country is labor.'"

The estimate is that \$50,000,000 of gold and silver coin lies at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Old Neptune doubtless feels proud of his treasure, but should he be told of the treasures of a Vanderbilt, an Astor, or a Gould, the old god of the sea would be likely to throw away his trident in sheer disgust.

### OUR EMIGRATION LAWS.

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, is a member of Congress, and is credited with being a gentleman of more than average ability.

In a communication to the Laster, an organ of union shoemakers, Mr. Lodge discusses the question of emigration and supplies the following figures. He says:

Total foreign immigration into the United States during the period of sixteen years, from 1873 to 1889, was over one-tenth of the entire population of the country by the census of 1890. The exact figures are 6,418,633. In the year ending June 30, 1890, the total immigration was 455,302, and in that ending June 30, 1891, 560,319, thus bringing a larger population into the country than is contained in any one of the states of New Hampshire. Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, Washington or Oregon.

Mr. Lodge holds that his figures are significant and that their importance is immensely increased when the fact is revealed, "that by far the greatest proportion of increase is from the countries which furnish the least desirable portion of our foreign population and from the most ignorant and dangerous classes of the old world." And to give special prominence to the fact, he says: "The annual immigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the period of eight years, from 1882 to 1889 inclusive, shows an increase of 67.8 per cent. over the period from 1873 to 1881; the German immigration shows an increase of 76.7, the Swedish of 107, the Danish 114, Norwegian 59 per cent. and the French a decrease of 19.4 per cent." The foregoing figures, remarks Mr. Lodge, "relate to the countries which have always furnished the best class of emigrants," but "on the other hand," says the writer, "the percentage of increase in the countries from which come our cheapest class of laborers and those persons most difficult to assimilate with our citizenship, was remarkably high. The Polish immigration increased 166 per cent., the Italian 286 per cent., the Russian 297 and the Hungarian 476.4 per cent., while the Armenian and Syrian immigration via Marseilles is beginning to assume considerable proportions. Of this immigration by far the larger part LAWS

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was destined for the great cities and manufacturing centres of the Eastern and Central States and the mines and foundries of Pennsylvania. Comparatively few, and those as a rule, the most intelligent, were scattered through the agricultural districts of the West and Northwest. For example, of the 421,877 immigrants who arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, 34,520 were bound for Illinois, 34,045 for Massachusetts, 71,697 for Pennsylvania and 151,598 for New Jersey and New York."

Mr. Lodge has succeeded in placing the figures before the readers of the Laster in a way well calculated to arouse attention, and he remarks that "the disastrous effect of this constantly increasing stream of cheap labor flooding the already crowded labor centers of the country can hardly be overestimated."

Mr. Lodge avers that "there is no intention in the mind of any intelligent man to check desirable immigration. An honest, intelligent and industrious immigrant, who comes to this country with the intention of bettering his condition, and becoming in good faith a citizen of the United States. and loyal to its institutions, will always be welcome," the purpose being to keep out the "undesirable element without interfering" with the desirable element, which is found to be exceedingly difficult. Some headway has been made in keeping out the Chinese, and the alien contract labor law has been of some benefit, possibly. We also "have laws which," says Mr. Lodge, "pretend to forbid the coming of convicts, lunatics, idiots and all who are liable to become a public charge, but, although improved by the legislation of the 51st Congress, they afford no thoroughly effectual means of enforcing this discrimination, so that, while nearly half a million immigrants of every description were admitted to our shores in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, before the passage of the present law, only 535 were forbidden to land for any cause." Various plans have been suggested by which the good could be secured, and the bad rejected. "A large capitation tax," says Mr. Lodge, "has been suggested and favored by many, but this would reduce the volume of immigration without discrimination as to its character. In my opinion the remedy lies in placing upon the consul or diplomatic representative of the United States nearest the point of departure the responsibility of determining in each instance the fitness of an intending emigrant."

Evidently Mr. Lodge has given the subject of which he writes careful consideration, and the problem is far from being solved.

An annual half million of foreign workers contending with American workingmen for employment, must necessarily be productive of lower wages—and not only that, which is bad enough, but of forcing thousands into idleness and that condition of wretchedness productive of crime.

A remedy may be found for the evils of which Mr. Lodge writes, but the present outlook is anything but cheering. The wage men of America have only one hope, which is by organization and federation they may postpone the inevitable.

### EDWARD ATKINSON.

The baked bean and codfish civilization of Boston has produced no more degenerate specimen than Edward Atkinson. He is an active flea in the hair of the corporation dog, ceaselessly at work to demonstrate how low wages can be reduced and still keep the protesting souls of workingmen in their famishing bodies. This fawning sycophant, this aristocratic bootlicker, is never so much in his element as when advising workingmen to submit to slavish conditions, and in pointing out the life-giving qualities of garbage, when submitted to scientific cooking, aided by his patent range, which, taking a shin bone of a steer, potato peelings, a little salt and water, constitutes the basis of a square meal, upon which a man and his family can, for a nickel, grow sleek and fat, and in a few years, at seventy-five cents a day, become a millionaire.

This Edward Atkinson is of the opinion that the "personal liberty" of American workingmen requires of them to try any method which science, so-called, may desire, to get them down to the eating level

of scavenger Italians, Hungarians, Poles, and other riff-raff of Europe, who, after centuries of degradation, have learned to live like vagabond dogs. These unfortunate victims of autocratic oppression illustrate Atkinson's idea of "personal liberty," because when they reach our shores they contract to do for fifty cents what an American workingman has received one dollar and fifty cents for doing; and Mr. Atkinson, observing that labor organizations prevent the wholesale degradation of workingmen by employers, asks—

May it not be judicious to put an end to the continual attempts of sentimentalists, pseudo reformers and unenlightened workmen, to impair the personal liberty of adult men and women and to take from them their right of free contract, by an appeal to the courts of highest jurisdiction.

The question which Atkinson puts might be changed without doing any violence to the purpose in view, to read, "May it not be judicious to appeal to the courts of highest jurisdiction to suppress labor organizations?"—the object being not the personal liberty of men, but their degradation.

Edward Atkinson is, doubtless, the most venomous enemy of workingmen to be found in the country. As a statistician he makes his figures lie, and his arguments, based on his statistics, are always specious, vicious and essentially false. He has earned the contempt of all enlightened workingmen, and we doubt not, a large share of scorn from those who are the beneficiaries of his exceedingly dirty work.

THE Emperor of Germany has ordered still another crown, to weigh three pounds and have 109 diamonds in various positions, and a sapphire on top. It will be what the boys would call a "gem-dandy."

The eight hour day is coming, and it is one of the events that casts no shadow before. It makes the pathways of workingmen luminous with the light of righteousness.

PARIS advertises a diamond for sale, worth \$1,000,000. Jay Gould or Vanderbilt could buy it as easy as an average fireman could buy a banana.

#### THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

In the Arena for February we find an article written by Lionel A. Sheldon, captioned "The Railroad Problem."

The present is preëminently distinguished for problems—their name is legion. They confront thinking men whichever way they turn, and demand solution.

The railroad problem involves a number of problems. It is the prolific mother of problems.

A problem, says Webster, is "A question proposed for solution," but, as Mr. Sheldon points out, the railroad problem is made up of numerous questions which must be solved, and it becomes difficult to determine which is entitled to precedence in the list.

The writer in the Arena expresses the opinion that "railway transportation" is just now the question that appeals to the public with the greatest force, and refers to "the producer, the consumer, the men of trade, and investors in railroad securities" as "especially concerned." The writer further remarks that "the subject is constantly under discussion in business and social circles, in popular assemblies, and in newspapers and magazines."

It will be noticed that Mr. Sheldon does not refer to railroad employes, the men who make railroading possible, as having any interest in the solution of the railroad problem; indeed, he does not refer to them at all. The omission is equivalent to playing Hamlet without permitting Hamlet to appear. In such a case, the play would be disappointing. And any reference to the railway problem, without reference to labor, is equally unsatisfactory.

Mr. Sheldon refers to the fact that while the railroads are daily drawing from the people large sums of money, the bond and stockholders are not satisfied with what they receive upon their investments, and that the highest railroad officials are giving study to the question with the view to the development of some plan that will pacify these bond and stockholders.

Mr. Sheldon says the real evil in railroad management is the high rate that is charged for transportation, and it is this of which producers, consumers and commercial men complain. 4.

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Mr. Sheldon refers to the fact that railroads have been built largely in excess of requirements, built by designing men to acquire fortunes in their construction—a declaration as true as holy writ. No consideration of the public welfare was considered. High-toned gamblers managed the business, just as that class manage the Louisiana lottery. These roads constituted a game in which marked cards or loaded dice were used, built to wreck, and in any case to defraud the public, and never in the history of gambling devices was fraud more completely triumphant.

Mr. Sheldon says the real evil is the high rates that are charged for transportation, and the reason why of these high rates is given as follows:

"West of the Mississippi River it was wellnigh universal that roads were bonded for much more than they cost or were worth, and the stock was issued to first holders without any pecuniary consideration whaterer. Excess in capitalization was the result. It has been increased through subsequent consolidations, for where one road has been absorbed by another it has been customary to issue the stock or bonds, or both of the new corporation beyond the aggregate of those of the old one. When roads have become bankrupt or embarrassed, reorganizations have been effected by increased capitalization in order to harmonize conflicting interests. It is estimated, and probably with approximate accuracy that railroad bonds and stocks in the aggregate are double the cost of the properties, and certainly double what they are now worth, if valued upon the basis of what would be the expense of reproducing them. Over-capitalization, in considerable part, is the cause of high rates, for the design in making rates is to earn enough to assure a salisfactory income upon all."

We have often asserted in the Magazine substantially the declarations made by the Arena writer, and we have italicised some of his words that the reader may the more readily grasp the idea that vatered stocks and bonds, or fraudulent stocks and bonds, explains fully the reason for the evil of high rates.

Nor is the evil of the high rates charged for transportation the only one that watered stocks and bonds has produced. Te earn money to pay dividends on water the wages of employes have been forced down, or if maintained at anything approximating fair dealing, it has been accomplished by the might of organization.

This over-capitalization explains the existing troubles between states and railroads.

The states assume that their citizens are compelled to contribute money to pay dividends on water, upon the most shameful fraud ever perpetrated under the sanction of law, and the states, knowing all the facts, seek to protect their citizens from the effects of deliberate knavery.

The term over-capitalization should be stripped naked and made to appear in all of its unprincipled deformity, and the press of the country should ceaselessly expose the rascality until it disappears.

Mr. Sheldon does not hesitate to declare that this over-capitalization is equal to 50 per cent. or one-half of the nominal estimate of the cost of the railroads of the country—that is to say, if this value is set down at \$10,000,000,000 then the over-capitalization fraud is \$5,000,000,000, and the high rates of transportation are fixed and maintained to pay dividends to the holders of this water, the same as if it represented a money investment.

Such a scheme of transcendent villainy has been successfully practiced for years, it is in full operation now, and will continue, provided the corporation demonstrates that its power is superior to the people.

The people declare that they never conferred upon the corporation the right to organize and maintain a fraud of any proportions whatever and they are beginning to assert their power and to insist upon it, that dividends shall be declared only upon honest investments.

Legislatures are beginning to act. They simply demand that railroad rates of transportation shall be based upon honesty and not rascality—they assert that to charge rates to pay dividends upon investments never made, is robbery, pure and simple, and must cease. No man attempts to disprove the assertion made by Mr. Sheldon, that rates of transportation are made to pay dividends upon fraud, equal to the cost of the railroads. It stands undenied. It is known to be true, and it is the most scandalous iniquity of the century.

In view of such facts, is it surprising that farmers complain? And is it just, because they do complain, to seek to obscure the over-capitalization fraud by charging that the farmers are the enemies of railroads?

The lowest estimate we have seen of the value of the railroads of the country is \$9,000,000,000, which includes the water. The water, the fraud, is estimated by Mr. Sheldon as equal to one-half of the amount, or \$4,500.000.000.

Now, suppose this capital, including the water, realizes 3 per cent. interest annually, a low estimate, the amount would be \$270,000,000; one-half, or \$135,000,000, is paid on water, on fiction, on fraud. It is said, and no one contradicts the assertion, that labor pays all dividends. Therefore, labor pays the holders of water stocks and bonds \$135,000,000 annually. Has labor a right to complain? It would seem so. It is said there are 700,000 railroad employes. The amount paid on water annually is equal to the sum of \$193 for each employe. Would it not be better to pay the employes the \$135,000,000 than to men who have invested nothing but water and are piling up fortunes off the earnings of the 700,000 working men?

What happens, invariably, when these employes or any portion of them demand better wages, or protest against a decline in wages? This—the cry is set up that labor is warring against capital, and the scribes, pharisees and high priests of capital demand that labor be crucified, and, to the extent of their power, employes are crucified—scabbed to death.

Will this stupendous wrong go on forever? We shall see.

The United States supreme court has decided, in the case of South Carolina, that all the expenses of a state railway commission shall, if so demanded, be borne by the railroads doing business in the state.

Ir statistical bureaus would know the size of the corn crop they should ascertain how many No. 9 feet wear No. 6 shoes.

Said Jay Gould, when in one of his meditative moods: "I feel like a poker chip after going through a great deal."

THE fact is attracting attention, that in estimating the world's wool crop no mention is made of Africa.

STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

In the Cosmopolitan for January, 1892, appears an article from the pen of Albert R. Greene, member of the Kansas Railroad Commission, captioned "The Kansas Railroad Commission."

A brief biographical sketch of Mr. Greene accompanies the article, which serves to show that Mr. Greene is qualified in every way to treat his subject intelligently and fairly.

In certain quarters there is a ceaseless attack upon state control of railroads. The pleadings of the subsidized writers are in the line of mystification, a studious assumption that the railroad corporations are always right, the people always wrong and, to cap the climax of misrepresentation, these hirelings seek to make it appear that the people are the enemies of railroads. This vulgar pettifogging has had its day, but in its day it won many notable victories in the postponement of beneficial legislation.

Mr. Greene's paper gives a condensed history of legislation in Kansas, leading up to the passage of a law creating a railroad commission in 1882.

Mr. Greene, in the first place, forever settles the question of the friendly feeling of the people of Kansas towards railroads, as an illustration of which he says, "the legislature of 1866 gave 500,000 acres of the state lands, granted it by the General Government for the purpose of internal improvements, to aid in the construction of the railroads of the state."

In donating these lands, it was stipulated that they should not be sold for "less than \$1.25 per acre," and thus it is seen that instead of being the enemies of railroads, the people of Kansas gave four of them each 125,000 acres of land, equal to \$156,250, or a total of \$625,000.

Taking advantage of this generosity and friendly feeling, the railroads began a policy, which, before Kansas had 500 miles of road, produced wide discontent.

Mr. Greene proceeds to show the reason why the people of Kansas were aroused to seek protection from railroad rapacity by legislation. What he says is a triumphant vindication of the people, not only in Kan-

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sas, but in every other state where legislative protection has been demanded.

Mr. Greene proceeds to formulate the charges the people of Kansas presented against the railroads, as follows:

As to charges. It was never contended that the service was performed at as low a rate as practicable to cover cost and a reasonable profit, but every commodity was taxed for all it would bear-not what it would bear and leave a reasonable profit to the producer and still be within reach of the consumer; rather, the highest tolls that could be got out of the article without running the hazard of losing the freight altogether. It is only a few years since it cost more to transport a barrel of sugar from the Missouri river to the interior of Kansas than it now costs to carry it from San Francisco to that river. And it is a still shorter period since it cost more to ship grain from the interior of Kansas to the Missouri river than it now costs to ship it from the Missouri river to Liverpool! The rates were not made on the basis of cost, but on the basis of competition with stage fare and wagon haul. It was not whether ten cents a mile was a reasonable rate for passage, but whether such a rate would not safely compete with the stage and the steamboat.

Such charges were bad enough in themselves, but when they were imposed in a spirit and with an exhibition of imperiousness altogether incompatible with our customs and institutions, they were doubly irritating. If one objected to such treatment the alternative was to walk or to ship his goods by ox team ; and, conscious of this and of his power, the railroad official squandered the good will of the people, which later on he sought "carefully and with tears." This indifference to the interests of the people affected all departments. Subordinates took their cue from the general officers and learned to be "smart" in their treatment of the public. Claims for damages were "pigeon-holed" until the claimant was disgusted or dead. His letters of inquiry were seldom answered and never satisfactorily.

Then too, it was a common street boast of railroad men that they owned the legislature. This hurt, because it was true. Such things ought not to be said on the housetop.

Another reason for the state's asserting its right of railroad control was an awakening of the people to the fact that they had paid too dear for the whistle. Hard times woke them up, and in the midst of their distresses they concluded to recover something of the bounty they had squandered.

It appears that as early as 1877, the people of Kansas sought by legislative action to bring the railroads to a sense of their obligations to the people. Governors, in their messages, referred in a vigorous style to their encroachments, but for five years, the railroad corporations were able to defeat the people.

To give this phase of this subject special prominence, Mr. Greene refers to the message of Governor St. John recommending legislation clearly defining the rights of the people and the rights of the corporation, and a bill was introduced for that purpose. Referring to the contest over the measure, Mr. Greene says:

But the fight on the bill was waged not on the line of securing the best legislation possible in the way of railroad control, but of defeating all legislation whatsoever. This was the talk in the lobbies and cloak rooms, the contention in the room of the committee on railroads, the stipulation in the subsidies to the press, the watchword which admitted to the inner councils of railroad men in the capitol, the hotels everywhere. To secure this result no means were left untried. Parliamentary precedents were strained, and filibustering became a science. Every caprice, habit, vice of members, was sought for and pandered to. Their antecedents were industriously searched to discover some vulnerable point of approach, and it was currently charged that their circumstances were inquired into and mortgage records scanned with a view of relieving pecuniary straits at the critical moment. Petitions and counter petitions, prepared in Topeka, flooded every district and came back numerously signed, to be paraded a brief moment in the House and then piled up in the committee room. The fight was characterized by all the methods of the regulation senatorial contest, and on a scale but little if any smaller. Both sides were as tenacious as bulldogs and fought to the death. As the opponents of the bill resorted to the tactics of piling "riders" on it, so its advocates refused to consider any amendments whatever, no matter how meritorious they might be. For example, this one, "Provided further: That nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent competition at all competing points," was voted down, 41 ayes to 57 nays.

The bill was introduced February 10th, recommended for passage by the committee on the 17th, and by the Committee of the Whole, without division, on the 21st, all the intervening time of the House having been consumed in its discussion, and came to a vote on the 22d, the result being, yeas, 58; nays, 51; absent or not voting, 20. As a constitutional majority was 65, the bill failed of passage by 7 votes. It was a close shave, for the Senate would have passed the bill if it had ever reached that body.

The foregoing is a graphic description of the fight made by the Kansas railroads to defeat the people, and it shows that the representatives of the people were degenerate and corrupt to the last degree. But Kansas forms no exception to the rule. The corporation halts at nothing, it debauches everything debauchable. It buys, bribes, bulldozes press and representatives, and it enters the courts and drags down judges and spits upon law. This it did in Kansas, in Iowa and in Texas.

In Kansas another bill was introduced, but the railroads throttled it in committee at once and were jubilant over their victory.

But the railroads failed to appreciate the power of the people when aroused, and Mr. Greene says:

It is speaking altogether within bounds to say that the people were indignant at the repeated refusal of the legislature to afford them any relief from the evils they had endured so long at the hands of the railroads As a result, the House of Representatives elected in the fall of 1882 was, more than any of its predecessors, in favor of an effective railroad law.

As a result the legislature at its next meeting did enact a law creating a railroad commission, which went into effect in 1883, and brought about state control of the railroads. One railroad concluded to break down the law and sent its general manager to Topeka to make the attack. He failed and the general manager retired.

How did this state control work? Mr. Greene says:

While it is not contended that the tendency of rates has not been downward, nor that material reductions would not inevitably have followed the development of the state and the increase in the volume of business resulting as a consequence, if there had been no commission, yet the most violent opponent of state control of railroads would not have the hardihood to claim that these natural reductions would have approximated fifty per cent. within a period of eight years. Referring to this matter, Governor Martin says, in his special message to the legislature in 1889: "The saving to the people of the state by the reduction in freight rates, secured chiefly by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, aggregates, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, over \$2,000,000."

By persistent effort the commission has secured such recognition, in reduction of rates, of the natural resources of the state, that its mining and manufacturing interests have been immensely stimulated. This remark is especially applicable to ten cities of the state which now produce from one to fifty cars of salt each, daily. Also, with scarcely less force, to eight coal-producing counties which supply this and several states adjoining with fuel, and in a marked degree to the milling interests, which have a capacity for the manufacture of every bushel of wheat produced in the state in the most favorable season.

The Firemen's Magazine makes no war up-

on railroads—and the article of Mr. Greene demonstrates that the oft repeated assertion, that the people are the enemies of railroads, is the most disgusting flatulency that was ever printed.

The people in their sovereign capacity, grant charters embodying certain great and valuable franchises, from which they hope to derive certain advantages. In Kansas they were the victims of systematic robbery as Mr. Greene shows, and they finally applied a remedy. The roads were not ruined, they were not crippled, but the people were immensely benefited.

The same senseless hue and cry is set up when employes seek to improve their condition by demanding better wages, or the recognition of certain unquestionable rights. When such things occur, we are told that employes are the enemies of capital, and that war between capital and labor is being waged. It is the same old story, and strange to say many workingmen are so ignorant and degenerate, that at the first demand, they throw up their hands and receive the fetters forged for them.

State control of railroads is marching on and is solving many problems that have appeared exceedingly stubborn, and if workingmen could be induced to pull together, their prosperity would at once be assured.

The troubles which confront Brazil grow out of the admixture of church and state in the affairs of that country. Under the empire the state took care of the church. Under the Republic the Church had to take care of itself. As a result the Church wants an empire.

The estimate is made that the lumber and timber taken from the forests of the United States annually, for all purposes, would require a railroad train 288,000 miles long, or 8,000 miles longer than the distance of the moon from the earth.

Some one says the smallest man in the world is Prince Mignon (so called), of Holland. He is only two feet high. Small as he is, he is vastly larger than any miserable devil who whips his wife, though he weighs a ton.

### THE FORCE OF THOUGHT.

"Order is heaven's first law; and this confess'd Some are, and must be, greater than the rest."

E. S. Huntington, writes in the Arena "that in thinking of force we confound it with its product, motion, and in this way we speak of light, heat, electricity, magnetism, chemical action, attraction and gravitation, as physical forces." Ordinarily the terms, "force" and "power" are used interchangeably, and we say the "power of thought," or "the force of thought," in either case meaning vigor or energy, that which sets in motion, overcomes resistance, accomplishes something.

Some men think, others do not; as a result, those who think govern the thoughtless. It is not the "order" of heaven, it is not a command. It is not "heaven's law," first or last, that some should be "greater than the rest," nor is it a decree that men who toil should not think, but that others who do not toil should do the thinking and the governing.

The teachings of Pope and Goldsmith are vicious, and for that matter the teachings of all the centuries have been designed to degrade on the one hand, and elevate on the other hand, whereby we have now as the world has ever had, castes, class distinctions, noble and ignoble, patrician and plebeian, the aristocrat and the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water."

Those who thought, beginning, God only knows when, proclaimed that they had a "divine right" to rule, and those who did not think acquiesced, and are still "subjects" or slaves. They admit that "order is heaven's first law," and that the order reduces them to any grade the "divine right" rulers may choose.

True, eighteen hundred years ago the great Apostle Peter declared, "Of a truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons," but no king or potentate cared a fig for Peter's declaration. The men who thought forced the men who did not think to crawl, or, like Austin Corbin, commanded them to shave off their whiskers.

But it so happened that men who toiled

began to think, and as a result, we find this in the Declaration of Independence: "All men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In this declaration was thought force. It placed the ballot in the hands of men of toil, and it upset Pope's theory of "heaven's first law," or any law of heaven. The toiler became a sovereign citizen, a king in his own right, royal by his own decree, acknowledging no superior.

There never was in the history of man a "thought force" of greater force. It bore down and swept away a thousand centuries of ignorance and superstition, and grasping man's plundered rights, gave them back to him.

It is foreign to our purpose to discuss how men in other lands think. In other countries, with rare exceptions, Pope's theory still holds, that "some are, and must be, greater than the rest," because heaven has so ordained. Goldsmith was the more logical. He said "experience" taught that those who thought governed those who toiled, and he simply iterated a fact. Such was the experience of the world at the time he wrote, and it is still lamentably true, even in this favored land, even now, in these closing days of the nineteenth century.

In contemplating the dreary waste there is but one oasis, one green spot, one monument indicating that old things are passing away and that a new thought force is operating in the world, and that is the organization of those who toil. It is not socialism, anarchism, nihilism, it is better still and better far, it is individualism.

On one occasion the great Irish barrister and orator, Curran, pleading the cause of a man who had championed emancipation, eulogized the British constitution by saying it mattered not under what circumstances or in what clime a man's rights had been cloven down, the moment he touched British soil he stood forth free, redeemed by the genius of emancipation, and yet under British rule he was not free as he is free under the Constitution of the United States of America.

And it is just here that the critical observer is forced to the humiliating conclusion that the dominating thought force of the times in which we live is not exercised by the toilers to the extent which the Constitution provides, nor to the extent which the welfare of toilers demand.

The men who think most, deepest and highest are the employers, and, in the language of Goldsmith, they govern those who toil. They not only think themselves but they take the money supplied by those who toil to hire thinkers, and thereby increase the force of thought to overwhelm all opposing thought force of those who toil. Those who do not observe these contending forces are mentally decrepit.

Fortunately the contest does not escape observation. Toilers are beginning to comprehend the gravity of the situation, and the force of the thought embodied in organization and federation is steadily increasing. .

It will be esteemed trite, doubtless, to say that capital is inert except as it is moved by toilers. But capitalists, those who own the capital, do the thinking up to a certain point themselves. They determine upon an enterprise. They think it out. Their thought force is active, energetic, effective. In their minds the undertaking takes shape, it is clearly outlined. and then, in so far as operation is concerned, the thought force of capitalists ends.

Take, for instance, the building of a railroad. Let it be one of those daring projects that spans a continent. Admit all that can be claimed for them; that they have thought of every difficulty, every obstacle, have estimated the cost, and have determined to proceed.

At this juncture the capitalistic thinker is at the end of his tether and another class of thinkers, another thought force is required. It is that of the toiler, that of the engineer and his assistants. The road is to be surveyed, and this done, still another class of thinkers are introduced, the men who cut and hew, etc., until the road stands complete, and when complete, still another class of thinkers are required; men to operate the road, and until these are supplied the investment is absolutely worthless. It

is dead. Decay sets in, rust corrodes and the elements beat upon it.

Why should not all these toilers set in operation thought force? Why should they, in the presence of the magnificent work they have performed, cease to think, and be "governed" by those who supplied the capital, the money, the bonds and the water?

There never was any rational reason why these toilers should abdicate their rights, their prerogatives and become the mere tools of those who think. And as we have said, they are no longer disposed to play such a degrading role. On the contrary they, too, are putting in operation a thought force of tremendous energy, and as we have said, it is taking the form of organization and federation.

It is opportune to note in what way these contending thought forces are being impressed upon the country. It is seen conspicuously in matters of legislation. It is not as visible as it should be, but it is growing steadily in prominence. Men contemplate the contest with ever increasing solicitude.

The corporation, the trust, the syndicate, the bank, every form of capital combination is now on the alert. Their thought force moves forward like ocean billows. They, as has been said, take their vast accumulations of capital, of wealth secured by the toilers, and purchase thought force, organize thought force, and set it in operation.

This force moves down upon congress, upon legislatures and upon courts with what has hitherto been resistless power. It has touched the very fountain head of our jurisprudence and poisoned it until the stream has run black with injustice. It has touched the representatives of the people and they have become as loathesome as lepers, and the word has gone forth on every wind that blows that the courts have been debauched until only money is heard in debates when the rights of men are involved. These things have aroused the toilers of America until now another thought force is in the field. Here and there it has gained a victory in legislatures.

In one instance it has removed the Pink

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erton horror. The employment of thugs to murder men is not tolerated in some states. It has reduced the hours of toil. It has compelled, in certain cases more frequent payment of wages. It has in other cases put an end to "pluck me" stores, mere deadfall schemes of robbery. And we could proceed with the list of concessions all, every one, secured by this new thought force put in operation by toilers.

This force is gaining grandly, and it has but barely begun its iconoclastic march. It has alarmed the other force which proposes by methods direct and indirect, to strike down organizations, the places where the new thought force is forced

In certain localities the men who supply the force are succeeding. It is lamentably true that there are toilers who will shave off their whiskers, who do not think, and become the degenerate slaves of those who do think. And still more unfortunately there are those at the head of great labor organizations who play the role of apostates, conspirators and traitors, and aid capitalistic thinkers to forge fetters for toilers.

But, surveying the whole field, the battle is going bravely on. The apostates are doomed; they are reserved for the anathemas of all honorable men, and for the scorn and contempt of the capitalists whom they serve.

An item is going the rounds that the railroads of the United States carry 1,500,-000 passengers and 2,000,000 tons of freight every day in the year, including Sundays—that is to say, they carry annually 347,500,-000 passengers and 720,000,000 tons of freight, the passengers carried being equal to 37 times the population of the Republic. The figures show the importance of the men who are employed in the railroad train service of the country.

Those who are fond of discussing the march of empire, will read with satisfaction that the city of Portland, situated on the "Oregon," that erstwhile "rolled its majestic flood and heard no sound save its own dashing," has wheat enough in store to load fifty-seven ships.

## COTTON MATHER AND WM. PENN.

It was the great misfortune of Massachusetts to produce Cotton Mather. He was a bigot with a big B, with an iron jaw and an iron heart. He was, to put it mildly, a religious devil, an incarnate fiend, and was never so happy as when he was giving everybody but Puritans "particular hell."

He distinguished himself as the implacable foe of witchcraft, and was never happier than when engaged in the delightful task of exorcising witches for the glory of God. He called himself "The Exterminator of witchcraft," pronouncing it the most infamous high treason against His Majesty on high.

A RAILROAD corporation is often bigger than a state. There have been times when they were bigger than congress. Jay Gould's idea was, when you want a legislature or a judge, "go out and buy them;" but the people are catching on, particularly in Iowa and Texas. Legislatures are not as cheap as they were; not so easily watered, and even whiskey and passes are losing their grip.

Ir it is true that wisdom comes from suffering rather than from enjoyments, the Pennsylvania coke and anthracite coal regions ought to be able to supply the world with Solons, Solomons and Ben Franklins, until the cry would be heard, "We have enough."

If any of our readers are troubled with insomnia, or sleeplessness, let them drink hot, not tepid, water, and immediately good old Morpheus, the god of dreams, comes to the rescue and brings delicious sleep.

The theory is that the stars are inhabited as is the earth upon which we live. A few thousand of these luminaries can be seen by the naked eye, but the telescope in the Lick Observatory reveals 100,000,000.

DOUBTLESS when they speak of "warring elements" they mean when the winds come to blows.

— Washington Post.

Possibly, when lightning strikes, or stars shoot.

## ESSAYS.

THE EVER WIDENING CIRCLE.

S home is, or ought to be, the dearest spot on earth, so the lodge room ought to be the most sacred spot outside of The work of a well conducted lodge is such that around it are formed very tender alliances. And like the light of that impalpable thing called faith, we gladly turn to meet it. Of all the fond recollections that stir the fount of feeling none are more sacred than memories of home. Memories that like angel guardians go with us to shield us in time of danger, to buoy us up when despondent, and to impel us onward in the race of life with renewed effort and bolder determination. What is true of the home is true of the lodge, only in a less degree. It is there we meet our most disinterested friends; there we can talk of subjects too sacred for other ears; there the consciousness creeps in upon us that we are one in our hopes, our purposes, our needs; one in our trials, difficulties and aspirations. We may differ, as in the home circle, only in our opinions. It is not alone because we are pledged to help each other, nor because we pass resolutions to act in concert, but deeper and more potent than all else is the fact that the best methods of helping ourselves and working out our own greatest good are also best for our brother firemen, and the worst thing that can creep into our councils is distrust and lack of confidence. We should flee from it as the traveler does from the scorching simoon on the desert. It will wither everything it touches. All our resolutions will be crippled or fall to the ground entirely unless we divest ourselves of distrust and lack of confidence in our fellows.

As we contemplate the beauties and endearments of the home circle the mystic ties of friendship and fidelity in the lodge circle, we look out from thence and see other circles larger, but more dim, enclosing within them the home circle and the lodge. Just as a stone dropped into a still pool of water forms a small circular wave, and inside of that another, and so on until the outer one is bounded only by the shore, so, also, we see the little circle of home, with all that home can mean to us, enclosed in a larger, that walls in at once the homes of all locomotive firemen. And if we view it, "not through a glass darkly," we shall see yet another, still larger, though dimmer; and within its outlines we can see all the orders of railway employes under the distinctive title of the "Federated Order." How fitting it seems that like the lodge circle, that protects all firemen's homes, there should be

a larger, enclosing within its circle the interests of all classes of railroad men. And is it not equally fitting that we look still further out upon the ever widening circle that encloses the interest of all who labor in this our American continent? Or even beyond, to that last one that finds within its circle the laborers of the whole world, and is broken only by the shores of the ends of the earth? This last one, 'tis true, may be dim; hardly discernible, but if we are not blinded by selfishness, if we are en rapport with all who toil, we shall see it. Our individuality becomes more and more lost to sight, but the wavelets all rolled out

from the same central cause. I am chagrined and disappointed whenever I see an individual so narrow minded that he sees no good in the firemen's brotherhood. It is almost equally annoying to see a brotherhood man so blinded as to see no place in the fitness of things for a federated order. Indeed, the wage earner who is keenly alive to all that is going on about him, will be much more in sympathy with any class of men who labor than he is with the workings of any particular political party. Yet I am not of that number who oppose the discussion of politics in all labor meetings, and I believe that nine tenths of the opposition to politics is from a misunderstanding as to what politics is. Politics is the science of government, and it ought not to mar the harmony of any meeting, if only partisanship is left out. What the laborers want is not to belong to this or that party, but to be strictly independent voters, ready at every election to vote an indorsement of their own interests. And if an independent party must be organized (which may be necessary), let it be done at a popular convention, and not under the auspices of any labor fraternity. Yet we must discuss economic or political questions, else we shall not be qualified to vote

right.

We often hear churchmen say, "Politics ought to be left out of the pulpit." Why so? It is true that governments are human institutions, but they are by divine appointment; their object being to execute justice and judgment. And they accomplish this only when the laws which govern accord with God's laws. For instance. God's law says, "Thou shalt not steal," to execute justice human laws must say. "Thou shalt not steal."

In governments like ours the power to establish law is vested in the people; they are the sovereigns. Then shall we refuse to ministers the right to hold up before God's elect the light of truth? Are party leaders better teachers for the churchman who measures the rightness of all his opinions by the Bible, than his minister. Apropos of this, shall laborers draw their

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political opinions from the partisan press? Or, rather, let us hear the advice of our own periodicals, and get the benefits of exchange of opinion among ourselves, whose interests are surely identical. The laborer's true position is becoming more clearly defined. Many of his rights can only be secured by the right kind of legislation, and that demands the right kind of voting. Let us keep partisanship out of our order, yet discuss political economy, learn what are our rights, and then labor to secure them.

N. R. Piper.

## CONFUSION IN ECONOMIC THOUGHT.

70ULD it be too much of a dream to imagine an industrial organization in which every worker was considerable of a capitalist? And yet, would not that be in strict accordance with natural laws? If labor produces all wealth and so all capital, why should not every laborer be considerable of a capitalist, even in the midst of sufficient inequality in the distribution of wealth? We are willing to please those timid men who tremble at the idea of a possible mathematical equality in wealth. Just as if God in nature had not most emphatically vetoed all mathematical equalities! Let us establish civilization on natural laws, and we shall never go to pieces because of too much equality among men. Nor shall we go to pieces because of too much inequality.

Suppose an industrial structure in which land had no capitalized value, because the annual rental value was taken by the community in lieu of all taxes for all public needs. That would give to the humblest laborer the power of becoming the possessor of as much convenient land as he should see fit to occupy and develop, as the seat of his home and industry, by simply paying to the community the annual rental value of such land, as every other social unit. That would give to every worker the potentiality of creating and retaining capital. All capital springs up from the results of labor applied to land or exercised through

the instrumentality of land.

Let every worker be considerable of a capitalist because of free land, free production and free commerce, free from the private taxation of monopoly, and the higher the interest on capital the higher the wealth of the worker. Interest is now oppressive because the monopoly elements absorb most of the wealth that labor creates. Only 30 years ago interest on solid investments was as high as 8 per cent against but 4 or 4½ to day. That 8 per cent interest did not weigh as heavily on production as the 4 per cent. to-day, simply because land monopoly had not acquired

the intensity of to-day. Low interest is invariably the result of low wages and high monopoly earnings.

One of the most peculiar mental developments of our age is to see how many bright and well meant honest minds find it almost impossible to realize that land is the only final foundation of the whole social structure. Nations could prosper without money. An imaginary unit of value is sufficient for production and commerce. Not even a group of savages could live without land, much less can we conceive of a social compact without land.

Land is really God's capital to all men, a capital not subject, like the capital created by men, to that constant, however gradual, process of destruction which necessitates its constant reproduction through labor.

And just as land is the substance, and the essence, and the foundation of all wealth and all capital, so money is but the symbol of capital and wealth.

We can have no clear conceptions on economics, nor on the science of government, as long as we cling to the idea that money is wealth. We cannot realize what government or legislation can do or what it cannot do for general happiness, as long as we imagine that we can suppress the industrial power of the few over the many, while leaving to the few the control of the substance of all weath, land, and simply leave to the many the control of the symbol of wealth, money. What do we care for symbols, we, the many, the people? We want the substance. The symbol always follows the substance just like the shadow follows the track of the body from which it emerges.

And what is interest on money but the price of money, the price of the symbol of wealth? And what do we care for the price of symbols? Let us have the substance of wealth, and we shall regulate the symbol and fix its price without the least trouble, as a matter of course. Just as the position of the body in relation to that of the focus of light determines the length of the shadow, so the possession of the substance of wealth determines the real price of the symbol of wealth.

The real price of money, the interest on money, cannot be fixed by legislation any more than the real price of shoes, cabbages, &c. Legislation can fix the artificial price of money, shoes, cabbages, diamonds, &c. The real price of money, the real interest, is fixed by the quantity and quality of the currency, its supply in connection with its legitimate demand, just as it happens with all articles of wealth, with all commodities.

Suppose that I have \$100,000 in bonds and mortgages at 5 per cent. on twenty city lots and houses. The Government reduces the interest at 2½ per cent. I foreclose those

mortgages and become the absolute landlord of the twenty houses in question. The land value of those twenty lots was \$50,000 and the improvement value \$50,000, when I foreclosed and took possession of the property. As I want to have my 5 per cent. on \$100,000, as when I held the property under mortgage, I fix the price of those lots at \$150,000. At 2½ per cent. on \$50,000 value of improvements, \$1,250, and I have my old income of \$5,000. I add, of course, the taxes as well as wear and tear on the buildings, and the total, call it \$6,500, fixes the rent that the people who live or work in those twenty buildings will have to pay me

And what I have done is what shall be done by every one more or less in my position, by the few who directly or indirectly control land values and so control the situation, just as long as land values are allowed to remain in the hands of the few, although they are the property of all, the property of the social organization that creates them. Is not that just as self-evident as the sweep of planets and suns along their orbits? If we, the many, give to the few the substance of all wealth, the land values, how can we expect to take back any substantial wealth by simply trying to manipulate the symbol of wealth? Can I play with the shadow and expect to control the body from which the shadow comes.

In its last analysis all interest is the direct or indirect product, the naked or modified result of land rents absorbed by individuals or corporations. That is the case, anyhow, with interest as an oppressive feature in civilization. Hence, we can only make money, the symbol of wealth, accessible to all, by making land, convenient land, the substance of wealth, accessible to all.

And what about a monopoly like that of the Standard Oil Co.? Suppose its capital to be \$120,000,000 in land values and \$30,000,000 improvement values. I don't think the two respective values can be much more or much less. Let the community require \$6,000,000, 5 per cent. annual taxes on \$120,000,000 land values. That would compel the company to abandon all the lands they could not fully use. Land enough is left for 1,000 companies to compete with the Standard Oil Company. That monopoly is then gone. And so with all other monopolies, natural or artificial. To be sure, are not all monopolies the creation of stupid human laws? Hence, they all can be suppressed by wise human laws.

Before I finish this hurried little analysis

Before I finish this hurried little analysis let me refer to one of the recent confusions of thought. Human ingenuity along the line of fallacies is very amusing. How

shall we raise wages and yet lower the products that labor creates and consumes? Suppress all capitalized land values by transferring all land rents into the public treasury for all public needs, don't let individuals or corporations get fat with land rents in any shape or form, and you will fatten labor up to its normal standard. You will then find that wages rise and prices of commodities fall, because the monopoly fund has disappeared; because the two great factors in production, land and labor, are in free contact with each other, because the fundamental laws of nature, of God, in relation to social growth, are respected by men. And that is all! There is no mystery about it. José Gros.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT MONEY.

N the 26th of February, 1797, the Bank of England, exhausted by excessive loans made to the government, and finding itself unable to realize on such loans, was forced into bankruptcy and suspended payment of its notes. The governpended payment of its notes. The government came to the rescue of the bank; it legalized the bank's issue of notes and forbade it to pay out coin until given permission by parliament. For a period of twenty-five years, or until May 1st, 1822, the currency of England was based upon nothing more stable than confidence, but by simply restricting the issue of notes to the actual needs of business, they were saved from depreciation and performed all the functions of what is known as value currency. During this period, England passed successfully through the Napoleonic wars, and although every port on the continent of Europe was closed against her by the famous Berlin and Vienna decrees, her commerce was greatly extended and her manufacturers prospered. This fact knocks the bottom out of the specie basis fallacy.

Just previous to the beginning of this epoch in English history, the people of France had, in the short space of three years, seen their circulating medium depreciate to the very last stage of demonetization; this currency was supported both by the power of the government and the patriotism of the people; its volume was no doubt excessively inflated; I have no data showing the exact amout issued, but think I am safe in saying it did not cover the value of the land confiscated by the state and the fact remains that every one of the Assignats and Mandats were based upon the source of all wealth: Land. This jack knocks the bottom out of the land basis fallacy.

My study of social and economic problems has led me to attach but secondary importance to the question of finance; but I have endeavored to understand it, and am prepared to admit that national banks are a national curse; that money, being but the medium for the exchange of the products of industry, its issue should be so regulated as to place it beyond all influences of speculation; that our circulating medium is absolutely controlled by a coterie of sharks, who manipulate it as they see fit and wax fat at the expense of productive industry; that the terms "specie basis," "intrinsic value," and "standard of value," as applied to our money are fallacies. I admit all the evils of our present system of finance; but I hold these to be but intensifications of a still greater evil, and deny that this is the basic iniquity from which we suffer.

In our complex system of production, exchange plays a very important part; individual producers in every line, keep for their own use but a small part of their own products; the gardener of the vegeta-bles he raises, the shoemaker of the shoes he makes, the tailor of the clothes he makes, the baker of the bread he bakes, and so on; the bulk of the products of every community arrive at consumption through the medium of exchange. Hence many persons, losing sight of first principles, erroneously conclude that exchange and transfer are the basis and origin of the production of wealth; but in reality they are only secondary and accessory circumstances; for if each family were to produce all the objects of its own consumption, as is the case in some instances, even in this age of the world, society might continue to exist without a single act of exchange or transfer. I do not wish to detract in any way from the importance of exchange to the advancement of production; I merely wish to call attention to first principles. Now, I quote from Mr. Ward's article in January Magazine, "Land is the basis of all wealth, the source of all kinds and varieties of food and sustenance; the storehouse from which is taken all forms of mineral wealth." Now I ask, what is the prime need of man? Manifestly it is subsistence; it is for this he labors, it is for this he exchanges the products of his labor. Man does not work for money, he works for bread. Man must produce before he can exchange. Is it not then of more importance that he cheef the standard that the the stan ance that he should have free access to that "source of all kinds and varieties of food and sustenance," than that he should have free use of a mere medium of exchange? Is it not plain to the most obtuse intellect, that they who control land must also control the conditions upon which labor employs it? Is it not plain that in any society that admits the principle of private property in land, the laborer must, in the very nature of things, become the actual

slave of the landholder? It matters not to the laborer whether his masters be many or few, in any event he must pay toll for the privilege of using that "basis of all wealth" and thus procuring his subsistence.

The landholders at present control the sources of production, and I ask: fellow workers, are you willing to go further, and allow them also to control your circulating medium, by basing it upon their land and allowing them the use of it at two per cent. interest, while you who have nothing but your labor, must use both their land and their money, on terms which you will have no power under heaven to regulate?

Now, I wish to call Mr. Ward's attention to a few truths which in his study of finance he has evidently overlooked. That note alone is real money which is issued only when goods are produced, and is received back in exchange for the goods themselves.

when goods are produced, and is received back in exchange for the goods themselves. There is really no such thing as interest on money, and the relative abundance or scarcity of money, has not the slightest effect upon the rate of interest. Money in the hands of an individual, is but a certificate giving the holder a right to draw from the general stock of the people, so much value, not in any specific form, but in any and all forms that consort with his desires; it is for the use of this value that interest is paid, and not the medium which merely transfers it.

The laws which govern the rate of interest are far above the puny statutes of men; there can no more be an arbitrary rate of interest, than of wages; or of rent: capital will always get the increase which accues to the user from its employment, independent of statute enactment: on the same principle that a man may get boiling drunk in Kansas, if he so desires.

drunk in Kansas, if he so desires.

Mr. Ward says, "Land has an absolute, intrinsic, or inherent value." This is an error; the value of land is due wholly to external circumstances, and partakes very little of the absolute character.

Mr. Ward makes frequent use of the phrase, "productive real estate," by this I suppose he means productive land: there is no such thing as productive land: labor only, can produce value. Now I assert that Mr. Ward, by a misapplication of the economic terms "rent" and "interest." has arrived at erroneous conclusions concerning the distribution of the "residual increment" of wealth; where such increment goes to, is sufficiently indicated by the following press despatch:

the following press despatch: London, December 22.—The Duke of Devonshire died at Holkerhall, Milnehorpt, last night. He owned 193,000 acres of land lying in 14 counties. The rent roll of his

estate amounts to over \$850,000 a year.

According to Mr. Ward this \$850,000 is

interest on capital invested in land; however, the truth is -"but that is another " as Rudyard Kipling says, so I will story, not touch upon it now.

For an example of a perfect monetary system, I refer Mr. Ward to the one now in operation in Kaweah Colony, California.

W. P. Borland.

### COMICALLY SERIOUS.

THERE are those in every community who think it eminently wise and prudent to consult the church in pretty much all human affairs, and strange it would be, if so-called or self-styled labor leaders did not to a greater or less extent take the same old trail, fall into the same old groove, and revolve like the same old water wheel attached to a country grist

mill.

When I refer to the church, it is in no sense a fault-finding tone. Admit all that is claimed for the church—the churches of all denominations throughout all Christendom, consult all the creeds of all the churches, and it will be found that the labor problem of the present and of the past have no place in them at all-they are not hinted at nor squinted at. In this there is not the slightest occasion for censure. The church does not regard it as a duty to solve labor problems. Its ministers, who graduate from theological academies, colleges and universities, are not required in their curriculum to wrestle with the "wage" problem nor the "strike" problem, nor the "time" problem. They are not instructed in the "grievance" prob-They are not required when examined for "holy orders" to answer any question relating to labor, directly nor remotely. They are a body of men "set apart" from all "worldly," secular affairs. Their mission is to "save souls," bring men to repentance, "preach the word," visit the sick, console those in trouble, baptize converts, bury the dead, etc., etc.

True, they are required to treat a poor man with just as much consideration as they do a rich man, and if they were to pattern after Jesus Christ, they would al-ways give the poor man the preference; but such reflections are foreign to my pur-

I desire to say, that now-a-days labor leaders deem it of the greatest importance when they announce a labor meeting, to have a number of clergymen on the stand, to deliver addresses. It is just here that the comical part of the proceedings comes in.

The announcement is made that the Rev. Dr. So and So will speak. This Rev. Dr. So and So is the pastor, maybe of a palatial church, receiving from \$2,500 to \$10,000 a year salary. His "flock" is made up of

the "better element" of society. Of the "sheep of his fold," there is not in all probability a half dozen of the "dinner-bucket brigade"—probably not one that belongs to a "labor union." Still, it is fashionable and popular to have a Rev. D. D. on the rostrum, and numerous labor leaders (?) "let on" that such speakers help to solve labor problems

The Rev. D. D. is introduced with no little flourish by the labor leader who presides, and the farcical performance begins.

The Reverend gentleman steps forward and assures the audience that he entertains the highest respect for workingmen and working women. He tells them how anxious he has been to "get at the masses" and instruct them. Then he branches off and laments the disagreements existing between "labor and capital." He bemoans "strikes," talks learnedly of "arbitration," is greatly gratified at seeing such a large body of "intelligent looking workingmen," so "well clad" and having the "granger of being so well fed." the "appearance of being so well fed." These platitudes are cheered to the echo. The meeting adjourns, and as the workingman trudges homeward, he probably reflects that the Rev. D. D. did not seem to grasp his subject—was not equal to it—did not analyze it. What he said was well enough, and it would have been equally well if he had said nothing.

But the Reverend speaker is not to be amed. He is not a workingman. He knows absolutely nothing of labor problems. He is not a student of that class of economics that require a workingman to support a family on small wages. He knows nothing of the wear and tear of ten hours a day-of leaving home in the dark and returning exhausted in the dark. He knows nothing of the ceaseless anxieties of workingmen and their wives to save a little that they may own their own homes that when sickness or idleness comes all revenues cease and the days become gloomy. It is thus that when ministers address workingmen that the scene becomes comically serious. They have not

been educated for such places.

These ministers are required to be exceedingly guarded in their utterances. If they have been "called" to easy places, if they receive fat salaries, they must have an eye to their own surroundings, or they may experience a "lock-out," and generally speaking they are careful.

There is nothing more serious in the whole domain of discussion than labor tonics. There is heald be no trimming

There should be no trimming when they are presented, no splitting hairs between "north and northwest sides."

Workingmen are sturdy, they have no time for metaphysical disquisitions. They want words which are the signs of clean 1.00

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cut ideas—presented by men who are as large as the ideas.

If the demand is more wages, the reason why should be stated. The demand is for facts—not namby pamby verbiage—not soft insipidities. "The life that now is" is involved—home, wife, children, shelter, clothes, food. Dissertations on the life to come are well enough, but the supreme thought is to meet the obligations of the present.

What is wanted at meetings where workingmen assemble is "daily bread and meat" talk—how to obtain employment at fair wages—how to reduce the hours of work that the idle may have a chance to earn their bread, and be rescued from idleness and vagabondage. Work and wages are the themes. Robberies must cease, and if the robbers are the pillars of the churches, then the pillars must be shaken to their foundations.

Are the laws upon the statute books of the states inimical to justice? Then by all the gods in a pile, let workingmen see to it that they are repealed. Let the shibboleth be "organize." Let the weapon be the ballot—and on every labor rostrum let men whose training, whose thought, whose inspirations and aspirations center in the emancipation of labor, be the speakers, and the comically serious phase of such meetings will disappear.

G. L. Juppon.

## NOVELS AND NOVEL READING.

TOTWITHSTANDING that we long ago, by wide and varied experience, settled to our own satisfaction the question of whether or not novels and novel reading are, in the aggregate, beneficial, we have been much pleased with the letters relating to the subject which have recently appeared within the pages of this Magazine. We have been glad to note that the general tone of these letters is womanly, candid and sincere. And while the ideas advanced may have been for the most part erroneous-the result of early teaching and prejudice, rather than of calm reason or superior knowledge; while the arguments both pro and con may have been un table and the subsequent deductions alterations alterations alterations alterations alterations are superior alterations. tions altogether false: despite these things, we yet found within each of these letters a subtile something sufficient to arouse our interest and awaken our sympathy as well. And no sooner had we read them than we were seized with a determination to reply. Even though, strictly speaking, the letters in nowise concern us nor bear the stamp of our address.

We live in an day and age when wise men and women profit by the experience of others as well as by their own. Whether this experience is brought under our personal observance by means of commonplace, every day events, called circumstances, or whether it is set before us in strong pen pictures through the mediumship of a mind other than our own, is of small moment; since it is the lesson itself by which we are to profit and not the manner or method of its teaching.

It is claimed, and justly so, that the pen is mightier than the sword. Ask of the orthodox church whether or not the wounds are yet healed that were made in its creeds and dogmas by the pen of Thomas Payne.

Ask of history what the pen of Voltaire accomplished for France. Ask of your own countrymen whether the pen of Harriet Beecher Stowe had aught to do with the emancipation of the slaves.

Our present state of higher civilization, of which we are so justly proud and so ever ready to boast, is largely the result of the influence of the pen and the press. For the two are inseparable and mutually dependent the one upon the other.

pendent the one upon the other.

The progress of a nation, a race or an individual is directly proportionate to their intelligence. A marked characteristic of our own century is a widespread and constantly increasing demand for more knowledge. Knowledge upon any and all subjects belonging to the higher, better order. To this desire—which is the natural outgrowth of all higher civilizations—woman owes her present emancipation from much that in the past was degrading to herself and detrimental to the nation as well.

In woman's universal and higher education lies the hope of her future welfare. The hope that she may one day take her rightful place among nations and men. Therefore, whatsoever tends to make more general this higher intelligence for women, whatsoever gives promise of securing the highest good to the greatest number in this direction—these are the things to be upheld, promulgated, and acted upon.

upheld, promulgated, and acted upon.

And so we come to the question of whether novels and novel reading are of any importance or benefit in this great work of mental growth and development for all womankind. We hold that the field of fiction and romance is absolutely necesary to all mental culture. Nor is any so-called work of fiction wholly fictitious.

What are novels then? They are the histories of men, women, and nations. They treat of all subjects, peoples and lands.

Take for example the novels of Charles Dickens. What do they teach us? Firstly, the customs and manners of all grades of English society. The snobbishness, selfishness, and injustice of the rich; the honesty, frugality, real worth and morality of the working classes. It is claimed by those

in a position to know, that the repeal of the long established and disgraceful law of "imprisonment for debt," was almost directly due to Dickens' "Little Dorritt," and that his novels in general, have done much to ameliorate the sorry condition of the poor in London. Certain it is that no one can read "David Copperfield," "Dombey and Son," "Great Expectations," and that most pathetic, most simple, and most truly beautiful of all his sketches, "The Cricket on the Hearth." without being the better therefor. While never to have made the acquaintance of the two "Wellers," or of "Mr. Pickwick," or of "Mrs. Bardell" is to have missed a very great pleasure indeed. The novels of Walter Scott are largely historical, descriptive of Scotland in her early days of reckless lawlessness, feuds and in-

Such lessons of patience, of forbearance, of fortitude under the most trying circumstances, of doing right for right's sake alone-can never be more forcibly taught than they already are in the works of George Elliott, in her "Adam Bede," "The Mill on, the Floss," "Romola," each of

which is perfect in its way.

No historian has given us so clear and vivid an idea of Egypt in her best days, and of the manners and lives of her people, as may be gleaned from Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii."

The frequent allusions made to "Becky Sharpe," even by the daily press, are proof positive of the high estimate in which Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" is held by the general reading public. And so we might go on for an indefinite period, naming those works of fiction from which much information of a valuable and useful kind may be gleaned. There is Charlotte Bronte, Alexander Dumas, Miss Muloch, Wilkie Collins and a host of other equally well known and desirable authors, all of whom have something to tell us that is well worth our knowing. There is no height so sublime, nor depth so deep that the novelist dare not scale the one or dive into the other. They paint for us "heroes," "martyrs," "saints;" describe the purely pure, the utterly corrupt, the viciously vicious; teach us the meaning of the words "poetry, art, music," in the higher sense of each. Having wandered in the field of fiction until our sleeping faculties are aroused and our dormant mental energies set in motion, we are in a condition to move onward and upward into the higher realms of ethics and science.

Surely, then, neither narrow prejudice nor lack of self-reliance, nor time, circumstances, and conditions should be allowed to prevent any from taking this first step toward a higher education. For true is the Arabic proverb, "He who knoweth not,

and knoweth not that he knoweth not, is a fool."

It is not only the privilege but the duty of every man and every woman to know. to womanly and manfully declare-I can, I will. I do.

Nellie A. Mason.

### CAUSE OF INCREASED LAND VALUES

CAUSE OF INCREASED LAND VALUES

OBERT WHITE, of Buffalo, asks: "A piece of ground nets an annual rent of \$100 when the current rate of interest is ten per cent, and its selling price is \$1,000. If interest felt to five per cent, other conditions remaining the same, would not the selling price double? and if so, is not the increased value of land due to a decline in interest rather than to improvement?"

In the circumstances supposed, the selling price of the land would double. The annual income would remain at \$100, and if the land still sold for \$1,000, an investor could receive ten per cent. But this is impossible. All things considered, equal investments yield equal returns. On the face of the statement, the increased selling value of the land is not due to improvements. It is due solely to decline in that rate of interest. But the annual value has not increased at all; rent, the basis of selling value, is exactly what it was before.—The Standard.

And now, Mr. Standard, allow me to ask

And now, Mr. Standard, allow me to ask just one more question: If it is true, as it must be, that in the case predicated by Mr. White, it would take (unless the volume of money were doubled) just twice as much commodity, or wealth, to pay for the piece of land as it took before interest fell to five per cent, then would not a reduction of one-half in the rate of interest, and the doubling of the volume of money, cut rent just one-half-if such rent be measured in labor and its products, material wealth?

Once more: Under the state of affairs supposed by Mr. White, would not the competition of landlords reduce the rent of the piece of ground to \$50, thus again making its value as before, \$1,000 and the rent equal to the interest that could be realized on any other investment? Of course, I mean provided such ground was not in the business center of some large city.

Geo. C. Word.

### LEGEND OF THE DEWS.

Earth had no dews until a baby died-A dimpled, fair-faced baby, whose dear eyes Peeped through the swinging gates of paradise, And, seeing wondrous treasures scattered wide. Sought them with fruitless grasp, and, homesick,

cried;
And when the eager, trembling little hand,
Wearied in reaching for the luring things,
Fluttered and folded—like the drooping wings
Of Noah's dove, sent out to find the land
Where no land was—then angels wept their wee
For the sweet, scaled lids and cheeks of snow;
And all their rueful tears the zephyrs bland
Gathered in dainty cups of moonlight hue,
To heap on babies' graves in showers of dew t

# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on ene side of the paper only, and forward their manuscript so as to reach the Editor not later than the lenth day of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

### A CHAPTER FOR WIVES.

A letter from Buffalo, which will be found in another column, contains an idea which deserves to be especially emphasized. "When my marriage proved to be a disappointment I found happiness in my garden," says the writer. Here is true philosophy. "Do not take all your eggs to market in one basket," is a homely saying, but like most old proverbs it contains the wisdom of experience. It is one of the common mistakes to think that, having found marriage a failure, the world therefore has come to an end. In the first place, people expect more of married life than it is possible to realize. They imagine, through some sort of a hallucination, that after the wedding ceremony they step at once from earth to paradise. They have reached the end of trouble; life's vexations and annoyances all are past; henceforth they are to sit upon a pedestal and be worshipped. It is a great pity that there must be an awakening from "Love's young dream;" it is sad to have the charm broken, the illusion dispelled. The days of courtship are so sweet, the bliss of loving and being loved is so divine, that one cannot help wishing they might last forever.

But the experience of the ages has shown that this cannot be. The requirements of everyday life are hard and exacting. The infirmities of human nature will come uppermost. The daily round of duties is practical and monotonous. There are occasionally two natures so perfectly mated that they can pass unscathed through this inevitable ordeal, two souls so finely organized that the trials of life develop nobility of character; two hearts so tender, so steadfast, so strong in affection that the storms which beat but strengthen the love that is

imperishable. In such cases we find the perfect marriage, and a happiness which cannot be expressed in words. It is a sorrowful thing that all married life is not of this beautiful sort, but we must face the fact that to many it brings bitter disappointment and regret. It is not necessary here to enter into the reasons for this melancholy situation, whose existence we must admit, but only to inquire what can be done. In some instances the case is so desperate as to demand a separation, but in many others there are reasons which make this method inadvisable. The question then is, how to make life endurable.

It is useless for a man or woman to expect to find perfect happiness under such circumstances, but it is possible to escape the abject misery which so often follows the discovery that marriage has been a failure. The one and only way to do this is to keep hands and heart and mind fully occupied with some congenial pursuit. Men, from the necessity of having to provide for the family, are compelled to keep busy and to come into contact with the world, and it prevents them from nursing their wretchedness and suffering the agony of despair that overwhelms women in the solitude of home. But they, also, must learn this lesson. Do not believe that the world has come to an end when the knowledge is forced upon you that you can hope for no happiness through marriage. True, you have missed the sweetest thing in life, and you will never find a compensation, but there is yet a great deal in the world to live for. It is filled with beautiful things and there is much for you to do. If you love flowers, go into your garden and enjoy the companionship of these sweet children of nature, who will repay every hour of care that you give them. And when the winter comes, adorn your home and make pretty articles for your friends. Prepare dainty dishes for the sick among your acquaintances and carry them yourself. If you enjoy reading and writing, a realm of pure delight is before you. Do not isolate yourself from social life, it is the most unwise thing that can be done. Go to church and take an interest in the work that is being carried on. Connect yourself with

some of the many charities that need your services, and seeing people less fortunate than yourself, your lot will not seem so hard If possible hear some fine music occasionally, see a good play, attend a lecture. Call upon your friends and invite them to see you. Be a useful woman in the community; carry happiness to other people; keep yourself busy; do not brood over your sorrows; such domestic sorrows as you are convinced can never be remedied, learn to bear with calmness and courage; preserve your dignity and self-respect and do not fail in what you believe to be your whole duty at home. Having done this, strive to live a life apart from your troubles, getting what good you can out of it, giving such pleasure as you are able to others, instead of beating your breast against the bars that enclose you and wearing out your soul in useless repining. Would that women might understand these things and not abjure the whole world and break their own hearts because one proves to be unworthy the love and faith and hope that were placed in his keeping.

#### A PART OF WOMAN'S WORK.

Just after reading a letter from one of our correspondents saying there was not a reformatory in the world managed by women, I took up my pen to tell her something about the Woman's Reformatory of Indiana, and at that moment the fire alarm sounded. I looked out of the window and saw the whole eastern sky lighted up and in a few moments learned that this reformatory was on fire. It was partly consumed but every one of over two hundred inmates was sayed and, in a little while, safely housed in other parts of the city. By the time this reaches our readers the re-building will be under headway. This woman's prison was established in 1870 and is wholly controlled by women, the president of the board being Mrs. Eliza Hendricks, wife of the deceased vice-president. It has been a remarkable success both financially and in the good work accomplished among the prisoners. This experiment has attracted much attention during the more than twenty years of its existence and efforts are now being made in New York and other

states to put the women criminals and malefactors under the care and supervision of those of their own sex who can best understand their needs.

Movements in this direction are seen in the employment of police matrons in many of the large cities. In Indianapolis this was done in the face of much opposition but now, after a year's trial, there would be a universal protest against the removal of the matron. When the new jail is completed a woman will be placed in charge of the female prisoners. Many police matrons are employed in New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, but their appointment was secured only after a hard fight on the part of those who believe in "woman's rights" in the broadest sense of the word. A noticeable feature in connection with the burning of the Indiana Reformatory was the fact that it was insured for an amount sufficient to cover the entire loss, about \$50,000. The point is this, that not another public institution in the state carries a dollar of insurance. This illustrates the prudence and foresight of women. Every man is willing to concede these qualities in the managemement of domestic affairs at home, and our public institutions are but homes on a large scale. Every penal, reformatory and charitable institute should have a representation of women upon its board. They possess some qualities which men have not, and the highest good can be obtained only by a cooperation of the two, each supplying what the other lacks.

This issue of the Magazine will find our readers at the beginning of spring, after a long and particularly trying winter. Fortunate, indeed, is the family which finds it circle unbroken and in health. The wintry snows have covered many newly made mounds, and the budding trees and songs of early birds will fail to bring peace and happiness to the lonely and sorrowing hearts whose loved ones have been taken.

LADIES wishing the Magazine must send to Mr. E. V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind. The editor of the Woman's Department can get it only by sending there for it. The price is 25 cents a copy.

THE letter from "Avis" in the February number does an injustice to our old and valued correspondent "Irene," of Fort Worth, Texas. The cause of the mistake is doubtless correctly stated by a letter from the latter which appears in another column. In reading from forty to fifty letters each month, none of which are published for two months afterward, the editor should be excused for forgetting what has been said in other communications, perhaps several months before. "Irene's" letters always have been written in a kindly and helpful spirit, with great charity for the poor, the oppressed and the toilers of life, and their cause is safe in her hands. Whenever her pen finds employment it will be used ever for the uplifting and encouragement of humanity.

MIRIAM HOWARD DUBOSE, Greenville, Ga.; your interesting letter was published in the February number, but through a typographical error the name was misspelled. It shall not happen again. We are glad that Georgia was represented at the National Woman Suffrage Association by so able delegates as yourself and your sister, H. Augusta Howard. You may well be proud of being the first representatives of that cause from your state, but you will not be the last, as missionary work for women suffrage will be much more extensively carried on in the south henceforth than ever before.

WE frequently receive letters asking why communications have not appeared. Do not look for them for two months after they are sent. Please remember this and do not make it necessary to repeat a statement which has been frequently made.

N. D. R., Bentonville, Ark.: we cannot use your contribution. We are required to be very sparing of poetry and it is asking too much to send sixteen verses. You will do better with prose.

CORRESPONDENTS wishing their manuscripts returned if not used must enclose stamps for this purpose.

"PHILLIPPA," the package was forwarded to you February 29.

THE Railway Conductor, ably edited by Wm. P. Daniels, comes to our table. We take pleasure in reading the Woman's Department, conducted by Mrs. D. N. Hahn. of Marion, Iowa.

Mrs. T. E. Lowry, Bucyrus, Ohio, would like to exchange patterns with Mrs. "A. C.," Needles, Cal., and wishes her address. There is also a letter here for "A. C."

"Gertie," of Burke's Falls, Ont., writes kindly of Eclipse Lodge, No. 107. thinks as a rule, women have more influence over men than money has.

"CLARA, a Fireman's Friend," of Lima. Ohio, compliments the boys of the C. H. & D., and Lodge 184, of which her brother is a member.

"Ione," M. C., Jonesborough, Ark., sends love to all the sisters and praises the lodge of her little city.

### WIVES.

Oh, he that gets a good, good wife, Gets gold and enough to spare; And he that gets an ill, ill wife. May make and may still be bare. For a man mut ask of a wife he weds. "Can I be rich? May I be great?" And he that mates with an evil wife, He mates with an evil fate.

For a man may spend, and have to the end, If his wife on his fortune waits, If his wife on his fortune waits,
He may give to the poor and help befriend,
And may still grow rich and great.
But a man may spare and still be bare,
He may toil through smooth and rough,
If his wife be naught, ill luck is caught—
He navgray the have apongh. He never will have enough.

Oh, a man that gets a good, good wife,
Has pleasure enough and to spare.
Outside, his life may be full of strife,
May be full of trouble and care,
But his heart can sing, "At home I am king,
At home there is pleasure and rest,
I've a wife to bide at my own fire ide,
And her love of all love is best."

But a man who gets an ill, ill wife, Gets trouble of every kind; He has a weary part and a hopeless heart, And prosperity is hard to find. There is a bitter drop in his sweetest cup, In his joy there is great pain, And through all t is strife for a broader life. He works like a man in a chain.

Don't marry for beauty, don't marry for gold, And on nobody else depend; For your own life you choose a wife, And for your own home a friend. And he who gets a good, good wife, And he who gets a good, good wife, May easily be rich and great, While he that weds with an evil wife Mates life with an evil fate.

T. J. Henderson .

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

CAPE 'LIZBETH, ME., March 5, 1892.

Tu Wimmen's Departmen':

It duz seem sech a long time sence I hev writ a letter fer the Magazin'. It is really amazin' how time duz fly an' all the young men I use'ter meet at the convenshuns are married. Ther's Frank Holl, Lew Smith, Billy Hugo an' las' but not leas' E. B. Mayo. I jes' 'lowed as no wun hed inquired arter me I would rite a letter fer the Magazin', tho't that the bes' way tu let fokes 'no' I wuz still in the lan' uv the livin'. It-duz seem s'prisin' how soon wun is fergott'n. This worl'll never stop movin', if people jes' stop tu kunsider, arter thay are gone. Now, you jes' see sum peeple who allus talk and are so bizzy, hev no time fer nuthin' but business, jes' a sort uv "when I die this worl'll stop movin'" air 'bout them.

It really is 'stonishin' how the Magazin' is improvin'. The Wimmen's Departmen' is jes' splendid. O! my, how Josiar laffed w'en he use'ter read the letters 'bout managin' husban's, an' wun day I axually heerd him say ter hisself, "Wunder why Hanner duzn't anser these 'ere letters, 'cos she's gude at managin'." Josiar's fokes hed raised ther' boys jes like menny fokes do, the girruls hevin' tu look up tu the boys. Now, in me mother's hum the girruls hed the same prev'leges as the boys, an' I jes' hev the same way in me own hum; w'en Josiar sais the boys kin hev a kolledge educashun, I sais 'so kin Mirandy an' Arabella Jane." Wun day he kum home an' sais, "I am goin' tu giv the boys a piece uv groun' tu farm, so's tu 'ncourage them;" I jes sais, "You mus' giv the girruls the same tu, 'cos thay air talkin' 'bout ruisis' flowers fer the Bosting market."

Josiar an' me tuk a trip tu Bosting las' yere tu wisit Josiar's fokes an' while we wuz ther' his fokes tuk a noshun they would take a jaunt tu Nu York on the steamboat an' nuthin' would do but Josiar an' me should 'company 'em; the first thing I sed tu Josiar arter we had got off the steamboat (I couldn't say werry much on the journey), "I jes' hev a min' tu take the keers an' go tu Floural Park." He sais, "Why Hanner, what ever put sech an idear in yer he'd?" I sais, "Josiar Plimkins, yu no' well 'nuff. I hev tol' yu time an' ag'in if ever I hed a chance I would visit Floural Park tu see the 'stablishment uv Mr. John Lewis Childs. Jes' look how menny yeres we hev bin buyin' seeds from him, an' don' yu 'no' how much satisfacshun we hev out uv ther' kat'log? Thay keep improvin' it every yere, it is jes' like lookin' thro' a pictur' buke tu look thro' it, an' they have sech purty painted pictur's uv flowers in it—thay jes' remin' yu uv the nat'ral blooms. I hev a kur'osity tu see Mr. John Lewis Childs hisself an' tell him how much kon''dence I hev in

buyin' from him. I kin recollec' w'en I got ther' firs' kat'log, I jes' tho't, tu meseli. 'wall, I'll sen' tu them but la, sakes, I ærec' the seed'll do no gude, an' it wuz jestonishin' how the plants did grow, veg' tables as well as flowers, 'pears tu me every seed growed." Josiar finally sais, "I believe I would like ter go meself." So we made up our min's tu go the nex' day an thay sed thay hed heerd tell uv sech a place an' thay wuz so glad I tho't uv goin' ther'. We lef' Nu York the nex' mornin an' 'fore we knowed it the brakeman callel "Floural Park," that wuzn't the way it sounded, but we knowed it wuz wher we wanted ter get off.

Oh! my, sech a luvly place I jes' that to meself it was well named Floural Park. We foun' the offis uv Mr. John Lewis Childs an' the klerk looked powerful s'prised tu see so menny uv us. I inter-duced Josiar an' his fokes an' tol' him we wuz from Cape 'Liz'beth, Me., an' Josiar fokes wuz from Bosting an' we would like ter see Mr. John Lewis Childs hisself. He perlitely informed us the gentleman wuz not in, but would be later on. So I sais tu Josiar, "We will take a walk aroun' an' kum in ag'in." These Nu York peeple 1 allus heerd hev a way uv tellin' strangers thay wuz not in altho' the klerk wuz werry obligin' tu us. In 'bout 'n hour we went back an' we wuz interduced tu Mr. John Lewis Childs, hisself, an' the way he talked tu us you'd a tho't yu hed knowed him all yer life. He sed the klerk hed tol' him who we wuz an' he sed he wuz so glad ter meet us. Now I sais to Josiar, it is sech a satisfacshun tu meet sech a man. He said he wuz werry bizzy but bein's we hed kun sech a distance he'd kunsider it a great prev'lege tu show us over his place hisself. Wall, I jes never could tell in wun letter all we saw that day, the seed store, thro the groun's an' green houses, then he showed us thro' a large buildin' awaytu itself, wher' The Mauflower, a magazine' is published, an' I can say it wuz werry in-terestin' tu Josiar an' me tu see the printers tu work. I jes tho't tu meself, I wunder how menny peeple think uv the work it is tu get up a buke uv thet kin, w'en thay are readin' it, an' it is a mighty instruction to instructive buke tu enny wun who duz not 'no' werry much 'bout the cultivashun uv flowers; it only costs fifty cents a yere an they give sample copies fer nothin'.

In the evenin' we kum back tu the city an' I jes' sais tu Josiar, "I wish all the peeple who buy uv Mr. John Lewis Childs could take a wisit tu Floural Park. Josiars par an' mar sed it wuz menny day sence thay hed sech an 'njoyable time. Ef enny uv the readers uv the Wimmen's Departmen' are interested in gardenin

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14.

thay ough'ter sen' tu Mr. John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, Queens Co., N. Y., fer a kat'log. It only costs twenty cents an' if yu don' fell well paid fer yer investmen' then I don' 'no' nuthin'.

Wall, I do declar' pears like w'en I get started tu ritin' a letter fer the Magazin' I kin never stop. Will try an' rite ag'in arter the plantin' season is over.

Werry respectfully, Hanner Plimpkins.

### POSITIVE OPINIONS.

Please allow me space in your department for a few lines. As a member of the B. of L. F. I wish to thank the many kind hearted, interesting correspondents of this highly esteemed Magazine. I feel the need of their good influence in our circle. Yet good, Christian hearted wives, sisters and mothers do not say as much as it seems to me they ought, for the elevation, the moral elevation, of the poor, wicked reckless firemen who have so many disadvantages to contend with. I am sure you do not know how much this is needed. You have no idea what we have to contend with while on the road, neither do you realize half the extent of the remarkable influence you have through the Magazine. You can reach hearts of persons that do not know what it is to enter a church or a Sunday school, neither would they think of reading the Bible or a religious paper. Just think how few railroad men there are that have their trust in God, and feel that should they meet death on this trip it is well with their soul. Think how we put miles behind us by the minute, one perilous trip after another, liable at any moment to be summoned into the presence of the great and allwise God. Experience this, will you? "Jump, fireman, jump for your life!" the engineer exclaims while descending a heavy grade. We dash around a sharp curve heavy grade. We dash around a sharp curve—there! 'tis a headlight, not far distant, of an approaching train. "Jump, jump! for your life!" There is no possible hope of checking the long freight train that at every revolution of the wheels appears to increase its speed.

Not more than time to catch a breath, Not more than time to feel a pain, Not more than time to feel a pain, To jump we know is sudden death, Tis worse than death should we remain.

Not only this, but something more, We are unprepared to lose our breath, We see no light on yonder shore, We have no power o'er that monster death.

Sisters, mothers and wives, while remembering your own dear ones do not forget the many, many, poor, reckless boys who have no such ones to comfort them. Remember we are all God's creatures, and it becomes us to help each other. Grand and noble and inspired thoughts might, through

the Magazine, reach some wicked heart and be the result of making a good man out of some one who otherwise would have been a disgrace to himself and to humanity. It is you that have to account for the talent God has given you, and may God strengthen you and help you use your active mind and hand in His service. You can write us some good advice and words of sympathy and courage. We have to work very hard and are exposed to many temptations, and not only temptation, but to the weather as well, and to the awful dangers I have tried to picture. You do not imagine how much we love a letter of sympathy and good wishes for the fire boys. So reach out your kind hand and let us grasp it through the Magazine. I do not wonder at so many dissipated young men, when I see so many away from home and without the blessed influence of mothers and sisters. knows how ungodly and how mean I would be if it was not for the admonition of a Christian mother and the remembrance of two sweet little sisters kissing me on each arrival and departure.

Now, a few words on the several questions that have been and are being discussed through the Magazine, namely: Novel reading, card playing, dancing, dram drinking, etc. I have not room to give my ideas in particular on all these subjects but I denounce them all in a pile together, for they are all demoralizing in their effects.

The devil has a great many agents through the country advertising his remedies, and I am sorry to say many of them are counterfeits. So many use labels belonging to God. You talk about your pleasures. Ah! my dear friends, Christ did not come to this world and suffer the shameful death of the cross for the children of men that "whosoever would might have pleasure" in this world. Pleasure is all right when it does not conflict with something more important, but if dancing, drinking, playing cards, novel reading, opera going, etc., causes you to be a stum-bling block in the way of some one that shall suffer eternal punishment as a result of your bad example, woe unto you. These things we should take into consideration always. I suppose most women detest drunkenness; so do I, but I had just as soon or rather see my sister drunk as to see her in the ball room with some man's arm around her dancing to the music of instruments that should be making the praises of our Creator.

Of course we can't all expect to see things in the same light, but this is an insight to the horror I have for the above mentioned evils with many others. I box them all up together and address them to the devil, for they are his and none others. This is what I believe and, I am sorry to

say, that a great many people have not got the moral courage to resist the temptation, consequently they do not do as they believe to be right, but just simply do as the devil makes them do and then say this is

what they believe.

I am 24 years old and never have taken a drink of liquor in a saloon in my life; have not tasted the cursed stuff in over six years. I do not know one eard from another, never was in a pool room, and if I had time to tell you my experience in the ball room you would all laugh.

So, asking that the good women will give us something on true manhood and womanhood and with good wishes to all, I am as ever thine, of Mt. Lookout 289.

Justice.

#### A SKETCH.

The springtime will soon be here and after spring, the time of flowers. I remember how, when I first came up into the mountains I was impressed by the faint boundary which divides winter from summer. There a patch of snow and here flowers blooming hardy and beautiful. Apropos, one would have to wander many, many miles to find flowers more fair than these which deck our low lands in profusion and even dare to plant themselves upon the bosom of the rugged mountains, peeping gracefully out from among the numberless rocks in beauty and purity. Even sunflowers grow above timber-line, althought they are much stunted, seldom attaining six inches in height. I have preserved a sunflower which I plucked from the top of Jack mountain near Kokomo, Colorado, and from the top of which, rising far above timber-line, one can obtain a fine view of the celebrated mountain of the Holv Cross. But the most of the flowers which blossom above timberline are too fragile to press so as to retain their delicate beauty. One summer I made quite a collection of flowers and intend to make another this coming summer. One can purchase books of Rocky Mountain Wild Flowers in most any town in Colorado, the prices varying from twenty-five cents to five dollars, and even more. But if one may have the pleasure of procuring and preserving the flowers for herself how much nicer it is, for on turning each leaf there is a remembrance or story connected with the collecting of each flower, thus comprising a sort of souvenir of a summer's sojourn. There are many varieties of flowers but I think I give the preference to columbines, honeysuckles and wild roses, with their sweet perfume, although when the flowers are all in bloom and I wander out among them, my heart reproaches me for giving preference and I really become undecided. The Mariposa lily, blue iris, anemone, harebell, swamp lily, Indian pink,

buttercup and other flowers, too numerous to mention, appeal to me with their exquisite loveliness until were I asked as to which was the more lovely I should reply, all! To day the mountains are charming. A faint blue in the atmosphere lends to them an indescribably picturesque appearance and the lights and shadows falling over them throw their outlines into bold relief. The dark looking pine forests rise about their base and above, their summits decked in winter's spotless robe in all its purity, unmarked by the despoiling foot of man. The snow has melted from the Park save for a few patches here and there. Already the mountain sides most exposed to the melting rays of the sun have lost their dazzling whiteness. Away off, in the distance, lie mountain ranges, blue almost to darkness, and beyond these rise peaks against the fair blue sky, which resemble clouds or mist more than aught else. So faint, so far, they seem but the remembrance of some pleasant dream.

Such a beautiful day as this inspires one to walk abroad and admire the beauties of nature here spread out in such abundance. I do not think there can be a more delightful place to while away the summer months than amidst the grand old mountains, but the winters are quite cold as a rule, beginning early and holding out late. Many tourists visit the Colorado resorts in summer, year after year, and there is no decrease but rather a decided increase in their

numbers each season.

Mrs. Wm. Dunning.

Como, Colo. Mrs. Win. Dunning.

[Your letters are always welcome. You live in an interesting and inspiring part of the country. Poem next month.—Ed.]

### ADVICE TO WIVES.

In December's Magazine we read Sister M's letter and wonder, as she does, no doubt, who is at fault. We have been reading for the last year, happy home receipts, and I think if we lived up to all the good advice we received there would be no home that was not happy. Ah, sisters, how easy it is to say "be kind," when you receive nothing but kindness; "be neat," when you have the material to accomplish it; "smile," when you receive a smile or caress in return. Put yourself in Sister M.'s place and I greatly fear your precept is much easier preached than practiced. Now I can hear a great many voices say. "Oh, that is the woman of her," when I tell Sister M. the fault is hers. Yes, and I will add, if one half the abused and neglected wives will consider a few minutes over their grievance they will find that they can blame no one but themselves. Abused wives take heed, for I am going to tell you wherein you have erred. Well, to begin, you got married and concluded that your new life was to be

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a little heaven on earth and, of course, as heaven could not be heaven without a God, you made a little God of your husbands, you placed them on a height above you and knelt at their feet and worshipped. You made every sacrifice and asked for none. Worshipping days, like everything else in life passed, and the duty that was a pleasure is now a task. She has made herself a slave, and the lover who was once good and kind is a selfish monstrosity. He knows no better, and he is just what it took her months and years to make. Why, just think a minute; if the most humble and amiable of us knew that even our wish was law we would get accustomed to such and, in time, would expect nothing else and would become selfish. I have no doubt there is much accomplished by a neat wife, a clean house and a well kept table, and by being gentle and kind; but when you marry add another word, be gentle, kind and firm. If you wish to retain your husband's love and respect let him see you have a mind and will of your own, and when he comes and asks your opinion on anything don't look at him and grin and say, "Oh, I'm sure I don't know, you know best," because if you do he will conclude you don't know or your opinion is not necessary. Who amongst us can admire a woman or man either who does not possess will power? Why, they might just as well be monkeys; they do what they are told and come when they are called. I don't know but that the comparison would cause a good many well regulated monkeys to blush. Wives will be abused until they learn to let their husbands know they are their equals—if not physically, intellectually—that marriage is an equal right contract, and if the parties have any sense they cannot but see it will benefit them to make their partnership Now, young wives, accept, advice from one who has had long years experience and whose partnership is an agreeable, prosperous and happy one. When you get a good man don't make a fool of him by making him believe he is far above you, in a word, that you know nothing and he knows it all. If you see he is inclined to be cashier of the concern, you are entitled to your one-half the profit, and insist on re-ceiving it. Then make it a rule to save part of it, for, although your star of prosperity may now be shining brightly, the clouds of adversity may hover in the distance and are apt to overtake it. Much more could be said on this subject but here is Mrs. Harper whispering I have worn out my welcome by staying too long, and I see Shandy's humorous eye twinkle and I know he is thinking of once more reminding me my pen will not suffer rust, as I travel through life on my mission. There is nothing like the truth, Shandy, dear, and let me

say a word to yourself which is also true: neither would my Sullivanistic propensities, if I possessed some of the men about whom we read.

A. B. C.

Омана, Хев.

[There is much truth in this letter. Married happiness is frequently wrecked the first year.—Ed.]

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 14, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

My husband is a member of Nickel Plate Lodge, No. 377. I think they are a brave set of boys. There are some single men in the lodge that no doubt would get married but are afraid, as so many say marriage is a failure; but if they would read the Magazine they would know what kind of a girl makes a good wife. All good men are better married than single. How nice it is to come to a nice, warm home after you are all tired out instead of going to a boarding house where you must take what they give you to eat. Now, if you had a home you would get what you want. My husband is out on the road and when he comes in you would think he is starved. When he gets home you can't get him to leave the house only on business. He says, "What little time I have I want to be home." He always finds me pleasant and everything comfortable. We were married in 1882. was then fifteen years old. We have been married ten years in May. We have three children aged 9, 7 and 5, two girls and one boy. They all go to school. I do all my own work and my own sewing and my lit-tle ones always look nice. We have always had a happy home and I hope it will always remain so. I will do my best and I know my husband will do the same. I use a washing machine and my "pets," as I call them, come out just as clean as if they came out of the store new, not a stain on them. prepare the water, put in soap and a little lye and let the water get boiling hot, put my "pets" in the washer and pour the water over them and work the machine. In two minutes they are done, with your hands not soiled and sore as they would be if you had to rub them in the old way. The machine only costs \$3.50. They are worth one hundred dollars to any woman who washes overalls. I will not say any more to-day, but if I can come again I will give a receipt for pork cake that is so nice. as it keeps so long and you always have something ready it you do not feel like baking that day. My husband likes it, as he says it will not dry out; the older it gets the better it is, and it is very cheap. Hoping I have not wearied your patience,

An Engineer's Wife, Carrie.

[Let us have the receipt.--En.]

### TO MRS. IDA A. HARPER.

You are looking grand in your gala dress, Which was given you New Year's Day; And, madam, I sue mid such loveliness
To be let for awhile to stay.
When I saw new type, set apart with leads, I averred I'd again implore
To be let come in 'mongst your brainy heads, So I knock at your sanctum door.

When a fellow kneels with remorseful mind To repent of his wayward sins, He is told if he leaves them far behind That he absolution wins;

I notifes I have been some moons away
From yourself and your brilliant band.
But I wander back, evermore to stay.
If you'll lift your absolving hand.

Oh! now I'm filled with that calm untold. Which repented sinners feel. When in sack-cloth dress they regain the fold, Where the mind begins to heal;

If my body writhes with the purging scourge Of repeated litanies,
I shall salve the sores by a tuneful dirge,
Which I'll sing to insure me ease.

It was pretty tough in the olden times
For the army of erring rogues,
Who, ere given release from their lond of crimes,
Had to walk with pea-filled brogues;
But in modern days, since science bade
All such foolish rites to cease,
There's a mighty change, now atonement's made
With a prayer and the kiss of peace.

You may give the kiss, and pray let me back If you've got for these lines the room; Many thanks! 'Twas a good, old pious smack, And reminds me of Mrs. Bloom. Who last absolved me in days gone by From a multitude of crimes.

Now, madam, look out as the months shall fly. For a string of my doggerel rhymes.

Shandy Maguire.

[The last two stanzas cause considerable doubt as to the genuineness of the repentance, but you shall come in and stay as long as you observe the proprieties.—ED.]

### PERSONAL WORK.

We are apt to think personal work means something great we are to achieve in life. Some people think if they could do something that would be called great or heroic they might be classed among personal workers; that if they could do this or that, which the public could see and know about they would be happy. Then they would feel they had done some good in the world. My dear sisters, 'tis not the great things that make a true noble life. It is, indeed, true that trifles constitute the life of man. Our garden may be small, but see that weeds deface it not. Oh, how much those lines embrace. Let us look into our own life and as day closes ask ourselves what have we done this day to promote human happiness? How one word, one glance will make impressions on our hearts never to be erased. The memory of that joy or sorrow time cannot efface. 'Tis a true saying, if we frown at the world the world will frown at us, but if we have a smile for those we meet, hard is the heart that cannot smile in return. I have a neighbor who has two

little ones that come to see me quite often. The eldest, a boy of four years, notices every thing, but has not much to say. When I tell him he must not touch things he looks at me to see how I look. When I smile at him he puts his little hands behind him and smiles back. If I look sober or cross a frown darkens the little face and he says, "Are you mad, auntie" (for the children call me that), and when he is assured auntie is not mad he is all right. How careful we ought to be to have a smile and kind word for all. I know many say, "We are too busy to notice this or that in our actions; we are in a hurry; we must see our husband off to his daily work; the children must be in time for school, and then it is work, work, till noon, and we are tired and When night don't feel much like talking. comes we are glad to see the little ones to bed, and very often retire with them or sit up late, sewing." Ah, is it just that the up late, sewing." Ah, is it just that the husband's clothes be in order, that the children always appear in clean pinafores, that the house be as neat as a pin; is that That is all well enough to consider, but does not the spiritual life need training, does not the mind need to be directed in a channel that looks to something beyond appearance? "Man looks on the outward appearance, but God looks at the heart." Oh, that true noble qualities be instilled in the minds of the little ones, and who can do that work better than a mother? That word, to me, means so much, for my mother was called to her Heavenly Home when I was but a child. As Talmage says, "We should make every day begin and end with God.

[Thanks, for the appreciation expressed in private letter. It has, indeed, required patience and perseverance, but I am glad that you think it has been richly rewarded. Come again.—ED.]

Kansas City, Mo., February 19, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have read so many of the excellent letters in the Firemen's Magazine that, being of a sociable habit, I have concluded I would, with the kind permission of the editor, say a few words myself. I had prepared, in my mind, a long composition on Novel Reading, but I see the long suffering editor requests correspondents to write on other subjects, but kindly allow me, Mrs. Harper, to say one thing on this much discussed point. A good book, well written, full of bright ideas, is a much better friend for a woman than many persons we come in contact with, and I think by absorbing the written best thoughts of others we broaden and grow mentally. A woman who is content to sink her identity in her babies, her household duties or in her husband, sooner

or later degenerates and becomes a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, or, in other words, wise only in duties. These should be first, then other things after, or mixed, sandwiched in between. What man likes to hear only how the babies' teeth progress, or how tired and weary the work has made you? Although the floor is white, the tins bright and everything trim and sweet, he, the man-we all cater to them, the more's the pity-would think just as much of you if things were more hap-hazard, and you, dear sister, a little brighter, and with some interesting, clever conversation for him. We had recently a woman's convention here and it would do you all good to have heard the sensible women talk. Of course, suffrage for women was one of the subjects. Well, if the American man, after all these years of classing us women with idiots and children, the only other classes debarred besides ourselves, were, as I was saying, or should have said, to offer us the ballot, I would not now feel much complimented. The man who mows my yard, puts my coal away—a stupid, simple creature—has the right to vote for laws to govern me. Some day the ballot will come to us, but as I remarked, it is no compliment, only a long

delayed justice.

Now, I wonder, when this is printed, if it is printed-there's the rub-if I will see I have transgressed and been too tedious. I meant to tell you of how I could see from my high perch on the bluffs the incoming and outgoing trains, at the union depot, and I intended to say some words of how I grieve for the poor fellows that go out sometimes, and the morning or evening paper tells of collisions, or broken rails that have sent these brave, true men, who left the big crowded denot but a short time the big, crowded depot but a short time before, to untimely graves. I think I am like the brook and could "go on forever." For all railroad men, especially engineers and firemen, a friend; for all women,

A Sister.

[Your ideas are good, come again. Thanks for private letter. The poem contains so sweet a hope we will give our readers the benefit of it.-En.]

#### BOOKS.

I cannot think the glorious world of mind Embalmed in books, which I can only see In patches, though I read my moments blind, Is to be lost to me!

I have a thought that as we live elsewhere So do these dear creations of the brain: That what I leave unread, I'll find, and there Take up my joy again.

Oh then, the bliss of blisses, to be freed From all the pangs by which through life we're driven.

With liberty and endless time to read The librarles of heaven.

—Anon.

## HOME ECONOMY.

Half past six and the breakfast work done, and while the children are taking their morning nap I will write a few lines for the Magazine.

It is difficult for me to find a few minutes of perfect quiet to write, unless it is after the babes are put to bed at night, and then I am most always too tired. Now, in the first place, do any of the many readers of the Magazine have a certain day for certain work? I do all my own work (except make my best dresses) and I have considerable time for fancy work too.

For instance, on Monday, wash, rain or shine. Tuesday, iron. Wednesday, sweep all over the house, and if a carpet sweeper is used a great deal of dust is avoided, and a great many times the children can clean up their litter and crumbs with the sweeper and think it only play, when in reality it is a great help. I do not have any special day for baking. I make bread once a week and whenever I want pie or cake I bake while I am getting a meal. It is a saving of time and fuel. Pies can bake while you get dinner, and after they come out the stove is hot enough for cake that will be done by the time the dishes are washed and the floor swept.

Now, let me tell you what I do with my lord's old pants. I rip them, wash and press them while damp, and make over for the coming man. My oldest boy (I have two) is just going into pants and his highest ambition is to wear his father's. Right here I will tell you how to make a pretty suit for a little boy. Get the Elberon velveteen any color you wish, I prefer black, and make pants and jacket to wear with blouse or sailor waist, white of course. Trim the wide sailor collar and cuffs in embroidery or lace. A suit can be made, including Butterick pattern, for about two dollars, where one would have to pay four or five for a suit ready-made that would not look nearly so nice.

Some of the ladies have told how they make carpets. Now, I never made any out of gunny sack but I make rag carpet. the calico and gingham, etc., wear out, I wash and put away in a large bag for the purpose with a hoop in the top. Save all old white pieces, if small, string on a stout thread. When you have all you want, get two or three packages of Perfection dye and color. Old gold and red make a pretty combination for chain. You will be surprised at what a pretty carpet you have. Put it on the sitting room floor in the fall and take the ingrain and clean it thoroughly, roll up with salt to keep out moths and put in a box. I have found out by experience that it is ruinous to wool carpets to winter on them where there are children.

There is one other matter I would like to speak of before I close. That is in buying goods, always buy the best. It is the cheapest in the long run and you are never ashamed of it. Your dress goods, if really good, will outlast four cheap ones that you would take no pride in, and it can be made over and over. I had a dress one time that I made over five times. It was a splendid piece of goods. I have a friend who buys cheap goods. She is always buying and never has anything for herself or children. She told me once she had to stay at home from church for she had nothing to wear. How foolish. If we get good ma-terial and then take good care of it we will never have to stay at home because we have nothing to wear. My husband is an engineer and takes both magazines. I like the Firemen's best. I always look at the Woman's Department first. The next time I write I will give some valuable receipts. Will some one tell what is good for sick headache? With best wishes for the headache? brotherhood, I am

Mrs. Wm. McCallan.
[A good, helpful letter. Come again.—
Ed.]

#### EMPLOY HELP.

If you are a bride you may be still in your teens. If a wife or mother, you may be "fair, fat and forty" Still I advise you to keep a girl. You may be in perfect health and may feel as B. F. Johnson says: "That if the moon would only hang a few degrees lower you could jump clean over one corner of it." Still I would not advise you to do so. "You can't stand a girl around the house," you say. All the more reason that you should keep one. "You are always in perfect health," but some fine morning you might wake up to find the "grip" had you in his firm clutches. Then if you are accustomed to have a stranger about, it will not annoy you so much. "They waste," you say. Of course they do, but you cannot expect any one to be as economical with your things as yourself. "And they will worry you until you are gray haired." Yes, if you will allow them. They will probably worry your husband too, if he happens to be one of those men who know just the day the sugar bowl should be empty. But don't let that worry you; there will be plenty of sugar in the world long after you are dead and forgotten. And in the present take consolation in the thought that sugar is cheap. "Why should you keep a girl?"

"Why should you keep a girl?"

Taking it for granted that when men marry they want a wife, a companion, not a "hired girl," as I once heard one remark, then I will tell you why you should keep a girl. Let me ask you, can a wife and

mother who does all her own work, washing, ironing, scrubbing, sewing, bakingand general housework, have any time left for mental improvement? There are a great number who have even more than this todo. You say you cannot afford to hire a giri. You can if you only think so. You may milk the cow, slop the hogs, feed the horses. 'tend the garden for years, and not break down, but there will come a time when nature will give way. Your doctor bill will amount to the price of two or even three girls. There is another reason why you should keep a girl. Men, as a rule, like to be proud of their wives. If you do all your own work you don't have the time for calls that you should; you don't have the time for reading that you should. When the lecturer you have been wanting to hear, comes to your town you are probably confined to your room with sick headache. brought on by yesterday's ironing. When your husband returns at night he finds you in the same wrapper that you came down to breakfast in; but if you keep a girl you can find time for all this, and probably you will surprise your friends by giving a party or social occasionally. Your husband will respect you all the more and you will both enjoy life more than formerly Wilda Chesterfield.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

#### A TRUE HERO.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen.
The saddest are these, 'It might have been.

This couplet persistently recurs to my mind since reading the letter from New York (no signature) in the February Mag-azine. Here is one of the saddest life histories I ever read, and the tears involuntarily spring to my eyes and I feel a choking in my throat every time I think of that letter. And how simply the story is told. No rebellious outbreak; no attempt to gain sympathy; just a simple, quiet statement of facts. My friend, my heart bleeds for you. I thought I felt sorry for Mrs. M., when I read her letter; but I did not feel as I do for you. To think what a chance for perfect happiness has been yours and then to have missed it all! A man who is at home from 4:30 in the afternoon until 7:30 the next morning (that, in itself, would be perfect happiness for all loving wives) and yet who has never had a home and never been rewarded by any wifely affection in all these You are a true hero, my friend. that you can bear all this without complaint, and even believe that such discipline, or chastisement, is meant in some way for your good. It may be so; but 0, I cannot help believing it will be a sorry time for such wives as yours when the final day of reckoning comes. How can a woman be

thus indifferent to a sober, steady, affectionate husband, while not far away, perhaps, such women as poor Mrs. M., for instance, are pining their lives away in vain longing for their husband's love and approval. It is one of the mysteries that always has been and perhaps always will be. But, my poor friend, I, for one, shall accept your letter as a warning, and shall let no relaxation or indifference. ation or indifference on my part creep be-tween me and my husband's love; for neither of us, and I fear that very few, alas, are made of such stuff as can philosophically endure what you have endured so long and so patiently, else there had not been so many records of wrecked lives and homes to mar the history of all the past.

Ella H. Cunningham. Dickinson, N. D.

[Yes, these tragedies are all around us, and it is one of the most solemn questions of life whether they should be endured or ended; whether it is better to live this false and unnatural life or to say farewell and seek for peace and happiness elsewhere. Is the sacrifice required ?-ED.]

Mahoningtown, Feb. 22, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department: I want to say a word in favor of railroad men. How my heart goes out to each and every one of them. I often hear a remark like this: "Oh! he is nobody; he is nothing but a railroader." How can any one speak so lightly of them, knowing the risks they run, the hardships they endure, the many nights' rest which is broken, the wind and the thousands of lives trusted into their keeping day after day. Of course there is always bitter mixed with the sweet. Take any class of men and you will always find good among bad. Just so with our railroad men. Now, if I were a young girl seeking a companion through life, I would not fail to give these railroad men a call, for I think they make the best of husbands. To the mothers, sisters and wives, you who have dear ones out on this great field of battle, exposed to the dangers around them, let your voice ascend to the Master above in an earnest prayer for the safety of your son, of your brother, of your husband. May he be ready to grasp the pencil to sign that great Caller's book with a firm and steady hand. Let him run his engine and steady hand. Let him run his engine with that self-same steady hand and earnest heart, so when his last race is run he will be ready to meet that pay car of all pay cars with a glorious check. With my best wishes for the firemen, that they may escape all harm as they leave their homes and stand the cold chilling blast, I am a

Pansy.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have been anxiously waiting to see what kind of advice Mrs. M. would get through this department, as I have had a little of the same experience. One gentleman advises her to bear it patiently. I have found it to my advantage to speak right out and let him know my heart's desire. I would not ask a thing unless I knew it was within his means; and then tell him in a good natured but earnest way, that I am going to have it. Let him know you are his better half and entitled to equal rights. In place of pining for nice things in my house, I went to the garden for consolation. My husband prepared the grounds, sowed grass seed and keeps it cut short and I take care of the flower beds. I have had as many as forty-eight scarlet geraniums on one bed. Then I have phlox on another, or verbenas for a change, anything that will blossom all summer. Then I have a side bed with all kinds to pick bouquets from. I spend all my leisure time in the garden in summer time and enjoy it very much. Any-body wishing to get reliable seeds should send ten cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for a Floral Guide, and you will get a description of all kinds of plants and seeds at a small expense. The gerani-ums I raise from slips, taken in September and rooted in the garden. I take them up and put them in small pots when I expect frost. In this way I have plants in the spring.

Yours sincerely, A Fireman's Wife.

THE AWAKENING.

Crushed are hopes once fondly cherished,
Stricken by the hand of fate:
Day dreams bright, long since have perished,
Thy repentance comes too late;
Yet I do not mean to chide thee
For the anguish you have wrought,
For the pain and weary heartache,
To my life you now have brought.

I once loved thee, fondly, dearly, And my heart was thine alone, Now dark shadows fall around me Now dark snauows mit arother me, Faith and hope and trust are gone. Bitter was the rude awakening. Keen the pain that filled my heart; For thee now, I ven aught but friendship, It were better we should part.

Better that we now should sever
Every link in love's bright chain
That once bound our hearts together,
That will bind them ne'er again:
Though you won my deep devotion.
Though I gave my love to thee,
We are parted, aye, forever,
By thy cruel treachery.

Dreams of bliss are mine no longer,
Love lies bleeding, mine the pain;
Time may heal the wound now smarting,
Yet the scar will still remain.
Ask me not again to love thee,
Tell me not of deep regret.
Let our parting now be final,
Go thy way, you ll soon forget.

Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

WEST OAKLAND, CAL.

BROOKFIELD, ONT., February 1, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

My brother is a fireman
And lives far, far away.
I have some leisure moments
And will write to you to-day.
I am sixteen years of age.
And perhaps I cannot find
A place among the ladies
Of mature age and mind.

But if you do reject me,
I shall not complain,
For the height of perfection
I never could attain.
Now one word to the firemen:
They are honest, brave and kind,
A better class of men nowhere
In this world can you find?

They risk their lives for us,
And work hard night and day,
Only by love and kindness
Can we their trials repay.
I will not tell of their virtues,
For it would take up all my time.
And you all know that their characters
Are somethiny very fine.

Last summer my brother came home.
Two weeks was all he stayed,
But the memory of his visit
Never from my mind will fade.
He had been away for three years,
And when he came home
I tried, in vain, to make him promise
Never again to roam.

Now I will have to conclude, For it is growing late. And to outstay my welcome Is something that I hate. Good bye for the present: May I call again? With best wishes to the firemen, I will lay aside my pen.

Nellic Gray.

#### A TALK WITH THE CORRESPOND-ENTS.

What is a novel? It is, you will say, a fictitious tale. A novel is not written merely to amuse, but to instruct. If one were to write an elaborate work, telling plain truths, confining one's self only to point out errors and demand reform, it would not be read. Novelists therefore have chosen this "light and trifling" species of writing, as by many cranks it is de-nominated, as a channel through which they may convey wholesome advice in a palatable shape. I claim that crime and folly can be as severely lashed, as morality and virtue can be upheld, by a series of amusing causes and effects, that entice the reader to take a medicine which, although rendered agreeable to the palate, still produces the same internal benefit as if it had been presented in its crude state, in which it would be either refused or nauseated. do not think all novels are worthy of the name "novel," for they really do no one any particular good. If persons have a great deal of spare time and are fond of reading, they ought to choose such works as will improve them. It is a mere waste of time to read what you will in twenty-four

hours have forgotten. But if you read a few works by the standard novelists you lose nothing, and you may gain much useful information you could receive through no other channel.

I wish I could paint an imaginative picture of Mrs. J. W. Stuart. With your kind leave I will do so. I do not want the lady to take it to heart, for I will be very likely wrong, and "if the cap don't fit" she "must not wear it." She is, first of all, a "temperance crank." God bless her for that, for I love temperance people; but I am sorry to say I fear she would talk about people if she had a chance. She is truthful herself, and if a person should tell her that a young lady had done wrong she would not wait to inquire into the matter, but take it all as "gospel truth," and give it to the next person in the same way. She has certainly had some grievous disappointment or sorrow in her life, and it has soured her, but under it all she has a kindly heart, if you only knew the way to find it. I am sorry I cannot agree with her as to card playing. It is true that there are some young men who have become fascinated with the gaming table and have gone to ruin, but if there were no cards do you think they could not gamble in some other way? Any game where one side strives to outdo the other can be made a source of gambling. "Stolen apples" are sweeter than the ones out of the "help-yourself" barrel, and if a mother forbids her young son to play with cards he is more likely to become a gambler than one who sees and plays with them every day. A child should certainly learn the sin of gambling, when young, and with proper associates he will be in no danger of becoming a gambler. Dearest sisters, let us not play "Auntie Doleful" any longer. Young people must have their innocent pastimes. You were all young once.

I wonder how many of "our girls" are Christians. I mean a Christian of the true kind. Not one who merely goes to church every Sabbath, and solicits for church fairs, etc., but one who follows our beloved Savior's path. I love to see a true Christian woman—one who does not turn up her nose at a less fortunate sister because she has How many of us would risk our own reputation by walking through the main streets with a poor girl who has fallen? Yet do you know, my dear friends, there are many girls who, if they only had a little encouragement from some of their own sex, would try to reform and become noble women? I have one dark spot upon my conscience, and I will tell you about it, and I do hope none of you have a similar one. There was a beautiful young girl, as pure and good as the best of us, but she met a handsome combler and lost company with handsome gambler and kept company with him. The rest of "us girls" thought best if tes 5

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to "snub" her, which we did with a vengeance. Not content with that, we must shake our heads and surmise she was of "no account." She was an orphan; her mother died when she was very young. She never knew what it was to have a home, and when her friends turned upon her she was discouraged. She was tempted and she fell. I often think that if I had used a little influence with my friends, things might have turned out differently. Dear girls, watch, be not heedless, and if at any time you can lend a helping hand to one of your less fortunate sisters, do so, and you will understand the true spirit of Christianity.

I will not preach any more. With best of wishes for the Magazine, its readers, and Yours, Tiny Veo. the B. of L. F., I am,

HELENA, MONT.

[We will be glad to hear from you again. –Ep.]

#### IS IT NOT RIGHT TO THINK?

Avis, your letter does not particularly denote either great youth or thoughtfulness. It contains much that is good, yet you make a careless mistake that I fear will do me great harm. You say: "Irene assails Charley," and again, "Now, Irene, a working girl is just as good as one who sits at ease," as if I had said they were not, whereas I said nothing of the kind, in fact I did not mention either "Charley" or "working girls." God forbid that I should express any opinion of working girls that was not commensurate with the highest honor and praise. No one has greater respect for the brave girls who have courage enough to go out and work for themselves than Irene has. No one is willing to do more to further the cause of working people everywhere and working women especially than I am. I have two little girls of my own that I expect will one day be among the busy bees of this world, and there is no destiny that I could wish for them higher than I believe any honest working girl with care may attain.

Honest love, honest sorrow. Honest work for the day, Honest hope for the morrow.

I was just about signing a contract with a reform paper to take charge of the "Home Department" therein when the Magazine containing your insinuation came out. What may be the result? I hope no harm, yet the very hope contains necessarily a thankfulness perhaps that the Magazine, which is a power in the reform world, is not circulated so freely in the farmers' homes as those of the railroad workers. Yet it is only a question of time when the Farmers' Alliance and the railway or-

ganizations are federated, and when that time comes so will come this circulation. Should not the correspondents then be very careful in quoting from each other to give every one the sentiments belonging to her, or at least, not put some one else's in her mouth?

Perhaps your remark arose from reading "Irene J.'s" letter. She is a new correspondent who has written only once for the Magazine, I believe, while Irene has written for years. If this is so, please be good

enough to say Irene J.

Your letter is sensible and I would like to have you and others who have time and care for the trouble to write for the "Home Department" of the Fort Worth Advance. Sella, is woman doing her duty not to think of the laws. Is it not her privilege and could it not be her pleasure as well to use her influence so far as she can in helping to create good laws. Has woman no interests in the wants and woes of humanity? Does she not know that most of the crime, poverty and wretchedness in the world is caused by unjust legislation, and that it is in the power of men or the peo-ple if they vote right to remedy the laws, so as to create an equity of rights to all? Do women read nothing in the Magazine but the "Woman's Department?" Read the articles in the February number, "Sweating Curse in Chicago," "Suicides," "Is it Possible?" etc., and see what you think of laws that allow such things to exist;

nay, that make such things exist.
"Friar Tuck" is on the right track in the thought expressed of women who work for 75 or 80 cents per week. He is beginning to put things together and think for

himself, to investigate.

When intelligent men are brought to see squarely that this is 'very essentially a man's world after all," and that women are left to take care of themselves as best they can; to see that when anybody's boy goes wrong or commits a small crime, everybody is willing and anxious to save him, to reform him. The State Reformatories step in to keep him out of prison and from the contact with hardened convicts. But let a girl go wrong or commit any crime, purloin the smallest article for any cause, be it want, famine, or what not, there is not to save her. Is there a State Reformatory in the world for girls?

When men master this thought they will hang their heads in shame, perhaps, as did many in New York recently when a woman's speech made the matter so clear that even New York acknowledged that she had been derelict in duty. She has done nothing more so far but admit the fact, and to say that in the enlightened nineteenth century there are still existing many relics of barbarism of which woman's position

in the world is one. But coming in the form of an editorial in a large paper like

the Herald that is much.

Let men and women think. Avis, if I fail to secure the position I am expecting, shall I send my lawyer to look up your address or will you compromise?

FORT WORTH, TEX.

it success.

Trene

Frances.

Nyack, January 24, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department: Being a reader of the department for a great number of months, I thought I would write you about our town, Nyack-on-Hudson, whose population consists of 8,000 inhabitants and whose edges lie on the shores of the beautiful Hudson. It is situated on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 281 miles from Jersey City, having thirty trains daily; also ferries running to and from the We have schools and colleges, a great number of churches of different denominations, a number of factories, doing a prosperous business. Nyack is noted for its grand, lofty mountains, views and river scenery, grand hotels for boarding places, both public and private. A number of lakes, in winter, afford great pleasure for those who indulge in skating. We have an observatory in the Rockland mountains which commands a fine view of the East river and the Brooklyn bridge. My husband is a member of the B. of L. F. I wish

Engineer's Wife. DENVER, Colo., February 20, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I would like to ask the correspondent who "took one end of the house and his wife (?) the other," what the main object of life is? If it is to be as miserable and make those we are supposed to love best as miserable as possible, then all admirers of strong and beautiful character should cry "well done." For thirty-one years you have done your duty well. But if it is to love and be happy, making all around us glad and light of heart, then my friend, how much time has run to waste. I, too, believe all things which happen are for a good and wise purpose. It is not in vain, even though they happen every day for thirty-one years to show two people they can not live together in harmony, and perhaps it will some time dawn upon them that it is but sacrilege trying to fulfill the letter of the law, when it is not from the heart. Have we not something beside human suffering and disappointment to be alive to? This world is what we make it and I think there are better things to fill it with. If you have closed your shell like an oyster and learned through your philosophy to be content with an iceberg in place of a heart, don't hold up that sort of

a picture to the sweet souls who, blinded and burdened with trouble, have the hardihood and courage to search for a better way. Think of bringing up children, sensitive and delicate little souls, in such an atmosphere as you describe. No, in the name of all you hold most sacred, don't urge others to dwarf their souls and those entrusted to them for the sake of seeming to fulfill an already broken contract. I take it, we are here as a matter of growth, and surely we need all the bright, sunny atmosphere of love to expand and blossom into the full, rounded life there is for us if we do not insist in perverting nature. And now, for my way out of the difficulty. I married with the distinct understanding that whenever the relationship ceased to be conducive to our mutual happiness we would agree to disagree; in a word, separate. still good friends, for as such we had learned from a long experience that we could not only derive pleasure and profit from the companionship but each assist in the other's advancement.

Emma Herrick Harmon. [There is "food for reflection" in this letter.—Ep. 1

TEMPLE, TEXAS, Feb. 1, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Your Magazine has been a constant visitor to my fireside for two years and helped to while away a great many leisure moments Our little city is situated at the junction of G., C. & S. F. (a branch of the A., T. & S. F. R. R.) and the M., K. & T. Ten years old it has 5,000 inhabitants, the greater part railroad men. The pay rolls amount to be tween \$40,000 and \$50,000 per month to railroad employes alone. We have five churches of every denomination. Our public schools are of the best, and there are a great many private institutions of instruction, such as Crabb's conservatory of music and Berman's business college, the Catholic convent and Mrs. Leake's female academy. The boys have a fine lodge (Midland, 147, B. of I. F). Of course I must take their word for that, but can say it has a hand-some and intellectual lot of members and just think, most of them single. The congenial master of this lodge and several of the boys have been promoted to the right hand side. The dark rider, Death, has been in our midst and plucked one of our bravest boys, Frank Johns. Engine 400 turned over with him catching him under neath. He was formerly a member of Midland lodge, 147, B. of L. F., but later a member of Southern Cross, 324, Gainesville, Texas. That lodge has lost one of its brightest stars; the B. of L. F. in general, has lest a nealhas lost a noble and generous member.

A Fireman's sister. Mary Temper.



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## MAKE A WILL.

uble, have to You may be young and in perfect health. Your ancestors on both sides may all be search isroz up childrestill alive. You may expect to live to be as old as Methuselah, still I say, make a will. You may be the possessor of nothing more than an old wood saw or jack knife, if you are a man, and if a woman, only a button hook and three hair pins; still I urge you to make a will. Firstly, because you won't die any sooner, and when you do come to your death you won't have to worry over your death you won't have to worry over the disposal of your property. Set your worldly affairs in order when you are sound in body and mind. Take a bright, sun-shiny day when you are at peace with all the world, and make your will. Put it down in black and white. Have three witnesses, not too old, nor yet too young, good, hon-est, reliable, disinterested persons. Place the will where it cannot be disturbed but the will where it cannot be disturbed but where it can be found. Then when you are tired of life, or life is tired of you, you can part company as good friends. And when you open your eyes in another world and perhaps look back to your former home, earth, you will not see Jim using your old saw when you intended it for Tom; nor Jane buttoning her boots with your button hook when you intended Mary to beyo it hook, when you intended Mary to have it. You see, making a will may save you a good deal of worry in this world and some in the Pebble.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 11, 1892. At last the discussion on how to "manage your husband" has ceased! Now, if the matrons could only be brought to realize it, this is not pleasant reading for a man. He objects to this exchange of arguments concerning himself, and fiercely resents the no-tion of being managed. I have heard men say that such arguments were unworthy of the intelligent persons engaged in them. Yet these same ladies have not risen above that old-fashioned feminine fancy of swapping recipes as how best to keep their mates in order. Each good lady advocates a dif-ferent plan by which this domestic puzzle may be worked out. One thinks to hold him ever faithful by her good dinners; another insists on that time-worn method of stooping to conquer; a third puts her faith in the efficacy of the insistance on equal rights, and a fourth arises to propose, like the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland," that, after all, "tis love, 'tis love that makes the world go round." As the young woman listens to these matrons gravely weighing the efficacy of such tactics, her natural conjecture grows into a granite conviction that the first duty of her married life will be to find out how best and literally to manage the man she has taken for a life part-

ner. Right angry would she be if he, in his lodge room, would seriously discuss how best to manage her, and debate in solemn conclave whether by a new gown, a theater party, a trip to Europe, or a stern command, he could soonest gain over his wife the strongest influence. Wives, according to my way of thinking, do not help each other by such confidences, whether made in pri by such confidences, whether made in private over the afternoon cup of tea, or at a semi-public dinner. To my mind the clever-est and most dignified stand taken throughout this remarkable exchange of theories on the husband question, was assumed by the woman who refused to reveal the method by which she maintained conjugal harmony in her own home. Hoping this is not too tiresome, I will sign myself,

[Call again and introduce a new topic. As you remark, the one above is worn threadbare.—ED.]

Springfield, Mo., February 17, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

No doubt you will be surprised at receiving such a familiar epistle from one whom you have never seen. I beg of you to please pardon my familiarity. But wishing to express my opinion of the Firemen's Magazine with the other ladies, I, of course, could not do otherwise than write. I wish to say, Mrs. Harper, that I think it one of the best ever published. think each number proves better than the last. I have only been reading them a little over a year, and to say they find a ready welcome and an always open door is speaking mildly, for, indeed, words are inadequate to express how warmly they are received in our home. I think Mrs. M. W. M.'s epistle of February's number splendid. I am of the same opinion in regard to the discussion, "How to Manage a Husband." I am so happy with my husband, I think every one should be. I would not let my husband leave me or come home to me without a smile and pleasant word. ways think, suppose this would be his last trip. I could not forgive myself if such was the case and I unkind and rude toward him. We have been married a little over a year and I am proud to say he has never given me an unkind word or look. My married life, so far, has been of unalloyed happiness and the past year the happiest I ever spent. I will close by wishing the Deep Water Lodge, No. 368, B of L. F., success and all members of the B. of L. F., earnestly praying God to protect all the brave boys. Best wishes to all. I am, most respectfully,

The fireman's friend. Jaqueline. [Thanks for kind and appreciative words.

# MECHANICAL.

TECHNICAL MATTERS.

No. 3.

The "pinches" are the matters that throw men on their own judgment and resources, and it is these emergencies that call out the mettle in men; sudden accidental occur-rences in a totally unexpected way, or in an unlooked for direction, is what is likely to occur at any moment and when time is precious, no time for debate, not a moment to lose, and human life and vast amounts of property imperiled by an hours' delay. is in such cases that the man who has the "know how" is the superior of the man who is unsettled in deciding, or who is puzzled as to what course to pursue. And let it be clearly understood that the man who has in some degree mastered the elements of physics, chemistry and the branches of kindred lines of study is the man who has the best chance to accomplish with the least material and the most disadvantageous surroundings the very thing that must be accomplished, and it is such men who go to the head of the class, and in no case more than on a railroad does this happen, nor in any other place so frequently.

In dealing with the physical properties of material we must often un-learn much that we have learned incorrectly, and it is a good trait in any one to be candid and learn early in his education that he don't know it all, but that he has much to learn; and if some of the inventors had some little real knowledge of the substances with which they deal they would not attempt the things they do so frequently and so disastrously to themselves and their pet ideas. We must, then, learn at the outset that we must have no preconceived ideas, but must take matters as we do find them instead of as we would like to have them; or, to put it in other words, we must, in all these matters, learn to be entirely honest with ourselves and the substances with which we are to try to deal, or that we must accept all actual results as we find them, and not as we want to have them.

This is the only safe starting point.

In accepting the "units" with our investigations, it is necessary to state that it is of little importance what is adopted as a unit. So long as scientific men agree on some certain thing as that or the other unit, and then in the reduction of the units of one nation to that of another, it is certain to cause so much trouble unless we are careful to ascertain the exact value of that unit in each of the cases that we are to try to compare, as in turning the French metre and its subdivisions into our honest old foot

and inches, or the units of any system, for it is necessary often to do this if we are to make a comparison of what some other nation has done with a certain quantity of coal and under certain circumstances, and in no case is this more necessary than in the chemical translation of atoms, atomic weights and chemical equivalents. In chemistry it is easy to demonstrate that so much of the wonderful improvements are of no account at all, but if a man has no knowledge of this fascinating study, and cannot deal with it directly, then he is at the disadvantage of not being able in many cases of keeping out of trouble; and this knowledge is the most important item in the consideration of heat units and combustion, and that all means that it is dollars and cents in the pocket of the man who is to deal with such topics to know what it is and should be.

Chemistry and physics are practically one and the same in their object, that is they both are used to solve the same problems, in different directions and methods, but in the same line. The real purpose is in each case to solve, through investigation, the processes of natural materials and their combinations that are perceptible to the senses; to study the course taken by all such subjects, how they are connected, and what various forms they take in the varied and many combinations we find them in as related to our business, and how the forces of nature act with reference to each other and the combinations with which we deal. These two branches of study are of importance and value to every man who either runs the locomotive or shovels in the coal to furnish steam to make the runthese two sciences are the foundation of all other natural sciences, and are really at the bottom of all the other natural sciences, as mineralogy, geology, astronomy, botany, zoology, and the whole of medical science, whatever its subdivisions are or may be called.

Inorganic chemistry is the foundation of our knowledge in the most important and the most widely furnished elements of the natural substances of the earth's composition, from which we must draw our carbon with which to make combustion possible, and the water with which to furnish the material to convey our heat units in form that is allowable to the piston head; for lumps of coal could not do the work, and the conversion of the water by heat into steam is only a chemical or physical conversion of heat into energy, and then its coming into contact with the piston head is an easy way to carry power, in such a manner that it will not injure the moving parts or do violence to the stationary parts by the rapid passage of the moving parts over those that are stationary, and yet it is

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a simple and easily understood way of converting heat of a ton or more of coal into motion or work, and the perfection with which that conversion is done is a problem that is not easy or as yet made with any remote approach to the theoretical value of the coal we do burn. Here enters another problem, the determination of the economy of any steam plant, and here we must use units. From these values we are to do this work, and these units were determined at different times and by different men in various countries, and here is where many mistakes have arisen by people who are more anxious to print books than to do what they do do in a correct manner, for little of this work that is authentic has as yet been done in the United States, and so the necessity of carefully and correctly translating the real facts and results, especially in values, and under conditions as stated, and some terrible blunders have been made in the statements made.

From the storehouse of nature we are also to draw our supply of the crude materials from which we are to make steel or iron, and here we are to make so much use of chemistry in the mixing and melting of the crude ores to convert it into such metals as we need to build our locomotives, truss bridges and all into which this king of all the metals enters into, either as iron or the next higher refined so often spoken of as mild steel. The mild steel is only homogeneous iron, or iron that has the greater part of its imperfections taken out chemically, and its particles becoming purer in the process naturally become more perfect in form and size, and so become more homogeneous, and the finished product is then of a higher quality and nearer steel. The Bessemer process as well as the Siemens-Martin process are both no more or less than a chemical way of purifying the molten metal by adding another element to the red hot metal, and so carrying away the impurities, and as in any of the household processes it is only a method of refining, just as boiling maple tree sap in a certain way and time makes it into the delicious maple syrup. It is only a process founded on chemical conversion, and so with all the processes of manufacture. Wherever the conversion of heat into power or motion is done there we find chemical and physical changes. Then chemistry is the means of doing work, and of changing one sort of a natural product into some other, and it is the science of knowing what to do in such a case with some certainty of results. It is the most bewitching of all studies, and any one branch of it can make all the work any one can do in the whole of his natural life and yet not do much more than make a beginning. Chemistry has brought out the making of aluminum from the clay banks, and to do it cheaply and with certainty only requires cheap potash or soda, or as you will see this new product only requires another entrance into the chemical kingdom in order to turn old clay beds of no previous value into dollars, and the same may be said of glycerine that is now so much used. It was for many years thrown away as of no value, a sort of nuisance, yet chemistry stepped in and settled the question, "Here is an article of value that will pan out a profit," and it has, and many more instances could readily be named of simple matters that have been made to show millions of dollarseach year.

These instances are not made mention of with an idea that all or many of the readers of the Magazine are to become chemists, but for the simple purpose of calling their at-tention to the fact that such golden opportunities have and do to-day exist to make millions of dollars out of some real "know how" and a few brains, and if the writer did not know that there was a pretty good supply of both in the ranks "on both sides of the foot board," to which he is not a stranger, he would not spoil paper in holding out to them any visions of the antipractical sort. There is money in real knowledge, or, as the old saw has it. "Knowledge is power," and it is as true this April of 1892 as it was a hundred days or years ago, and the man who works is the man that wins, and work is the grandest as well as the most successful alchemist of this earth's productions, hence the man who studies the matters most nearly related to his business is the one who wins if he sticks to it.

In taking up the matters nearest related to a general understanding of the outlines of the subject it will be the aim of the writer to give such as is of the most use and interest, and in the next article a discussion of the units and how to use them will be begun.

Moar to kum,

Thomas Pray, Jr.

(To be continued.)

#### FASTER AND YET MORE FAST!

This seems to be the cry of the age, and the mechanical ingenuity of the nation is being directed to the problem of speed, and safety of trains, at this time more than ever before, on account of the tide of travel. which will be rolling over the country next year, to and from that wonderful Columbian Exposition in Chicago. A number of plans are proposed for greater speed, but as yet they are in an embryo state, and cannot hope to be ready to compete with our steam roads next year; so that the present force of engineers need not be afraid of being "run out of a job" for

awhile yet. It has been repeatedly urged in these pages that railroads were as yet in their infancy, that their methods and machines were going through a process of evolutions, that a little improvement here and another one there was gradually bringing all nearer perfection, and that even now, while trains were scheduled at 50 miles and over per hour, we had not reached the possible limit of our steam roads. Better motive power, stronger and more elegant cars, carefully laid and ballasted track, and the elimination of curves and grades as far as possible has done much to help make better speed easy, and much more can and will be done in these directions, so that in the future our descendants will wonder how we could get along in "our slow old fashioned way." We have great faith in the iron horse, with its veins throbbing and pulsating with steam, generated by the consumption of "black diamonds" in its capacious maw, and firmly believe that we shall see a vast improvement in his

Another feature, to which but little attention has as yet been paid, is to be found in devising means to diminish the resistance which air offers to all objects in mo-Whenever it is desired to move one object through another, we ever seek to make that passage as easy as possible by strict attention to shape. See how much thought and study is devoted to the design of vessels, from the stately Atlantic "liner" to the trim little yachts designed to compete for the "cup." How carefully every line is drawn, so that the hull shall cleave the water with as little resistance as possible, and yet water is very easily divided. It it is necessary to study this so closely in other branches, it surely should be studied, and more attention given to it in railroad A few investigators have experimented in this direction, and found that air offered the least resistance to a blunt, round, wedge-shaped object, and yet our cars and cabs have the usual sharply at right angle to its movement fronts, and no car has ever been constructed to cut or cleave its way through the air, but must at once push aside its full width of the atmosphere.

In the next place after a car has once displaced the air, it would appear to be a good policy to try to arrange for carriages behind to follow in its "wake," but in ordinary construction we find open spaces between the cars, which the air again fills, and which thus offer resistance to the next car, and so on to the end. In support of this we quote from a recent number of the Railroad Car Journal as follows:

The question of fast trains is now receiving attention both in this country and in Europe. It is therefore opportune to present to the readers of

the Journal several designs for trains especially adapted for attaining high velocities.

adapted for attaining high velocities.

The chief resistances opposed to the progress of railway train are those arising from the following causes: First, the friction of the machinery, which includes the friction of the machinery, which includes the friction of the analysis in their boxe, that of the wheels on the rails, including that of the decomptive; second, the back pressure of the steam on the piston to create a forced fraught through the smoke-stack; third, the resistance occasioned by the passage of the train through the atmosphere; fourth, the weight of the train and the lifting of it on up grades; fifth, oscillation of the train. For a long time it has been known beyond doubt that at high speeds the atmosphere constitutes the chief portion of these resistances, and that at very high rates of speed it ecomes so enormous that the power required to overcome it cannot be generated except at very great cost. However, the precise amount of absolute resistance of the atmosphere to bodies morning through it at high velocities still a mool point, and perhaps in no branch of enginering have we greater discrepancies in opinion as the actual loss resulting from this cause. Dr. Lardner, who devoted a good deal of attention to the point in question, arrived at the conclusion that the atmospheric resistance offered to passent trains moving at 30 miles per hour, was 16 lbs. per ton of the gross weight of the train, or 1½ times the other power absorbing forces combined. But the other power absorbing forces combined. The recognition of the scrious retarding influenced or the resistance of the continuous cont

isfactory results.

The recognition of the scrious retarding influence of the atmosphere has led to the preparation of designs for train construction which would, a far as possible, eliminate this element of resistance. Among the first to give serious attention to the problem was H. Bessemer, of England, who performed experiments and gave the result of them in a work entitled, "On the Resistance of the Atmosphere to Rallway Trains, London," 1847. Mr. Bessemer says:

formed experiments and gave the respect of the Amosphere to Railway Trains, London," 1847. Mr. Besemer says:

"In my experiments I fitted up an apparatuonsisting of a horizontal wheel supported by a vertical shaft, which was driven on begar, and connected to a steam engine. The horizontal wheel was keyed firmly to the shaft. The horizontal wheel was keyed firmly to the shaft. The horizontal wheel was keyed firmly to the shaft. The horizontal wheel was keyed firmly to the shaft. The was placed above the first, and supported upon it by small and the shaft. This second wheat spaced above the first, and supported upon it by small anti-friction wheels of steel attached to the upper one, so that the upper horizontal wheel could revolve with exceedingly little force. One of saler, spring balances was attached by its opposite end-to one of the arms of each wheel, so what the two wheels were made to move in connect, excepting when any opposing force was applied to the upper wheel, when the spring balance screen that the wheels were made to move in connect, excepting when any opposing force was applied to the upper wheel, when the spring balance screen that the training when the spring balance screen that the read off. Matters having been thus arranged, a model carriage of wood, on the cardical to the light from wheel and large and the sale and the spring balance the number of maltways, was attached to the light from wheel and large and the sale and the spring balance the number of miss proof experiments, the speed was gradually augmented from the first sacriage through the air was accurated by the wheel on which it was placed to the number of miss proof experiments, the speed was gradually augmented from the first was equal to the number of miss proof experiments, the speed was gradually augmented from the first was equal to the number of miss proof experiments, the speed was gradually augmented from the first wheel and the same cases the first of the services indicated a resistance of 2.1 be services indicated a resist

sistance of 4.5 lbs. at 30 miles; a resistance of 6.1 at sistance of 4.5 lbs. at 30 miles; a resistance of 6.1 at 5 miles; a resistance of 10.0 at 45 miles per hour. The last was the highest rate of speed which the apparatus was capable of moving without danger of derangement; and the resistance at this rate persuperficial foot of frontage of carriage amounted exactly to 10 lbs. I took this speed as the basis of my subsequent experiments, because the various pressures, being expressed in round numbers, will impress themselves more distinctly on the mind than if derimals were used. Having thus secenexactly to 10 lbs. I took this speed as the basis of my subsequent experiments, because the various pressures, being expressed in round numbers, will impress themselves more distinctly on the mind than if decimals were used. Having thus ascertained that the pressure amounted to exactly 10 lbs. on the end of the model carriage of one foot square, ascend carriage was placed between the buffers left open, as is the present practice on railways. Tho two carriages being put in motion at the selected rate of forty-five miles per hour, the resistance indicated as the mean of three experiments was 14.1 lbs.; so that, striking off the decimal, we have 4 lbs. resistance per superficial foot for the second carriage. A third carriage was connected as before, and the experiment proceeded with in a similar manner. The indication was now 18 lbs., showing an addition of 4 lbs. for the third carriage. Three more carriages were successively added, and the result in each case was precisely 4 lbs. per superficial foot. A train of six carriages being thus connected, the spring balance indicated 30.5 lbs.: but, as before stated, I throw off the decimal, and thus obtain 10 lbs. resistance for the instrumental carriage, and 4 lbs. for each of the five following carriages, making 20 lbs. resistance for the intermediate carriages, or 45 as much pressure on each of the last carriages of the plan I had devised in my mind for reducing the almospheric resistance on the ends of the intermediate carriages, or 45 as much pressure on each of the last carriages of the rirain of six, which hereby presented externally the appearance of a double carriage, was now to be tried. For this purpose I had live small hoods of wood made to fit into and fill up the intervals between the ends of each carriage; one of these hoods was placed in between the first and second carriages of the rirain of six, which hereby presented externally the appearance of a double carriage, without any vacancy or space between them for the atmosphere to impinge against. The tra

"The next point to be ascertained was how much further the remaining 10 bs, could be reduced; with this view two more carriages were constructed; the ends were of a wedge form, like the bow of a ship, that is, the floor and the roof of the carriage were pointed like the bow, while the sides of the carriage were left perpendicular, thus forming a sort of equi-lateral triangle, with its base attached to the parallel sides of the carriage. It was my intention to place one of these carriages to the fore, and the other at the after part of the train; one of them was accordingly placed in front and the train brought to a velocity of 45 miles per hour. The pressure indicated was now reduced from 10 bs. to 6.3 lbs., although 7 carriages were used. This was the first of three experiments intended to be made to get a mean; but, unfortunately, in the second experiment with these seven carriages, he centrifugal force was so enormous that one of them became detached, and, abutting against a side wall, formed a solid obstruction to all the rest, and the result was the destruction of the whole train of carriages. I was thus prevented from making the further trial, with the wedge-shaped carriage placed at the stern. I had intended to put my apparatus again in order, for the purpose of trying the last

named experiment, and also with a view of ascer-

named experiment, and also with a view of ascertaining the most advantageous form of wedge, but pressure of business prevented this from being done at the time, and I have not since had leisure to resume the inquiry.

"However, I have clearly demonstrated this much: that the resistance of the atmosphere to railway trains is exerted on the ends of each of the carriages forming a train, and amounts in each case to the other than the power exerted on the first, and also, that by filling the intermediate spaces between the carriages, this pressure on them will be most materially diminished."

In the train designed by Bessemer, each end of

carriages, this pressure on them will be most insterially diminished."

In the train designed by Bessemer, each end of the carriages is fitted up with a hood or flexible covering of leather, attached to bows pivoted to the buffer stems, and strengthened by cross braces. On curves the bows follow the motion of the buffers. The braces are backed by springs, which hold the bows in place. Mr. Bessemer gives in his work a series of tables setting forth the diminution of resistance with his wedge-shaped carriages and filled up spaces, as compared with the widely separated and flat fronted ones of the ordinary construction, the lost of power in the latter case being based upon the observations both of Dr. Lardner and Mr. Robert Stephenson. In express trains, where the speed is increased to sixty miles per hour, Bessemer claims that the total resisting forces of his train would be less than one-third that of a train as ordinarily constructed. train as ordinarily constructed

A practical lesson good for immediate use may be drawn from this; that is to require as few openings to be left in any train you are pulling as it is possible to have. It has been a practice on some roads to carefully shut and seal the doors of their loaded freight cars, but pay no attention to the doors of empty freight cars, and allow locomotives to tug away at 30 or 40 of these cars, acting like that many sails to hold back by. Many pounds of coal, much sweating, some fretting and no doubt some cuss words might be saved, if this matter was attended to as it should be, and no car allowed to run with its door open.

The New York
Railroad Club.

Though a great many transitions and vicissitudes. Its carery street was well known to some of our readers, but since that habitat was abandoned its doings have been less known. After leaving them some of those who directed its affairs took rooms on Thitteth street, connected with the Gilsey House. These were kept open at all times with the expectation that members and others would make them a rendezvous for the transaction of business and for tion that members and others would make them a rendezvous for the transaction of business and for social intercourse. The experiment was tried, but the expectation was not realized. The rooms were seldom visited, and the only occupant was usually the attendant who was paid to be there. They quarters were therefore abandoned, and arrange-ments were made to hold the meetings in the bouse of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, at 12 West Thirty-first street. Here there is an admirable as-sembly room, just about large enough for their meetings, and all the surroundings are propitions for scientific discussion.

meetings, and all the surroundings are propitions for scientific discussion.

At the last meeting some of the Rules of Car Interchange were discussed, and discussion was then opened for "topics." A member propounded the inquiry whether any material practical advantage would be gained if a locomotive could be perfectly balanced? That is, would an engine under the seconditions run faster, burn less coal, wear longer, or in any way produce better practical results than our present locomotives do?

our present locomotives do?

The discussion elicited the usual amount of vague opinion that is generally expressed when

this subject is discussed. From what was said, however, it appeared that locomotives which are well balanced work much better—that is, run more steadily, than engines do which are not well balanced. Inasmuch as the balancing of locomotives is a matter of compromise—that is, whatever is gained by neutralizing the horizontal disturbance increases it vertically, and therefore all locomotives are very much out of balance, it was inferred that if a locomotive was perfectly balanced a very material advantage would be gained. The subject was discussed at considerable length. The inevitable hammer-blow was referred to, and authentic cases of the bending of rails by the counterweights of locomotives were inquired for. Some rather vague instances of this kind were referred to, but nothing very definite was presented. It was pointed out that the vertical disturbance due to the unbalanced part of the counterweights was equal to its centrifugal force, which could easily be calculated, but that the effect of this on the rails was to a considerable extent neutralized by the inertia of the wheels, axles and connecting-rods, which resists the centrifugal force of the counterweights. This force is exerted first on the wheel, axle, etc., and is not transmitted to the rail until after the inertia of these parts has been overcome. This, of course, diminishes the effect produced on the rail very materially. A downward blow of a heavy sledge hammer on the top of a driving-wheel would produce very little effect on the rail, but if it was struck directly on the rail might be sufficient to break it.

The modifying influence of the inertia of the wheel, axle, etc., on the effect of the centrifugal ionce of counterweights on the rails, the speaker said, had never before been pointed out.

The discussion seemed to interest the persons who were present, and the meeting was continued.

force of counterweights on the rails, the speaker said, had never before been pointed out.

The discussion seemed to interest the persons who were present, and the meeting was continued until 10 o'clock. The Club may be congratulated on its improved environment. Heretofore there has always been some more or less sinister influences about the outskirts of the meetings. These have been entirely eliminated by the transfer to the rooms of the Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The above from the Railroad and Engineering Journal, edited by Mr. Forney, is simply quoted to show, that among a body of representative railroad men, some of whom are acknowledged as good mechanics, and all have been engaged in their work long enough to know, there was no one who could bring up an authenticated case of a bent or broken rail from the "hammer-blow." If it were really as destructive as Mr. Lockwood would have us believe, some proof ought to have been found in support of this theory, when thus called for, but none could be produced.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., February 13, 1892. To the Editors:

In my opinion, nine-tenths of the hot pins on locomotives are caused more by the lack of judgment in keying up the brasses than from any other cause. Some (in fact many) engineers have a mania, you may call it, for the indiscriminate use of the coffer hammer. Here is a case in point: An engine running out of Chicago had made about 20 miles when the engineer made the remark that the back end of his main rod on the right side needed keying up. He was asked if the rod was pounding. He said "no;" but it needed keying up a little just the same, and, when the stop was made, key it he did, driving the key home. At the next stop, 7 miles farther, the babbitt was gone and although the oil was ozing out between the brasses covering the collar and strap with oil, it was so bot you could not put your hand near it. "I wonder what in h—I made that pin get hot," said he. It had been keyed so closely

that no oil could get around the pin. It is a hard task for some men to let well enough alone.
Yours,

A MACHINIST.

The foregoing is taken from the correspondence column of an exchange. No doubt there are more men like this engineer, as all firemen may know. There was, one in the east, who keyed up and unkeyed again, at the same rod, on the same trip, beside keying in the round house. The fire boy got the engine out, ran to the coal shute 400 feet and back past the round house about 1,000 feet altogether, and heard the pin screeching on the left side. Found it stinking hot, and had to slack the key after which she cooled off and ran cool all day. But this made no difference; the engineer went at it and keyed again; had to do just so much keying all the time.

Wm. Weiler.

## LOCOMOTIVE CATECHISM.

What are the essential features of a locomotive engine?

Boiler, engines and running gear. Q. What name is applied to the type of boiler usually employed for locomotives?

Horizontal tubular with internal fire hox.

What name might be applied to the class of engines usually employed on locomotives?

A. Atwin horizontal, double-acting, high pressure, non-compound, non-condensing link motion, slide-valve engine.

Are all locomotive engines of the Q.

twin type?

A. Nearly all; there are some, however, that have the cylinder on one side of different diameter from that on the other; and some have one cylinder on each side and one in the center; some have four cylin-

ders. Are all locomotive engines horizon

Q. tal? Nearly all; but there are some that are slightly inclined downward toward the crank pin, and while nearly horizontal are

not strictly so.
Q. What is the meaning of the word double acting?"

A. An engine is double acting when steam is admitted on both sides of its piston instead of only on one side, as in a Westinghouse stationary engine.

Are all locomotive engines double

acting? Yes.

What is the meaning of the term

"high pressure?" The word high A. It is a misnomer. pressure came in when non-condensing enzines were first made, to represent the di ference between an engine which worked

with high pressure steam (either with or without a condenser, but principally without one) and one which worked usually by the aid of the vacuum produced by a con-

Q. What is the difference between a compound and a non-compound engine?

A. In a compound engine the steam which is exhausted from one cylinder is passed into another, there to do more work as it expands further. In a non-compound engine the steam after being exhausted from one cylinder does not go into any other cylinder.

Q. Is there no relation between compound engines and condensing engines; that is, may an engine be both of these?

Yes; many engines, particularly marine ones, are both compound and condensing; that is, the steam, after being exhausted from one cylinder, in which it has done work, passes into another cylinder, there to do further work, and then goes into a condenser.

What is a condensing engine?

A. One in which the steam after having done work in the cylinder is exhausted therefrom at a certain pressure above vacuum or above the atmosphere, and a certain temperature, then passes into a chamber where it is cooled by contact with a jet or spray of cold water or with sheets or tubes which are cooled by cold water circulating on the other side of such sheets or tubes.

Q. Are most locomotives non-compound? A. Yes; but they have been used in Europe for some years, and in this country, since 1890, orders for them have been

increasing.

Are all locomotives non-condensing? Yes. It would be impossible, at least in the present state of the art of steam engineering, to carry on a train that would pay expenses, enough water to cool the exhaust from its engines. The time may come when by greater efficiency of the engine itself calling for less steam per horse power, by decreased friction of the engine and of the train calling for less horse power, and by increased efficiency of condensers themselves, calling for less water per horse power, a locomotive may be run with condensing engines; but that time is not yet. Q. What is meant by a slide valve

A. A flat distributing valve which has a to and fro motion upon a flat seat, usually in a direction parallel to that of the piston of the engine itself; this valve having in its working face one or more cavities usually Serving as a passage for the exhaust.
Q. Do all locomotives employ slide

valves?

A. Nearly every one that has been built has employed a slide valve of one sort or another. Attempts have been made to use other types, but in general they have been failures, not having the simplicity, durability and range of work of the ordinary slide.

Q. What is meant by a link-motion engine?

A. One in which the valve (generally a slide valve) is moved by being connected with a bar, usually slotted, which receives a vibrating motion by connection with a rod attached to a strap surrounding an eccentric disk set on the driving shaft or axle of the engine. There are usually two such disks for each cylinder, to enable the engine to be reversed. The position of the link being varied, the amount of motion that it imparts to the valve may be varied at will.

Q. Are all locomotives of the link-

motion type?

A. Most of them are, but there is a system in which motion is imparted to the valve by an attachment to levers receiving their motion from the crosshead or from the connecting rod between the crosshead and the crank pin, the amount of motion thus given being variable by slight changes in the relative and actual positions of the connecting levers.

Q. What name is generally applied to an engine in which a reciprocating piston

drives a crank shaft or axle?

A. A rotary or rotatory engine as distinguished from a rotary engine in which the piston, or follower, rotates.

Q. What is the reason that locomotives

have two or more cylinders?

A. Because, with a single cylinder an engine having a crank and connecting rod is difficult to get started in case the crosshead, crank pin and main shaft center get in the same straight line; and because, in case there was but one engine and that got crippled, it would be impossible to move the engine by its own power; whereas, with two, one side may be disconnected and the other one used.

Q. Are the engines of all locomotives

reversible?

A. Necessarily so, by the difference of the surface.

Q. In the ordinary type of locomotive engine, how are the cranks arranged!?

A. One of them at right angles to the other, in order that when one of the two cranks is on its dead center the other can

start the engine.

Q. Where there are three cylinders, as for instance in the compound locomotive, where there is one cylinder between the frames and two outside, how are the cranks arranged?

120°; that is, one-third of a circle A. apart.

Where are the cylinders of a twocylinder American locomotive placed? A. On the outside of the frames.

Where are the cylinders of most twocylinder European locomotives placed?

A. Inside, between the frames.
Q. What are the advantages of the

American arrangement of the cylinders? A. There is no necessity of cranking

the axle, and the steam chests are more readily got at.

O. What are the advantages of inside

cylinders?

A. The engine takes up less room laterally, hence narrower tunnels and bridges suffice for a given power of engine.

Q. Where there are two cylinders in a compound locomotive, where are they gen-

erally arranged?

If it is an outside cylinder engine, the high pressure will come on one side and the low pressure on the other. If it is an inside cylinder engine, the high pressure may be beside the low, or they may be "tandem," or in line, although the latter is rare, and calls for too great length of engine.

Q. Where there is a three-cylinder compound engine, how are the cylinders ar-

ranged?

A. There may be one high pressure cylinder between the frames, exhausting into

two low pressure cylinders outside.
Q. What is the principal disadvantage of the ordinary two cylinder locomotive whether inside or outside cylinders are used?

A. That the connecting rod is unbalanced, either vertically or horizontally, usually in the former direction, so that its weight and velocity causes the engine not only to wave from side to side between the rails, but to deliver vertical blows upon them.
Q. How may this be done away with?

A. By having two cylinders upon a side, both outside of the frames, and each having its own connecting rod, so that when one rod goes up the other goes down, every pound that goes up at a given velocity on one side being balanced by another pound at the same velocity in the other direction upon that same side.

What is the objection to a four cylinder engine having two outside cylinders, side by side, each side of the frame.

A. Complication of working parts, and greater width for the same cylinder capacity than where there is only one cylinder each side.

Q. Is it possible to balance the weight of the connecting rod so that a two cylinder engine shall be balanced both vertically and horizontally?

A. No.
Q. Suppose that an ordinary two cylinder engine has its connecting rod balanced vertically, what will be the effect?

A. It will run with a series of horizon-

tal jerks.

Q. Suppose that it is balanced horizon-

tally, what will be the effect?
A. That which is ordinarily observed; there will be a series of vertical movements corresponding to the upward and downward motion of the cranks, and the engine will sway from side to side and will give vertical blows upon the rails.

Q. Would it be possible to make the crdinary slide valve engine reversible with only a single eccentric for each cylinder?

A. Not without great complication of

mechanism.

Q. Where are the steam chests ordinarily placed in a standard American locomotive? On top of the cylinders?

What are the advantages of this? The engine is kept within less width

than if they were on the side. What are the disadvantages?

The cylinder is more difficult to free from water than if the valve was on the side or beneath.

Q. What name is given to such cranks as are used on the ordinary English inside

cylinder locomotive?

A. Center cranks, inside cranks, full cranks.

Q. What name is given to such cranks as are used on the ordinary American standard outside cylinder locomotive?

A. Half cranks.
Q. How are the inside cranks or full cranks of an English locomotive made?

A. By forging a large mass on the axle at the place where there is to be a crank. and slotting it out to form the crank, then turning the pin in place; or by bending the axle by hydraulic presses to the re-quired throw, and similarly turning the

pins. What is the objection to the inside

crank locomotive?

A. Frequent breakage of the crank axle. How are the cranks of a standard outside cylinder American locomotive made?

A. Each one is a part of the driving wheel on that side; in the same way as what is known as a disk crank on a sta-

tionary engine. Q. Of what material are the driving wheels of standard American locomotives

A. Of cast iron, with wrought iron or steel tires shrunk thereon.

Q. How many driving axles has the or dinary English passenger locomotive?

A. One only; having, of course, but two driving wheels.

Q. How many driving axles has the or dinary standard American passenger locamotive?

Two; with four driving wheels.

What is the advantage of having more than one pair of driving wheels?

A. The weight is better distributed on the rails and journals; and where the track is liable to be imperfect, if there should be imperfect adhesion of one pair of wheels, there will be another to help along. Q. What are the disadvantages of hav-

ing two pairs of driving wheels?

A. The rigid wheel base of the engine is increased and the difficulty and danger of rounding curves and the loss of power in doing so, increased.

Q. What are the advantages of having the valve chest and slide valves of a locomotive on the sides of the cylinder, as in the English inside connected engine?

A. The cylinders are more readily drained of water.

Q. In what particular does a locomotive engine differ from most stationary ones, as

regards its direction of motion?

A. In the fact that it "runs under" most of the time; the crank pin going from the inboard center, which is next the cross head, under the axle, instead of over, as in most stationary engines, this being rendered necessary by the fact that the cylinders are ahead of the axle.

Q. Which is the "back" head of a locomotive cylinder?

A. There is no such thing. There is the "crank" end and the "out" end in both a locomotive and a stationary engine cylinder; the use of the terms "back" and "front" on either being confusing, particularly in the case of a locomotive engine.

Robert Grimshaw.

Council Grove, Kan., March 1, 1892.

Mr. Editor:—It appears that A. H. Tucker did not understand what was intended by my assertion in the January Magazine that we know that lead is the opening of the steam port when the pins are on the center and the reverse lever in the corner." I did not think that would be construed only as permanent lead, which is given to

the engine at the shops.

Mr. Tucker says: "I would like to have some young fireman study out what effect it would have on the engine to cut off the valve as I have indicated and then turn the eccentric ahead on the shaft enough to leave the valve where it was before it was cut off." He first mentioned cutting off the forward edge of the valve: it depends on what position the engine stands whether turning "the eccentric ahead on the shaft" would move the valve ahead. If she was on her right forward center, and you turned the right forward motion eccentric ahead, it would move the valve back on the seat; he further says: "And if the opposite end or edge of the valve was treated in the same manner, the lead would

be the same for both forward and back strokes;" he does not say anything about moving both eccentrics ahead on the shaft. There would be a great difference in the effect from turning one or both eccentries. with one or both edges or ends of the valve cut-off, so I will not attempt to answer it,

until I understand what he means.

I don't think "Vulcan" expects us to believe that slipping and sliding is to be defined the same in this case, otherwise his answer to my second question is satisfactory, but I must have better evidence on the third. He says: "Water, no matter how thickly interposed will never form a cushion, but on the contrary will transmit any pressure brought on it in any direction." When you pull the blow-off cock open the first jet that comes out does not force out with any velocity, it does not shoot out more than 4 or 6 feet with 140 pounds of steam pressure, but after a current is formed the steam mingles with the water and passes out through the opening with a mighty rushing, roaring noise; this can be proven by a leaky valve stem, if it is not very bad the steam will not blow when you give the engine steam. Standing still with the reverse lever in the center, the steam chest has equal pressure in all parts but if the engine is in motion the pressure is greater near the port where it is escaping into the cylinder, so that with the forward stroke of the piston the valve stem (or more correctly speaking, the valve stem packing) leaks, while it does not with the backward stroke, because the current of steam takes the pressure away from it. There was an old stationary boiler in this town, that carried a pressure of 120 pounds, it was condemned, and after having been turned over was attracting quite a crowd; one of the men thought the iron looked very weak and rotten at the bottom of the mud-drum, he gave it a kick and knocked a hole in it with his boot-heel, "he busted the boiler." Now how about that boiler inverted with 120 pounds of steam pressure, do you think it would bear the strain? And how about the man trying it with his boot-heel? I can imagine him, not waitfrom ing to get a report of the iron but like grandfather's kicking mule that backed up to the can of dynamite, "that away through the air he did glide." When I consider the other side of this question I still remain

where I started, on neutral ground.

This attempted answer of "Vulcan" has no argument in it that is convincing to a skeptical person, and I must have stronger proof before I can accept it. If any others of our correspondents differ with "Vulcan" I would be pleased to have their

There are more Baldwin moguls on this road than any other kind of engine, cylinder 19x22. Suppose that kind of an engine running on the road, hooked up so as to cut-off at 5 inches, which would be 5670.+ cubic inches of steam in the front end of the cylinder, allowing 31x5 inches for piston in the back end would give 5478.+ cubic inches, or a difference of 192.+ cubic inches of steam; why can you not detect any difference in the exhaust between the front and back end of the cylinder?

W. B. Baldwin.

### AN INJECTOR "WRINKLE."

MR. EDITOR: -In running a 17-inch "eight wheeler" with a No. 9 Sellers "76" injector for a boiler feeder, I found it "too strong for her over some portions of the road when "cut up in the last notch." The notches were about one-quarter of an inch apart and I tried filing another one so as to work it a little finer, but.it would break frequently and gave me a good deal of trouble, so I abandoned the new notch and figured on something else. One day I found a small washer one-eighth of an inch thick, with a hole in it just the size of the shank on the spindle where it fits into the crosshead. I took off the nut, slipped out the spindle and slipped on the washer and replaced the nut and the "thing was done, for when the injector lever was hooked in the original first notch the steam valve was open one-eighth of an inch less than it was before. You can reduce the amount of water supplied to the boiler by one of these injectors by partially closing the injector throttle valve; but my experience with that plan was that the injector would "break" easily and was very liable to do so in starting it when overflow was closed suddenly, besides frequent use of the throttle makes frequent packing necessary.

A. H. Tucker.

Baltimore, Md., February 25, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—In the February number of the Magazine A. H. Tucker wants to know what effect it would have on an engine to shave off a slice of the valve in order to give her more lead. In the first place lap is given to a valve in order to work steam expansively, and from the time steam is cut off until it is exhausted it works expansively in the cylinder. Thus, by cutting off some of her lap in order to give her more lead, she would exhaust her steam too soon, when it ought to have re-mained in the cylinder equal to the amount of lap she had; thus you will see that much of her useful energy would be lost. From the time the steam remains in the cylinder depends upon the amount of outside lap, or the time the valve consumes in moving the distance equal to its lap. Then,

if you do away with her lap in order to give her more lead, her expansive functions are lost, and there would be no use of hooking up, because hooking up increases her lead, and what would be the use of reducing her travel if you were not using the steam economically? Besides, the engine would have too much lead in full stroke. The engine that starts her train slowly, but handles it well when under headway, is the one having lead, or too much of it, in full stroke. Now, understand, the lead does not increase in equal proportion with the speed, but the engine is given too much in the full stroke to have enough when worked close at greater speed. The effect of this early opening of admission port when starting is to cause the cylinder to fill before the piston has completed the stroke, and the motion of the engine is retarded to whatever extent this pre-admission amounts The only way I can think of to change lead for all points of cut-off is by moving the eccentric.

W. Garaghty.

PIERRE, So. DAK., February 25, 1892.

MR. Editor:—In the February number of the *Magazine* A. H. Tucker asks some young fireman to study out what effect it would have on an engine to cut off the valve as he indicated (70 inch) and then turn the eccentric ahead on the shaft enough to leave the valve where it was before it was cut off.

Now that eccentric should be moved back inch, for moving it ahead would simply

continue to open the port. Now take the valve before any shaving off is done and put the engine where the valve just cuts off steam. Now cut to inch from edge of valve and move eccentric back equal to amount cut off as before, and we find the cut off of steam is delayed inch of the valve's stroke. As 15 inch is taken from the lap of valve, the periods of expansion and compression are proportionate ly reduced. The exhaust will be delayed equal to amount the eccentric is moved bâck.

H. H. F.

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 2, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—The undersigned respectfully requests that some of your mechanical cal contributors explain what it is that causes an engine to drum. Some claim it is caused by a hole in the fire, while others contend that it is in consequence of imperfect combustion and I, for one, am desirous of knowing the precise cause.

Chas. H. Day.

The highest railroad bridge in the United States is the Kinzua Viaduct on the Eric road, 305 feet high.

## THE MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

TERMS:-ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

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Address:
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

Eugene V. Debs. . . . Editor and Manager.

APRIL, 1892.

#### WM. W. HOLT.

The name which captions this article is that of a former member of Big Sandy Lodge, No. 393, who disgraced himself beyond redemption in a manner that for total depravity challenges parallel. According to the statement of the locge, properly authenticated, Holt went to Texas and there met Bro. Sealy, of Lodge No. 147, to whom he applied for assistance. Bro. Sealy, like the good brotherhood man he is, took Holt to his room, had him served with supper and then shared his bed with him. During the night Holt stealthily arose, robbed his sleeping brother and friend of \$180.00 and made his escape. Such an account of coldblooded ingratitude and piracy is enough to not only stagger credulity but destroy all faith in human nature. Such a scoundrel deserves to be lashed with whips of fire. He is without one vestige of manhood. He would shame to death the scurviest vagabond dog that ever trotted under a scavenger cart.

Holt has a traveling card and also a card of recommendation and all members should be on the alert for him and if apprehended notice should at once be sent to L. B. Rogers, L. Box 105, Temple Tex. It is needless to say that he has been expelled but this is not sufficient. The penitentiary is the only fit place for such monsters of depravity and Holt will go there if he can be caught.

#### TRAVELING MEMBERS.

From information at hand from Denver, Col., we are led to advise traveling members in search of employment to remain away from there, as there are at present no vacancies nor prospects of any for some time to come. During the past few months numberless members looking for work have gone to Denver from almost every direc-tion with the invariable result of being disappointed and having to push further on or retracing their steps.

#### THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Robinson Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

S. D. King, Enon Valley, Pa	<b>\$</b> 1 00
Plain City Lodge, No. 288, B. L. F., Paducah,	
Ky. Eureka Lodge, No. 14, B. L. F., Indianapolis.	12 00
Ind.	. 6 00
Jno. Igo, Tarrytown, N. Y	1 00
Jno. Igo, Tarrytown, N. Y	
Pa	6 00
T. S. Deegan, Chicago, Ill.	1 25
Members Clark Lodge, No. 297, B. L. F.	1 2,
(list of names lost), Jeffersonville, Ind.	4 00
Previously reported	200 25

Remittances should be directed to Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute. Ind.

## THE EDITORIAL CONFERENCE.

The conference of editors of papers published in the interest of railway employes held at St. Louis beginning March 15th, was well attended and the result of the deliberations, we are fully persuaded, will be fruitful of much good to all concerned. We feel specially gratified with the spirit in which all matters were discussed and the conclusions that were reached. Lack of space at this time prevents a complete report of proceedings, but in our next issue the matter will receive the space and attention its importance merits.

#### BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

We have on hand a few volumes of the Magazine for 1888 and 1889, and a good supply for the year

for 1888 and 1889, and a good supply for the year 1891.

These volumes are artistically bound in a way to withstand wear, and we need not say are intrinsically valuable, containing as they do, a wide range of topics upon subjects well calculated to interest the general reader, as well as those who are the students of labor problems.

In this connection we suggest that these bound volumes of the Magazine would be a valuable present on birthday occasions, or as tokens of remembrance, to be presented at any time, and as the price has been reduced to \$1.25 we shall hope to receive sufficient orders to reduce the supply, since no fireman's library would be complete without one.

By addressing Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, orders will be promptly filled. Cash must accompany each order.

#### NEW ADVERTISERS.

NEW ADVERTISERS.

Our readers' attention is called to the constant growth or our advertising department and the satisfactory evidences thereby that the Magazine is carefully read and known to be valuable for advertising, as shown by this patronage. Of the new advertisements for the April number we have:
Standard Silver Ware Co.—Wanting Agents.
Engineering Literature Co.—Books.
Bro. H. S. Peters—Overalls (renewed and inincressed space.)
Bro. Jno. J. McGrane—Watches and Jewelry.
A. M. Lawsin—Knitting Machines.
S. H. Moore & Co.—Flower Seed offer.
Dr. Bonsanko—Pile Cure.
Ponds Exract Co.—Liniment.
American Protective League—Endowment Order.
Henry Carey Baird—Books.
Cornish Organ Co.—Organs and Planos.
Sweet, Orr & Co.—Overalls (renewed and in-

Sweet, Orr & Co.—Overalls (renewed and increased space.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

ACKNO WLEDGMENTS.

PRINCETON, IND., Feb. 13, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomolive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to express my sincere thanks to the brotherhood for the disability claim of \$1,500 paid to my dear son, J. Frank Bowen, in November last, who died at Ashville, North Carolina. Jun. 28, 1892. 1 also thank the brothers of Air Line Lodge, No. 409, B. of L. F., also Hepburn Lodge, No. 160, and Burnside Lodge, No. 282, of B. of L. F., who so kindly took charge of the remains of my dear boy and conducted them to their last resting place with their beautiful sorties; also for the beautiful floral offerings and set of resolutions. Hoping that the brotherhood will always prosper, and with best wishes to all its members, I remain yours

Respectfully,

Mis. N. Birmingham.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., January 19, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: I desire to acknowledge the receipt of tifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars, the full amount of my beneficiary certificate, also to express my heartifelt gratitude to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, especially the officers and members of Green Mountain Lodge, No. 301, for their great kindness to me during my affliction. That prosperity and success may attend all the members of the brotherhood, is the fervent hope of Yours fraternally, RICIPARD V. LESLIE.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Jan. 30, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Decomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks
for a draft of (\$1,500) fifteen hundred dollars due me
on the death of my dear brother, Hopson Greenlees,
who died of typhoid fever, Dec. 7, 1891. And especially do 1 extend thanks to Mr. John B. Studand the brothers of Faith Lodge, No. 200, for their
untiring sympathy during my brother's illness.
May your noble order ever prosper is my prayer.

MRS. SUDIE MCCARROLL.

SELMA, ALA., Feb. 26, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to extend my sincere thanks GENTLEMEN: I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the brotherhood for the payment of fifteen hundred (\$1.500) dollars due me on the death of my brother, Harry Akans. I also wish to express my appreciation of the attention shown him at his buriar by the members of Chehaw Lodge No. 19, and Mission Lodge No. 44. Wishing the brotherhood prosperity in the future as in the past, I am Yours truly,

GEO. AKANS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1892.

To the B. of L. F.:

To the B. of L. F.:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to convey my sincere thanks to the members of Lodge No. 316, for the many acts of kind consideration during the death of my son.

Martin McCarty. His death occurring so suddenly, made it doubly hard for us to bear, and had it not been for the sunshine of your presence in the midst our grief, ours indeed would have been a much more sorrowful home. Your every act until you placed him in his silent home, has stamped itself in gratitude upon our hearts, from which death alone can efface it. I sincerely wish that prosperity and success may always attend the brotherhoof. Hoping you will all meet in a better world, I remain Yours sincerely. all meet in a occur.
Yours sincerely,
Mrs. M. McCarty.

GREEBUSH, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot find words to express my sincere thanks for your kindness and promptness in paying the draft of one thousand fire hundred (\$1.600) dollars insurance due on the life of my dear husband John B. Smith, also for the floral offering; nusband John B. Smith, also for the noral olicing-but I trust that God's benediction may be upon you, and the prayers of my fatherless children may as-cend to the Most High to protect you through life.

MRS. J. SMITH.

LOUISVILLE, KY,, March 9, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ohester:

Mr. and Mrs. John Ohester:

It is with the deepest regret of the officers and members of May Flower Lodge, B. of L. F., that an earlier acknowledgment of the receipt of your beautiful gift has not been forwarded to you, and emphasized in the true spirit of which is sheld in esteem. The banner is all that could be desired; the elaborate finish shows the work of a master hand at fancy and artistic needle work. The outline and spread press in a marked display of originality, the arrangement is handsomely set of the working tools of a fireman, emblematical of our working tools of a fireman, emblematical of our vocation are also exhibited, the whole summonted on a pretty staff which is very pleasing and imposing. The officers and members of our load edseir ocxpress their heartfelt thanks and will ever cherish your beautiful gift as a memorial of our pleasant relation and esteem. Trusting that the acceptance of this card will afford you as much pleasure as is given us in drafting the same.

We remain respectfully.

EDWARD A. SCHMITT,

B. W. Blue,

E. W. NEFF.

LOUISVII-LE, KY., March 9, 1892.

Miss Hannah Kipler:

The officers and members of May Flower Lodge. B. of L. F., No. 415, desire to thank you for the beautiful table cloth, which adorns our altar. Hoping that you will accept this testimonial as a te-ken of esteem and appreciation of your gift.

We remain respectfully
EDWARD A. SCHMITT
B. W. BLUE,
E. W. NEFF, Committee.

### ADDRESSES WANTED.

HARRY A. HOBBART. When last heard from web atanki A. Houbart. when last neard from we abouts will please communicate with his father, John Hobbart, Room 34, White House, 7th St., Oakland, Cal.

ED. NORTHUP. Formely of Troy, N. Y., but started for the West, since which he has not been heard from. Any information regarding him will be appreciated by I. M. Wickwire, care George Northup. Cor. 11th & Jacob streets, Troy, N. Y.

HENRY MATHIS. When last heard from was at Palestine, Texas. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by Mrs. Steger, 1982 Withwell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

#### FLOWER SEEDS FREE

We call our readers' attention to S. H. Moore & we call our readers' attention to S. H. anon; or Co.'s special offer to be found in our advertising columns. From past dealings we know them to be reliable and that their offers are bona fide.

# GRAND



## QUARTERLY DUES NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE B. OF L. F. TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 1, 1892.

The members of Subordinate Lodges:

Sibs and Brottiers:—Pursuant to Section 129 of the Constitution, you are hereby notified that the dues for the quarter ending July 31, 1892, (such an amount as may be determined by the several lodges, provided in no case it shall be less than free following for the constitution of the less than free following for following the several lodges, and must be paid to the collector of your lodge on or before May 1, 1892. This amount will be in full payment of all subordinate dues and beneficiary assessments levied by the grand lodge for said quarter, and is the provided in Section 132 of the Constitution. It beneficiary members now enrolled, and all those admitted prior June 1, 1892, are liable for the full amount of quarterly dues for said quarter. All members in-tiated during the months of June and July are exempt from payment of quarterly dues for said quarterly dues for said quarter for a provided in Section 129 of the Constitution. Any member failing to make payment as per Section 130 of the Constitution, and exyment as per Section 130 of the Constitution, said expulsion taking effect May 2, 1892 and the Secretary is required to make due report thereof to the Grand Lodge.

Fugene V. Debs, G. S. and T.

Fugene V. Debs, G. S. and T. To members of Subordinate Lodges:

## NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, R. OF L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 1, 1892.

To Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

To Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

Sirs and Brothers:—Pursuant to Section 120 of the Constitution you are required to report to the Grand Lodge as expelled all members who fail to make payment of their dual members who fail to make payment of their dual members and income terending July 31, 1892. The names of said members must be reported to you by the Collector of your lodge not later than May 2d, and by you reported to the Grand Lodge, in the prescribed form, immediately thereafter. Failing to report the names of expelled members as herein provided, the Grand Lodge will hold subordinate lodges liable for their assessments, as per Section 53 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally.

F. P. Sargent, G. M.

58 59 **60** 

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F. P. SARGENT, G. M. EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. & T.

## NOTICE TO RECEIVERS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. OF L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., April 1, 1892.

To Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified, as provided in Section 54 of the Constitution, that no provided in Section 54 of the Constitution, that no beneficiary assessment is required for the month of April, 1892, and that therefore none has been levied for said month.

Yours fraternally.

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

## BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TERRE HAUTE, IND., March 1, 1892.

To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of February,

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RECEIPTS—Continued.	4. GREAT EASTERN; Portland, Maine. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 53 Temple st., 1st and
Lodge No. Lodge No. Lodge No. Lodge No. Amount. Lodge No. Amount. Lodge No. Amount. Lodge No. Amount.	36 Sundays. Master J. E. Cook, St. John st Secretary C. D. Getchell, 492 Cumberland st Secretary A. E. Dennison, 23 Merrill st Collector F. A. Huff, 47 Hanover st Receiver I. F. Coffin 238 St. John st Magazine Agent
427	6. CHARITI; St. Inomas, Osc.  Meets in Enginner's Hall every Tuesday at 7.30  P. M. C. W. Dyer, Box 1273  J. W. Finney, Box 1273  Gollector  J. M. McKillop, Box 1273  Receiver  Wm. Couse, Box 1273  Marzine Agent
190   1443   178   1652   170   171   17	6. PRIDE OF THE WEST; DeSoto, Mo. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Boyd sts., every Monday at 2 P. M. C. F. Becker, Box 5
Total	Fred Showman, Box 52 Secretary H. B. Toler W. A. Richardson 313 Russell ave Receiver W. H. Wouder, Box 4 Magazine Agent
By claims 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646,	Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in McCaulley's Hall, between 2d and 3d sts., Pennsylvania avenue
Balance on hand March 1, 1892 \$28,651 75 Respectfully submitted. EUGENE V. DERS, G. S. and T. Claim No. 646 represents \$1,000.00 only, the Second Blennial Convention having allowed \$500.00 on said claim.	W. A. Cahoon, 1106 Second St., S. Secretary C. R. Bush, 1009 N. J. ave S. E. Secretary Wallace Baily, 1018 S. Capitol St. Collector Darius Harman, 216 Girard ave, Baltimore. Receiver Wm. Baldwin, 31 Virginia ave., Magarine Agent
GRAND LODGE.  F. P. SARGENT. Terre Haute, Indiana.  J. J. HANNAHAN. Vice Grand Master 5949 Princeton ave., Englewood, Ill.  E. V. DEBS . Grand Sceretary and Treasurer Terre Haute, Indiana.  E. V. DEBS . Leditor and Manager of Magazine Terre Haute, Indiana.  BOARD OF GRAND TRUSTEES.  WM. F. HYNES . Chairman 935 Eleventh St., Denver Col.  DAN'L. E. BARRY.  CHAS. W. MAIER . BOX 514, Parsons, Kan GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.  HARRY WALTON . Secretary C.J. Singleton . Pa.  C.J. SINGLETON . Secretary Leditor, Pa.  JOHN F. O'REILLY . 624 N. 518 t., Terre Haute, Ind T. P. O'ROUKKE . Pocatello, Idaho Eugene A. Ball . Stratford, Ont	8. RED RIYER; Denison, Tex.  Mets in Odd Fellows' Hall, W. Main st. every Saturday at 7 P. M.  M. H. Kildery, 305 E. Chestnut st. Master M. L. Hann, 322 Hull st. Secretary J. E. Neville, 911 Austin ave. Receiver Chas. Fullington, 807 Travis ave, Magazine Agent 9. FRANKLIN; Columbas, Ohlo.  Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall, 180½ N.  High st, alternate Mondays at 8. P. M.  G. C. Lutman, 869 Arsenal ave. Secretary G. H. Landon, PanHandle roundbouse, Collector G. H. C. Schneider, 881 Curtis ave. Receiver J. F. McNamee, 465 Grove st. Magazine Agent 10. FOREST CITY; Cleveland, Ohlo.  Meets at 182 Ontario st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. E. Manzelman, 90 University st. Secretary S. R. Tate, 374 Jefferson st. Collector T. P. Curtis, 39 W. Madison ave S. R. Tate, 374 Jefferson st. Magazine Agent
SUBORDINATE LODGE.  1. DEER PARK; Port Jervis, N. Y. Meets in Engineers' Hall, corner Ball and Pike sts. every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. Robert King, 14 Front st. Robert King, 14 Front st. Secretary C. W. Snyder. 3 Mt. William st. Collector F. H. Bogardus, Pine Bush. Receiver Wallace Stidd, 106 Front st. Magazine Agent 2. SPAETAN; Monon, Ind. Meets in J. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sunday evenings. Clint Williams. A. M. Holmes, Box 17. Secretary J. A. Bonnet. C. Collector E. J. Shields Receiver Win. York Magazine Agent Win. York Magazine Agent AbOFTED DAUGHTER; Jersey City, N. J. Meets in Germania Hall, 140 Newark ave., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. E. Welsh, 201 Pavonia ave. M. A. Decker, 22 Chestnut ave. Secretary J. B. Sweet, 125 Academy st. Receive J. B. Sweet, 125 Academy st. Receive J. E. Welsh, 212 Second st. Magazine Agent	11. EXCELSIOR: Phillipsburg, N. Meets in Grimer's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. C. Headley Secretary David Gorgas Collector E. E. Teel Receiver J. W. Sinclair, L Box 196 Magazine Ageil Abram Vanatta Magazine Ageil 12. BUFFALO; Buffalo, N. Y. Meets at 198 Seneca st, every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Master

<ol> <li>EUREKA: Indianapolis, Ind. Meets at 34 W. Washington st, fourth floor, every</li> </ol>	24. GREAT WESTERN; Parsons, Kan.  Meets in Brotherhood Hall, Forest ave., every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.  J. W. Terrell . Master R. H. Cloughley . Secretary Jno. Cribbett . Collector Lot Brandenburg . Re ceiver E. B. Williams . Magazine Agent
	Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.
G. P. Kern, 77 E. Morris at Secretary	R. H. Cloughley Secretary
E. J. Kline, 631 North West st Collector	Jno. Cribbett Collector
Tuesday 48 F. M. W. J. Hugo, 79 North Noble st Master G. P. Kern, 77 E. Morris st Secretary E. J. Kline, 631 North West st Collector W. J. Hugo, 79 North Noble st Receiver J. G. Zink, 208 Fayette st Magazine Agent	Lot Brandenburg
15. ST. LAWRENCE; Montreal, Canada.	25. CONNECTING LINK: Boone, Iowa.
Meets in St. Charles Club Room, Point St. Charles.	20. OUNIEUTING BINE: DOORS, TOWN
every alternate Sunday.	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
Jas. Ashcroft. 240 Magdalen st. Point St.	R H Smith
Charles	W. H. Cummings, Box 426 Receiver
Charles Secretary	Sherman Long Magazine Agent
Charles	
Point St. Charles Collector H. J. Clark, 154 Charron, st., Point, St.	Henry Wettstein Master
Charles Receiver Albert Wright, 167 Magdalen st, Point	Fred VanLeshout, Box 895 Sec retary
Albert Wright, 167 Magdalen st, Point	C A Rich Receiver
St. Charles Magazine Agent 16. VIGO; Terre Haute, Ind.	Franz Farwell Magazine Agent
Meets 2d and 4th Wadnesdays at 7:30 P M	27. HAWKEYE; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
F. E. Dupell 928, N. Ninth st Master	2:30 P.M., and 4th Monday at 7:30 P. M.
McE. B. Glenn, 1427 S. Sixth st Secretary	J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West Master
C. A. Bennett, 1004 N. Ninth st Receiver	J. R. Byerly, 403 G ave West Sec retary
Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. F. E. Dupell 928, N. Ninth st. Master McE. B. Glenn, 1427 S. Sixth st. Secretary Henry Bairsdorf, 621 N. Eighth st. Collector C. A. Bennett, 1004 N. Ninth st. Receiver W. C. Pearce, 521 N. 14th st. Magazine Agent	J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West Rec eiver
17. PINE RIDGE; Chadron, Neb.	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays. Henry Wettstein Master Fred VanLeshout, Box 895 See retary G. B. Williams Collector C. A. Rich Receiver Franz Farwell Magazine Agent 27. HAWKEYE; Cedar Rapida, Iowa. Meets in Room 13, O'Hara's Block, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 4th Monday at 7:30 P. M. J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West Master Frank Hunter, 325 G ave West Collector J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West Rec eiver J. C. Frantz, 106 A ave West Magazine A gent 28. ELKHORY: North Platte. Neb.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	28. ELKHORN; North Platte, Neb.  Meets in Masonic Hall, every Sunday at 1 P. M. W. L. Kingelty, Box 213 . Master S. H. Donehower, Box 117 . Secretary J. G. Warland . Collector H. F. Jeffrey, Box 241 . Receiver F. J. Doran, Box 623 . Magazine Agent
2 P. M. J. E: Plutner Master	W. L. Kingelty, Box 213 Master
2 F. M. J. E. Platner	S. H. Donehower, Box 117 Secretary
Michael Devaney Collector	J. G. Warland Collector
T. A. Johnston Magazine Agent	F. J. Doran. Box 623 Magazine Agent
18. WEST END; Slater, Mo.	29. CERRO GORDO: Mason City, lows. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st, 1st and 3d
Maste in V of D Hall aroun Saturday night	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st, 1st and 3d
P. J. Griffin, Box 228 Master	Sundays at 2 P. M. W. R. Rouse
John Reid, Box 134 Secretary	Max Newbowers, Box 7 Secretary
Rufus McCormack, Box 396 Receiver	W. R. Rouse
P. J. Griffin, Box 228 Master John Reid, Box 134 Secretary Geo. Hockery, Box 98 Collector Ruius McCormack, Box 396 Receiver J. W. Kelleher Magazine Agent	Suludys at 21.31.  W. R. Rouse Master Max Newbowers, Box 7 Secretary W. R. Rouse Collector Lewis Leitner, Box 826 Receiver Warren Barmour Magazine Agent
Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall every Friday at 7 P. M. Theo. Wetmore	Meets in Select Knights' Hall, Sycamore and 4th
Theo. Wetmore Master	H. J. Reynolds
Jno. Micander Secretary	R. A. Corson, Box 1154 Secretary
G. W. Davis Collector	R. M. Fern R. A. Corson Box 1154 Receiver
F. R. Comstock Magazine Agent	H. J. Reynolds Master R. A. Corson, Box 1154 Secretary R. M. Fern Collector R. A. Corson, Box 1154 Receiver Albert Smith Magazine Agent
20. STUART; Stuart, Iowa.	81. R. R. CENTRE; Atchison, Kansas.  Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M., in Woodman's Hall, cor. 6th and Kansas ave.
Meets in Engineer's Hall every Monday at 7:30	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M., in wood-
	M. A. Sullivan, 1317 Commercial st Master
Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Master	Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Secretary
H. E. Chalmers, Box 120 Collector	Ino O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Receiver
Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Receiver	man's Hail, cor. of and Kainsa ave. M. A. Sullivan, 1317 Commercial st Master Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Secretary Edwin McKeen, 1531 Commercial st Collector Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Receiver C. M. Noble, 1501 Main st Magazine Agent
P. M. Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Master Ludy Hawley Secretary H. E. Chalmers, Box 120 Collector Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Receiver J. J. Tracy, Box 283 Magazine Agent	32. BORDER; Ellis, Kansas.
21. INDUSTRIAL; St. Louis, Mo.  Meets in Havlin's Hall, S. W. Cor. Sixth and Walnut sts., 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M.  A. McKebnia 495 Huntaya	Meets in K. of P. Hall every Tuesday at 3 P. M. J. H. Kinney, Box 158 Master J. N. Stone, Box 303 Secretary W. M. Griest Collector G. S. Leisenring Receiver Harry Stigall Magazine Agent
Walnut sts., 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M.	J. N. Stone, Box 303 Secretary
A. McKechnie, 4305 Hunt ave Master	W. M. Griest Collector
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave Secretary W. R. Grate, 944 Chouteau ave Collector	Harry Stigall
A. McKechnie, 436; Hunt ave Master W. G. Canifeld, 142; Clark ave Secretary W. R. Grate, 944 Chouteau ave Collector W. C. Linck, 2519 Slatery st Receiver W. G. Canifeld, 1422 Clark ave Magazine Agent	88. SUCCESS: Trenton, Mo.
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave . Magazine Agent	Meets in Engineers' Hall, over Union Bank, 1st
22. CENTRAL; Urbana, Ill.	33. SUCCESS; Trenton, Mo.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, over Union Bank, 1st and 3d Mondays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.	F. H. Crane
Scott Busey Secretary	C. H. Torpey Secretary
H. B. Hiestand Collector	W. C. Gallup Receiver
H. B. Hiestand, Box 179 Magazine Agent	Mondays at 7:30 F. M. F. H. Crane Master C. H. Torpey Secretary C. W. Gallup Collector W. C. Gallup Receiver J. B. Kackley Magazine Agent
23. PHŒNIX; Brookfield, Mo.	84. CLINTON; Clinton, lows.
Meets in 1, 0, 0, F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays, Daniel O'Connor . Master Scott Busey . Secretary H. B. Hiestand . Collector Grant Miller . Receiver H. B. Hiestand, Box 179 . Magazine Agent 23. PHŒNIX; Brookfield, Mo. Meets ist and 3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M., in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. Brook and Main sts.	84. CLINTON; Clinton, lowa.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 4th st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
Joshua Proctor, Box 60 Master	Theodore Ekstrom, 653 Eleventh ave Master
F. J. Hight, Box 13 Secretary	W. A. Preston, 533 Eighth ave Secretary W. N. Smith 425 Eighth ave Collector
F. J. Hight. Box 13	udys at 2007-20.  Theodore Ekstrom, 633 Eleventh ave Master W. A. Preston, 533 Eighth ave Secretary W. N. Smith, 425 Eighth ave Collector P. J. Coffey, 919 Third st. Receiver Parker Lillis, 901 Third st. Magazine Agent
Fellow's Hall, cor. Brook and Main St., in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. Brook and Main St. Joshua Proctor, Box 60 Master F. J. Hight, Box 13 Secretary G. H. Morris Collector F. J. Hight, Box 13 Receiver A. S. Lucas Magazine Agent	Parker Lillis, 901 Third st Magazine Agent

35. AMBOY: Amboy, III.  Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays. T. W. Monahan, Box 458 Master H. J. Brown Secretary W. J. Clark Collector W. T. Getty Receiver F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Magazine Agent 36. TIPPECANOE; Lafayette, lud.  Meets in Masonic Hall, Fifth and Columbia sts, at 2 P. M., Sundays. G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4 Master A. A. Lovejoy, Jr., 189 N. 6th st. Secretary G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4 Collector W. R. Johnson, 110 S. Fourth st. Receiver	46. CAPITAL; Springfield, Ill.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 217 S. Fifth st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  When the St. So 9th st. Master
Meets in B. Of L. E. Hall, 1st and 5d Sundays.	3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  1. F. Wheaton, 421 So. 9th st Secretary Frank Magers, Wabash r'nd house Collector W. E. Hall, 1604 S. 10th st Receiver Edw. Meyers, Wabash r'd bouse, Magazine Agent 47. TRIUMPHANT; Chleago, III. Meets in Prosperity Hall, N. E. cor. State and 18th sts., 1st Monday eve., and 3d Sunday afternoon. G. M. Dix, 1522 Wabash ave Master J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Secretary J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Receiver W. A. Leonard, 1731 Wabash ave Receiver S. J. Cahill, 35 E. 16th st. Magazine Agent
If I Prown	I. F. Wheaton, 421 So. 9th st Master
W I Clark Collector	C. G. Brittingham, 513 S. 7th st Secretary
W. T. Getty Receiver	Frank Magers, Wabash Find house
F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Magazine Agent	W. E. Hall, 1004 S. 10th St. house Magazine Agent
36. TIPPECANOE; Lafayette, lud.	47 TOTHERDUANT. Chicago. III.
Meets in Masonic Hall, Fifth and Columbia sts,	47. TRIUMPHANT; Chicago, III. Moets in Prosperity Hall, N. E. cor. State and 18th
at 2 P. M., Sundays.	sts 1st Monday eve., and 3d Sunday afternoon.
A A Lougian Ir 180 V 6th st Secretary	G. M. Dix, 1522 Wabash ave Master
G F Smith Carrier No. 4 Collector	J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Collector
W. R. Johnson, 110 S. Fourth st Receiver	J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Receiver
Jno. Morrow, L. E. & W. R.R Magazine Agent	W. A. Leonard, 1731 Wabash ave Magazine Agent
37. NEW HOPE; Centralia, Ill.	S. J. Canill, 35 E. loth St Magazine
A. A. Lovejoy, Jr., 189 N. 6th st	48. W. F. HYNES; Peoria, Ill.
P. M. Moster	Meets in Sandmeyer's Hall. Observatory Building, 214 So. Adams st., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.  Co. Correct Soc. First st
F. I. Wolton Roy 19 Secretary	ing, 214 So. Adams st., 2d and 4th battaras
W D Holton Collector	at 7:30 P. M. Master
r. M. H. G. Cormick Master E. L. Welton, Box 19 Secretary W. D. Holton Collector A. C. Stone Receiver F. H. Bauer Magazine Agent 3- AVON; Stratford, Ont. Meets in Foresters' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	at 7:50 F. Master C. C. Crane, 509 First st. Master W. A. McMillan, 206 State st. Secretary W. A. McMillan, 206 State st. Collector G. C. Watt, 610 Western ave W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jefferson st. Magazine Agent
F. H. Bauer Magazine Agent	W. A. McMillan, 200 State St Collector
38. AVON; Stratford, Ont.	G. C. Watt. 610 Western ave Receiver
Meets in Foresters' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jefferson st.,
2 P. M. Polyt McJutonh Poy 218 Mostor	W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jenerson St., Magazine Agent
2 P. M.  Robt. McIntosh, Box 318	49. J. M. RAYMOND; Decatur. Ill.
Wm. O'Brien. Box 318 Collector	Meets in Engineer's Hall, E. Eldorado st., 2d
Wm. Brown, Box 318 Receiver	49. J. M. BAYMOND; Decatur. III.  Meets in Engineer's Hall, E. Eldorado st., 21 and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M. E. J. Wilkins, 1330 E. William st
W. H. Whitchurch, Box 318 Magazine Agent	E. J. Wilkins, 1330 E. William st
39. TWIN CITY; Bock Island, Ill.	Daniel Dineen, 537 N. Broadway Collector
Meets in Engineers' Hall, 2d Sunday and 4th	Daniel Dineen, 537 N. Broadway Receiver
I P Dolly 9501 Sixth ave Master	A. H. Sutton, 975 N. Water St. Magazine Agent
Dan'l Moroney 8th ave & 27th st Secretary	H. Eligiand, 522 E. North of
Matt Maroney, 2119 Third ave Collector	50. GARDEN CITY; Chicago, Ill.
J. P. Connelly, 1231 Sixth ave Receiver	Meets in Engineer's Hall, corner 48th and State
W. H. Boltz, 2511 Fifth ave Magazine Agent	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 21. 221
40. BLOOMING; Bloomington, Ill.	W. F. Comphor 5319 Princeton ave Master
P. M.	W. H. Greene, 4900 Dearborn st Secretary
W. E. Sage, 1308 N. Oak st Master	C. D. Dickerman, 5142 Dearborn st Receiver
Jas. Ramage, 704 Lumber st Secretary	T. G. Berry, 337 Forty-sixth st.
Jas. Ramage, 704 Lumber st Collector	Meets in Engineer's Hall, corner 48th and statests. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. W. E. Comphor, 5319 Princeton ave Master W. H. Greene, 4900 Dearborn st . Secretar C. D. Dickerman, 5142 Dearborn st . Collector T. G. Berry, 337 Forty-sixth st Receiver Chas. Ostendorf, 4836 Dearborn st
W I House 603 N Mason at Magazine Agent	Wo
41. ONWARD: Dickinson, N. Dakota.	51. FRISCO; North Springfield, Mo. Springfield
P. M. W. E. Sage, 1308 N. Oak st Master Jas. Ramage, 704 Lumber st Secretary Jas. Ramage, 704 Lumber st Collector Ed. Spreen, 509 W. Chestnut st	51. FRISCO; North Springneste, moo. Meets in G. A. R. Hall, Station A, Springfield every Wednesday at 2 P. M. Frank Gano, 1943 N. Robberson ave
7:30 P. M.	Frank Gano 1934 N. Robberson ave Master
P. J. Neednam	H. F. Hill. 985 E. Pacific st. Sta. A.
P. J. Needham Master G. W. Poor, Box 111 Secretary Alex. Fowler, Box 169 Collector W. D. Sinnamon Receiver	
W. D. Sinnamon Receiver	Receiver
L. Wagner, Box 125, Mandan Magazine Agent	H. F. Hill, 985 E. Pacific st. Sta. A. Secretary Springfield, Mo Collector H. F. Hill, 1614 Clay st Receiver H. C. Crawford, 2006 Benton ave. Magazine Agent
W. D. Stunamon  W. D. Stunamon  L. Wagner, Box 125, Mandan Magazine Agent  42. ELMO; Madison, Wis.  Meets in Sharp's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.	52. GOOD WILL; Logansport, Ind.
9:30 P M	Moets in Firemen's Hall, corner 4th and Market
Meets in Sharp's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st Master W. E. Bristow, 2303 S. Sixth st Secretary John Harrington, 520 W. Main st Collector B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st Receiver W. J. Parsons, 619 W. Main st . Magazine Agent 43. ST. JOSEPH; St. Joseph, Mo. Meets in Brockaw's Hall, Eighth and Locust sts, 2d and 4th Thursday at 8 P. M.	ate 1st and 2d Sundays at 2 P. M., and
W. E. Bristow, 2303 S. Sixth st Secretary	4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. Master
John Harrington, 520 W. Main st Collector	sts 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and at 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. Master Jno. Wilson Secretary J. A. Holland, 2 Elm st. Collector J. C. Irvin, 1712 Spears st. Receiver F. P. Beam, 531 Ottawa st. Magazine Agent J. J. Fitzgerald, 17 Uhl st. Magazine Agent 53. EMPORIA; Emporla, Kansas, and Commercial Comm
W. I. Porcone 610 W. Main et Mountage Ament	J. A. Holland, 2 Ethi St Collector
43. ST. JOSEPH: St. Joseph. Mo.	F P Beam, 531 Ottawa st
Meets in Brockaw's Hall, Eighth and Locust sts.	J. J. Fitzgerald, 17 Uhl st Magazine Agen
2d and 4th Thursday at 8 P. M.	52 EMPORIA : Emporia, Kansas
Jno. Maurice, 2122 S. Fifth st Master	J. J. Fitzgerald, 17 Unitst.  53. EMPORIA; Emporia, Kansas. Meets in K. of L. Hall, cor. 4th and Commercial sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 1:30 P. M. A. E. Pearce, 326 West st. F. E. Maire, 325 Commercial st. C. S. Williams, 1017 W. First ave. E. S. Pearce, 332 Constitution st. Juno, Dunn Magazine Agent
Robt McDonald 1615 C Twelfth at Callanter	cial sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 1.50 1. Master
W. E. Sullivan, 2219 S. Sixth st. Receiver	A. E. Pearce, 326 West st Secretary
Thos. Burke, 2026 S. Fifth st Magazine Agent	C. C. Williams 1017 W. First ave
44. F. W. ARNOLD; East St. Louis, Ill.	F S Pearce, 332 Constitution st
Meets in Jackiesch Hall, corner Missouri and	E. S. Pearce, 332 Constitution st. Magazine Agent Jno. Dunn Magazine Agent
P. Colling 518 W. Minner at 7:30 P. M.	54. ANCHOR; Moberly, Mo.
W. W. Gillis, 739 Collinsville ave Socretary	Meets in Supples Bros. Hall Tuesdays at Master
P. C. Cramer, 624 N. Sixth st. Collector	J. T. Grimes, 612 Vincil st Secretary
W. W. Reeve, 1837 S. 7th st., St. Louis,	54. ANCHOR; Moberly, Mo.  Meets in Supples Bros.' Hall Tuesdays at 7 P. M.  Master  J. T. Grimes, 612 Vineil st  J. T. Clayton, 617 Burkholder st.  G. S. Hagar  P. Wol'coch 103 N. Morley st.  Receiver
Mo Receiver	F. D. McCoch 103 N. Morley St. Received
43. ST. JOSEPH; St. Joseph, Mo.  Meets in Brockwa's Hall. Eighth and Locust sts, 2d and 4th Thursday at 8 F. M.  Jno. Maurice, 2122 S. Fifth st.  Geo. Whaley, 1906 S. Fifth st.  Secretary Robt. McDonald, 1615 S. Twelfth st. Collector W. E. Sullivan, 2219 S. Sixth st.  Receiver Thos. Burke, 2026 S. Fifth st. Magazine Agent 44. F. W. ARNOLD; East St. Louis, Ill.  Meets in Jackiesch Hall, corner Missouri and Main sts., alternate Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M.  J. P. Collins, 518 W. Missouri ave W. W. Gillis, 739 Collinsville ave Secretary P. C. Cramer, 621 N. Sixth st.  Collector W. W. Reeve, 1837 S. 7th st., St. Louis, Mo.  Receiver  45. ROSE CITY; Little Rock, Ark.	T. J. Carrimes, olz Purkholder st. Secretary, Collected G. S. Hagar Receiver E. R. McCosh, 103 N. Moriey st. Receiver J. S. Sours, 323 Hagood st. Magazine Agent J. S. BLUFF CITT: Memphis, Tenn.
Meets in O. R. C. Hall corner Mostrham and	55. BLUFF CITY; Memphis, Tenn. Meets in K. of H. Hall, cor. 4th and Lewney sts. 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Master
Chester sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 9-20 P M	Meets in K. of H. Hail, cor. 4th and Lewney sta
and 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M.	1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Master
45. ROSE CITY; Little Rock, Ark. Meets in O. R. C. Hall, corner Markham and Chester sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M. P. T. Homard, 722 W. Markham st. Mastel J. W. McKay, 1117 Water st. Secretary Mathias Laux, 1018 Water st. Collectol C. D. Sleeth, 123 Riverside ave. Receive E. S. King, 1310 W. 4th st. Magazine Agen	Ist and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 F. M. Master Edw. Dwyer. 294 Mill St. Secrelar? A. S. Klyce, 98 Mosby st. Collector L. W. Gullett, 80 Second st. Receiver A. S. Klyce, 98 Mosby st. Magazine Agent t Thos. Carroll, 136 Manassas st. Magazine Agent
Mathias Laux, 1018 Water st Secretary	A. S. Klyce, 98 Mosby 81 Collecter
C. D. Sleeth, 123 Riverside ave Received	A S Klyce 98 Mosby st
E. S. King, 1310 W. 4th st Magazine Agen	Thos. Carroll, 136 Manassas st . Magazine 18
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56. BANNER; Stanberry, No. Meets in B. L. Hall, every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Master W. E. Baldwin, Box 400 Secretary J. R. Curry, Box 307 Collector E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Receiver Wm. Callacott, Box 143 Magazine Agent	66. CHALLENGE; Belleville, Ontario. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Station st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. J. Logue, Belleville Station
E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Master	Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
W. E. Baldwin, Box 400 Secretary	W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Master
E. W. Fisher, I. Box 494 Receiver	V. Wensley, Belleville Station Collector
Wm. Callacott, Box 143 Magazine Agent	V. Wensley, Belleville Station Collector W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Receiver Jas. Williamson, Box 69, Belleville
57. BOSTON; Boston, Mass.	Jas. Williamson, Box 69, Belleville
Meets in Templar Hall, 724 Washington st., 2d	Station Magazine Agent 67. DOMINION; Toronto, Canada.
Meets in Templar Hall, 724 Washington st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 10:30 A. M. A. A. Kilburn, 11 Teletson ave., Mattapan	Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
A. A. Kilburn, 11 Teletson ave., Mattapan	2:80 P. M.
District Bisbee, 5 Davis st Master Sheridan Bisbee, 5 Davis st Secretary J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Collector W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Salem, Charlestown Receiver	2:30 P. M. T.R.Irwin, 7 Waterloo Terrace, King st. Master
J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Collector	G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Woolsley st Secretary
W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Salem, Charles-	I K Belven 59 Ningara st Receiver
town	Alex. Toppin, 375 Adelaide st. W.
	G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Woolsley st Secretary Philip Richardson, 15 Walnut ave Collector I. K. Belyen, 99 Miagara st Receiver Alex. Toppin, 375 Adelaide st. W. Magazine Agent
58. SACRAMENTO; Rocklin, Cal.	68. EAU CLAIRE; Altoona, Wis.
Meets in Masonic Hall, every Monday and Thursday at 1:30 P. M.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
Indisday in 150 F.M.  W. D. Stevens Master J. B. Hogan Secretary Thos. Kelly Collector J. H. Renney Receiver A. E. Harter Magnaline Agent	2 P. M. W. H. Campbell
J. B. Hogan Secretary	W. H. Campbell Master Jio. Doruer, Box 163 Secretary S. J. McCauley Collector Ed. Brogan, Box 127 Receiver Ed. Brogan, Box 127 Magazine Agent
J. H. Renney	S. J. McCauley Collector
A. E. Harter Magazine Agent	Ed. Brogan, Box 127
59. ROYAL GORGE; Pueblo, Colo.	69. ISLAND CITY; Brockville, Ontario.
59. ROYAL GORGE; Pueblo, Colo. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. High st. and Union ave., every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	Mosts in the Marrill Block every Tuesday at
ave., every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in the Merrill Block, every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. A. W. Dales, Box 206
R. S. McAlpin, 26 Block S Secretary	A. W. Dales, Box 206 Master
Robt. Wilmunder, Block U Collector	J. G. Goodison, Box 206 Secretary
Jno Gallagher, 27 Block S Master R. S. McAlpin, 26 Block S Secretary Robt. Wilmunder, Block U Collector M. C. Donnelly, 216 E. Third st Receiver T. W. Hughes, 13 Block L Magazine Agent	W. J. Dowell, Box 183 Receiver
1. W. Hugnes, 13 Block L Magazine Agent	A. W. Dales, Box 206 Master J. G. Goodison, Box 206 Secretary Francis Flanigan Collector W. J. Dowell, Box 183 Receiver F. H. Corrigan Magazine Agent
60. UNITED; Philadelphia, Pa. Meets in Dover Hall, Marshall st., above Susquehanna ave., 1st and 3d Sundays. F. O. Metzger, 1815 Adams st	(U. LUNE SIAK; LUNGVICH, ICARS.
Meets in Dover Hall, Marshall St., above Sus-	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Saturdary at 7:30
F. O. Metzger, 1815 Adams st Master	P. M. I D. Oden Pow 195 Master
Howard Reeder, 1943 Lawrence st Secretary	C. M. Melson, Box 123 Secretary
Howard Reeder, 1943 Lawrence st. Secretary Jas. Wertz, 2013 N. Third st. Collector B. F. Pettit, 1933 Marshall st. Receiver B. F. Pettit, 1933 Marshall st. Magazine Agent	L. D. Oden, Box 135 Master C. M. Melson, Box 123 Secretary L. D. Oden, Box 135 Collector Harry Finnegan, Box 141 Receiver G. S. Zeigler Magazine Agent
B. F. Pettit, 1933 Marshall st Magazine Agent	Harry Finnegan, Box 141 Receiver
61. WINNEHAUL St Dani Winn	71. SUSQUEHANNA; Oneonta, N. Y.
61. MINNEHAHA; St. Paul, Minn.  Meets in Druid's Hall, cor. Jackson and E. Seventh sts., 2d and 4th Sundays.  Michael Kelly, 112 Winnipeg ave. Master H. E. Kemp, 677 L'Orient st. Secretary Henry Shepherd, 641 Polk st, N. E.,  Minneapolis Collector T. T. Hart, 709 Tuscarora ave. Receiver W. F. Maher, 193 Penna ave Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at
enth sts., 2d and 4th Sundays.	
H. F. Kemp 877 L'Orient st Secretary	A. E. Loucks, 9 Ernst st Master
Henry Shepherd, 641 Polk st. N. E.,	W. W. Rowe, 23 Franklin st Secretary
Minneapolis Collector	Irvin Baker, 38 Grove st Receiver
W. F. Maher 193 Penna ave	3 P. M. A. E. Loucks, 9 Ernst st Master W. W. Rowe, 23 Franklin st Secretary D. B. Howard, 51½ Main st Collector Irvin Baker, 38 Grove st Receiver Jas. Walters, 9 Baker st Magazine Agent
62. VANBERGEN: Carbondale, Pa.	/2. WELCOME; Camden, N. J.
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall cor. 7th and Church	Meets at 3d and Federal sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.
sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.	V. H. Durand, 410 Evans st
E. B. Gardner, 34 N. Washington st Master	G. W. Tash. 214 Royden st Collector
S. E. Banker, 54 Spring st	Meets it on anti-references is st., is and a Massler W. H. Durand, 410 Evans st. Massler John Colton, 412 S. 6th st. Secretary G. W. Tash, 214 Royden st. Collector John Colton, 412 S. 6th st. Receiver G. W. Tash, 214 Royden st. Magazine Agent
Ino. McCawley, 28 River st Receiver	G. W. Tash, 214 Royden st Magazine Agent
62. VANBERGEN; Carbondale, Pa. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. 7th and Church sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M. E. B. Gardner, 34 N. Washington st Master 4. P. Berry, 83 Park st Secretary S. E. Banker, 54 Spring st Collector Jno. McCawley, 28 River st Receiver J. E. McCawley, 30 River st Magazine Agent	78. BAY STATE; Worcester, Mass.
63. HERCULES; Danville, III. Meets in K. of H. Hall, W. Main st., 1st and 3d	Meets at Stationary Engineers' Hall, 302 Main st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M. J. W. Mead. 75 Prospect st Master Thos. Loyul, 4 S Glenwood st Secretary J. H. Crawford, 20 Harrison st Collector Thos. Loyul, 6 Glenwood st Receiver W. N. Holland, 26 Fountain st Magazine Agent
Meets in K. of H. Hall, W. Main st., 1st and 3d	J. W. Mead, 75 Prospect st Master
Sundays. Herbert E. Kyger, 515 N. Hazel st Master	Thos. Loynd, 8 Glenwood st Secretary
John Tracy, 301 E. North st Secretary	J. H. Crawford, 20 Harrison st Collector
C. A. Snyder, 709 N. Vermillion st Collector	W. N. Holland, 26 Fountain st . Magazine Agent
Sundays. Herbert E. Kyger, 515 N. Hazel st	
	74. RANSAS (111; Argentine, am. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, cor. Silver ave. and 2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Thos. Donohue, Box 421 . Master G. B. Campbell, L Box 421 . Secretary Chas. Justice, L. Box 421 . Collector W. W. Gear . Receiver Chas. Justice, L. Box 421 . Magazine Agent
64. SIOUX; Sloux City, Iowa.	2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
64. SIOUX; Sloux City, Iowa.  Meets in K. of P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at	Thos. Donohue, Box 421 Master
2:30 P. M.	Chas Instice I. Box 421 Secretary
T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st. Secretary	W. W. Gear Receiver
A. W. Johnson, 1123 Fourth st Collector	Chas. Justice, L. Box 421 Magazine Agent
J. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st	70. ENIERPRISE; Philadelphia, 1 a.
230 P. M. Leonard Lampson, So. Sioux City, Neb. Master T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st Secretary A. W. Johnson, 1123 Fourth st Collector T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st Receiver M. J. Richardson, 620 Nebraska st . Mag. Agent	Meets in Rogers' Hall, 4111 and 4113 Lancaster
65. FORT RIDGELY; Wasca, Minn.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays.  W. J. Flynn, Winona Master  M.J. Fitzpatrick, 821 W. 5th st, Winona, Secretary  H. E. Blowers Collector  W. B. Mitchell  P. L. Harden Collector Winona Receiver	Meets in Rogers' Hall, 4111 and 4113 Lancaster ave., alternate Sundays. Jno. Hayes, P. W. B. Round House, 16th and Washington ave
W. J. Flynn, Winona Master	and Washington ave
M.J. Fitzpatrick, 821 W. 5th st, Winona, Secretary	Henry Walton, 3860 Laneaster ave Secretary
W. B. Mitchell	Distributed phia Collector
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it. Lenet, 470 Offistead St., Willong,	Henry Walton, 3860 Lancaster ave Receiver
5. R. Leffer, 470 Olmstead st., Winona, Magazine Agent	and Washington ave Master Henry Walton, 3860 Laneaster ave Sceretary J. F. Findley, 3604 Fairmount ave., W. Philadelphia Collector Henry Walton, 3860 Laneaster ave Receiver Jos. Heinewald, 3714 Mellon st. Magazine Agent

346 LOCOMOTIVE FIRE	MIE
76. NEW EBA; Willmar, Minn.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Snndays at 2 P. M.	87.
P. M. Thos. Marshall, Box 308 Master W. E. McLaughlin Secretary Nels Larson Collector Joe Shinsky Receiver C. E. Huffman Magazine Agent	
Joe Shinsky	:
	88.
Thursday at 7:30 P. M. T. N. Worth, 3434 Gilpin st Master	
W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st Secretary S. L. Kanaga, 3774 Franklin st Collector	
Meets in Gibson's Hall, 3838 Market st., every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. T. N. Worth, 3434 Gilpin st Master W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st Secretary S. L. Kanaga, 3774 Franklin st Collector W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st Receiver F. H. Lehman, 3774 Franklin st . Magazine Agent	
	89.
Meets in Hart's Hall, E. 13th st., every Thursday at 7 P. M.  W. M. Calkins, 1301 E. 5th st	
S. A. Nelson, 321 Engineer st Secretary E. F. Fleck, 1000 E. 3d st Collector	
J. P. Alcorn, 1223 Engineer st Receiver C. T. Pratt, 1115 E. 6th st Magazine Agent	
79. J. M. DODGE; Roodhouse, 111.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Sundays	90.
and 2d and 4th Sundays C. A. Sheppard	"
C. E. Stone, Box 285 Secretary F. I. Carr	
and 20 and 4th Stindays C. A. Sheppard Master C. E. Stone, Box 285 Secretary F. I. Carr Collector Daniel Bain Receiver C. A. Hannaford, Box 347 Magazine Agent	
80. SELF HELP; Aurora, III. Meets over 26 and 28 Broadway, every 2d Sunday.	_ ا
G. J. Waters, 283 Fifth st	91.
C. O. Spencer, West Lake st	
80. SELF HELP; Aurora, III.  Meets over 26 and 28 Broadway, every 2d Sunday. J. 8. Slick, 462 Sexton st	
Sundays at 2 P. M. Rowland Arundel Master	
Jas. Mackey	92
J. F. McGinnis, Box 1871, Brainerd . Receiver Jas. Mackey Magazine Agent	1
Meets in Lodge Parlors, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays of 2 P M	١.
C. M. Bolles, 1111 Holden st	
E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng. House Collector W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Receiver	93
Jas. Carroll, 303 Aldrich avc. N. Magazine Agent 88. TRINITY; Fort Worth, Texas.	
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Wednesday at 8 P. M.	
Jacob Weeman, 223 So. Main st Secretary L. M. Dean, 801 Clayford at	
G. Y. Lee, 1811 Crump st	94
84. CALHOUN; Battle Creek, Mich. Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 256 E. Main st., 2d and 4th	
Sundays at 2:30 P.M., and 1st Monday at 7:30 P.M. Michael Sharkey, 16 Willow st Master	i
Frank Minshall, 88 Bennett st Collector	
C. O. Kendall, 116 Mott st Magazine Agent	9/
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 P. M., in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Robert st and 2d avo	1
Meets in Miller's Hall, Sixth st. S., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Rowland Arundel Master Jas. Mackey Secretary D. C. Warne, Box 113 Collector J. F. McGinnis, Box 1871, Brainerd Receiver Jas. Mackey Magazine Agent 32. MOBTHWESTERN; Minneapolis, Minn. Meets in Lodge Parlors, 35 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. C. M. Bolles, 1111 Holden st Master W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Secretary E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng. House. Collector W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Receiver Jas. Carroll, 393 Aldrich ave. N. Magazine Agent 83. TRINITY; Fort Worth, Texas. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Wednesday at 8 P. M. G. H. Tucker, Box 590 Master Jacob Weeman, 223 So. Main st., Secretary J. M. Dean, 801 Clawford st. Collector G. Y. Lee, 1811 Crump st. Receiver J. M. Russ, 300 R. R. ave Magazine Agent Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 256 E. Main st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M., and 1st Monday at 7:30 P. M. Michael Sharkey, 16 Willow st. Master J. D. Peffers, 52 E. Hall st. Secretary Frank Minshall, 88 Bennett st. Collector John Tighe, 79 Hart st. Receiver C. O. Kendall, 116 Mott st. Magazine Agent Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 P. M., in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Robert st and 2d ave. W. M. Green E. A. Ball, 1507 N. Fourth ave Secretary Silas Zwight.	1
Silas Zwight	
W. W.IGreen  W. W.IGreen  W. W.IGreen  E. A. Ball, 1507 N. Fourth ave  Secretary Slas Zwight  Collector  Wash, Terrett, 17 Sixteenth st  Receiver Jas. Jardine, Arlington Hotel Magazine Agent  86. BLACK HILLS; Laramle, Wyoming,  Meets in K. of L. Hall, Friday evening, at 7:30.  G. W. DeForrest, Box 455  W. N. Roth, Box 458  G. W. DeForrest, Box 455  Collector  W. N. Roth, Box 458  Receiver  T. J. Farrell, Box 261  Magazine Agent	9
G. W. DeForrest, Box 455 W. N. Roth. Roy 458 W. N. Roth. Roy 458	-
G. W. DeForrest, Box 455	
T. J. Farrell, Box 261 Magazine Agent	

87. SUMMIT; Rawlins, Wyoming.  Meets in I.O,O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays at
7:30 P. M. J. P. Hansen, Box 206 Master O. H. Rehmeyer, Box 94 Collector Henry O'Donnell Collector J. M. Gillespie Receiver J. O. Qninn Magazine Agent
88. MORNING STAR; Evanston, Wyoming.  Meets in K. of P. Hall, Sunday at 1:30 P. M.  J. F. Shibley
89. CHEHAW; Selma, Ala.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Alabama sts.  F. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey and Selma sts.  Sts. Secretary  R. O. Harris, 308 Alabamast Selma sts. Receiver  F. C. Tynan, 129 Water st. Magazine Agent  Magazine Agent
90. SAN DIEGO; San Bernardino, Cal.  Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, alternate Sundays at 7:30 P. M.  Lester Burt, 851 Third st. S. E. Fulton, Box 645 O. H. Wickerd, Box 645 Collector Harvey Smith, Box 645 D. P. Bennett, Box 645 Magazine Agent
91. GOLDEN GATE; San Francisco, Cal.  Meets corner Valencia and 16th sts., 2d Tuesday at 7:39 P. M. and 4th Sunday at 2 P. M.  J. A. Center, 350 Shotwell st. Secretary E. F. Dougherty, 230 Shotwell st. Secretary U. F. Beck, 1106 Treat ave. Receiver W. S. Runyon, 322 Stotwell st. Magazine Agent W. S. Runyon, 322 Stotwell st. Magazine Agent
Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in Frontier City Hall.  Jefferson Block.  Jas. Gorman, 222 W. Eighth st Secretary M. H. Counsell, 16 E. 5th st Collector  Jas. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st Receiver  Thos. Bradley, 69 W. Tenth st Magazine Agent
93. GATE CITY; Reokuk, 1997a.  Meets in Horn's Hall, corner 8th and Main St., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. J. Crimmons, 1128 Bluff st. Scetter J. M. Watson, 22 S. 12th st. Screen Henry Montgomery, 222 Exchange st. Collector E. J. Kelly, 519 Ridge st. Receiver H. Montgomery, 222 Exchangest, Magazine Agent
Meets in Masonic Hall, over Cosmopolitan not tel, every Tuesday at 7 P. M. W. D. Anderson, Box 508 Secretary G. T. Latimer, Box 508 Collector Robt. Gael, Box 341 Received F. G. Church, Box 508 Magazine Agent J. W. Walker, Box 508 Magazine Agent
Meets at 237 Milwaukee ave., 2d and 35 30 A.M. M., and last Studday of each month a 45 30 A.M. D. M. Laevitt, 36 Temple st J. H. Evans, 50 Board of Trade Collector J. Doyle, Ravenswood Receive J. J. Keveny, 174 N. Halstead st J. Keveny, 174 N. Halstead st Magazine Agen  96. ALEXIA; Wellsville, Ohlo. Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in B. of L. E. Hall
Main st.   Masse   M

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	97. ORANGE	GROVE; Los Angeles, Cal.	
	Meets in B	of I E Tall seles, Cal.	107. ECLIPSE; Galion, Ohio.
	Main sts.	of L. F. Hall, cor. Leroy and N., every Friday evening.	Meets in Zimmerman's Hall every Wednes
	J. F. Brown	n, 458, cor. Solona ave. and	night.
	Buena Vi	stast	ter C. E. Dver Box 474
	W. S. Nay,	146 Downey sye	ary P. D. Gregg, Box 677
	F. P. Walke	r, 1,000 Adobe st. Collec	tor Thos. Wilson, Box 925
2	J. O. Dart, 1	Stast	ter J. B. Sweeney Magazine Ag  V. D. Gregg, Box 677 Secre  Thos. Wilson, Box 925 Recei  H. U. Brenolds, Box 55 Magazine Ag  108. PIONEER Charm. No. 108
	A PRINCIPLE	BANUE: Terrace litab	108. PIONEER; Chama, New Mexico.
	Meets in En	igineers' Hall, every Tuesday.	Meets in D. & R. G. Passenger Depot ev
	Nephi Good	nau Mas	ter J. L. Jones Boy 14
	A. H. Biddi	e Secreta	ry J. M. Hayden Mas
	L. F. Zimme	rman	or V. L. Coulsen
	J. H. Neven	gineers' Hall, every Tuesday, man Masi manson Secreta e Collect Priman Receive Box Elder Magazine Age	nt Oscar Dureted Recei
	oo. RUCHESTE	R; Rochester, N. Y.	Meets in D. & R. G. Passenger Depot ev Thursday at 7:30 P. M. J. L. Jones, Box 14 J. M. Hayden Secret or J. C. Nielsen Collect OScar Duxstad Magazine Ag
	meets in B	of L. E. Hall, above 88 State c	109. PEACE; St. Louis, Mo.
	E. E. Pruyn.	Tuesday evenings.  41 First ave.  24 Thompson ave. Secreta- ey, 71 Haward ave. Collect- ey, 77 Exchangest., Magazine Agei 0 Wilng Green, ky	Meets in Summit Hall, corner Ewing ave a Market st., 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. J. W. Leathers, 3007 Rutger st. Mas Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave. Secret Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave. Collect G. A. La Bec, 609 W. Jefferson ave. Receiv H. L. Dedrick, 3147 Caroline st, Magazine Apr
	W. P. Couch	, 24 Thompson ave	er J. W. Leathers, 3007 Rutger at 7:30 P. M.
	G. N. Kingsl	ey, 71 Haward ave Collect	Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave Socrets
	Wm. Sweene	ey, 71 Haward ave Receive	er Louis Fisher, 2300 Scott ave Collect
	100. ADAIR: B	owling Green, KY.	H. L. Dedrick, 3147 Caroline st, Magazine Age
	Meets in Wri	white Hell commands	110. OLD GUADD. Busine St, Magazine Age
	st., every N	ght's Hall, corner Main and Adam fonday at 7:30 P. M.	110. OLD GUARD; Bucyrus, Ohio.
	Harry Nayro	cker Maste	field sts., every 2d and 4th Sunday & Mar
	Joseph McG	, 1127 Kentucky st Secretar	Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Sandusky & Mar field sts., every 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M W. C. Bruce Mast
	J. D. Jessee,	22 Woodford et Collecto	E. H. McGuire Secreta
	Mike McGuir	fonday at 7:30 P. M.  ker	neld sts., every 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. C. Bruce . Mast E. H. McGuire . Secreta W. Grimes . Scotea Thos. Quilter, L. Box 1047 . Receiv Thos. Quilter, L. Box 1047 . Magazine Age 111. BEACON; Mattoon, III.
	UL. ADMIRATIO	N; Buffalo, N. Y.	Thos. Quilter, L. Box 1047 Magazine Age
			111. BEACON; Mattoon, Ill.
	H. A. Roberts	Incers' Hall, 612 Walden ave, ever evening, , 1497 Bailey ave	Meets in K. of L. Hall, Sunday at 1:30 P. M. Victor Gustafson
	R. Fowler, 19	Rapin ave E Buffalo Maste	Victor Gustafson Maste
	Frank McKni	ght, West Shore R. R.	Victor Gustafson Master J. W. Taylor, cor. Richmond and W. First sts
	P.J. Stoddert	20 Code : Collector	W. E. Lawton, 59 Charleston st. Collect
	R.C. Hickes, 6	39 Gatchell st, E. Buffalo, Receiver 72 Walden ave Magazine Agent	A. E. Marshall, care Agent Big Four Depot.
10	2. CONFIDENCE	E; West Des Moines, Iowa.	sts. Secretary W. E. Lawton, 59 Charleston st. Collecte A. E. Marshall, care Agent Big Four Depot, Terre Haute, Ind. Receive J. W. Chew, 129 Prairie ave. Magazine Agen
	Meets in Dru	E; West Des Moines, Iowa. ids' Hall, 215 Walnut st, alternate P. M. 1016 E. Center st Master J. Hith st., Des Moines . Secretary 802 E. Elm st Collector J. 1821 W. Walnut st	112. EVENING STAB; Howell Sta., Evansville, Inc.
	Sundays at 2	P. M.	Meets in Barnett's Hall every Sunday at 1:30 P.M.
	D. L. Angle 2	1016 E. Center st Master	Meets in Barnett's Hall every Sunday at 1:30 P.M. Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st Maste J. H. Hollencamp Secretar Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st Collecto E. A. Ferguson Receive C. W. Brown Magazine Agen  113. CLARK-KUMRALL: Postalle Jean
	Albert Brown	802 E. Elm et . Secretary	J. H. Hollencamp Secretar
	W. J. Sparham	, 1321 W. Walnut st . Receiver	E. A. Ferguson Clark st Collecto
	Des Moines	of E. Court ave.,	C. W. Brown Magazine Agon
10	8. FALLS CITY	; Louisville, Ky.	118. CLARK-KIMBALL; Pocatello, Idaho.
	Meets in Colo	; Louisville, Ky. ann's Hall, cor. 10th and Walnut nursday at 2 P. M. 20 Dumesnell st	Meets in Masonic Hallevery Monday at 7:30 P.M.
	sts., every T	an's Hall, cor. 10th and Walnut	J. H. Shannon Master Monday at 7:30 P. M. J. H. Shannon Master Con Cadigan, Box 184 Secretary W. J. Brew Collector Frank Walton, Box 166 Receive C. Wakefield Magazine Agent
	M. B. Husey, 9:	29 Dumesneil st Mester	W. J. Brew
	Patrick Filbon	, 1508 Seventh st Secretary	Frank Walton, Box 166
	Thos. McGuire	. 1508 Seventh et Collector	C. Wakefield Magazine Agent
104	murray Cook,	12 Magazine st . Magazine Agent	114. BLACK HAWK; Keithsburg, III.
101	OLD KENT	UCK;" Ludlow, Ky.	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. H. P. Mitchell
	90 to 111 1.O.O.	F. Hall. Aghet letonanam	H. P. Mitchell Master Ellsworth Newell, Box 241 Secretary J. H. Blackwell Collector W. E. Burch Receiver H. P. Mitchell Magazine Agent
	H. G. Chrissing	M. Standard Thurser L. Box 33 Secretary ger, Box 151 Collector Receiver ger, Box 151 Magazine Agent hillicothe, III.	J. H. Blackwell
	M. J. Connelly,	L. Box 33 Master	W. E. Burch Receiver
	E. A. Flores	ger, Box 151 Collector	115 GHE OFF COLUMN
	Chas. Heimbur	Receiver	
105,	PROGRESS;	hillianth	Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in the Temple of Honor.
	Meets in Daugh	crty's Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays a Tuesdays.	H. L. Briggs, 317 Eighth st., bet. C. and D. Master J. Finnigan, 40th st., bet. I and Broadway, Secretary
	and 3d and 4th	Tuesdays.	J. Finnigan, 40th st., bet. I and Broadway,
	J. F. Cupping	Master	Secretary
	W. R. Allen	· · · · · · · · Secretary	F. Oehlert, ave. N, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Receiver
	F. Cunning	Collector	F. Oehlert, ave. N, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Receiver T. P. Gillane, Winnie st., bet. 32d
100	WEV COM	a Tuesdays.  Master Secretary Collector Receiver Magazine Agent	ood start Magazine Agent
]	Meets in Day	30x 340 Magazine Agent abuque, Iowa. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2	AZO. BI. CHAIR; FOR URALIOL, MICH.
	acces in Doits,	Hall 2d and 4th Com.	Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M.
;	os. Chaloupka.	Queen st	J. W. Chowen, Box 291 Mostor
8	Sam Schooler, 78	Queen st	1. W. Chowen, Box 291 Master C. G. Miller, Box 291 Secretary R. S. Wilson Collector E. G. Hubbard, Box 127 Receiver J. E. McDonald, 2124 Willow st., Port Magazine Agent
Ò	B. Ridgeway	M.&St.P. shops Collector	E. G. Hubbard, Box 197
I	I.S. Graham, 446	Rhombergave Magazina tarver	J. E. McDonald, 2124 Willow st., Port
		are, magazine Agent	Magazine Agent
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117. BEAVER; London, Ontario.	127. NORTHERN LIGHT; Winnipeg, Manitoba.
as a control of the c	Meets in Assinaboine Hall, 133 Ross st., lst
Market Lane, 2d and 4th Sundays.	Tuesday and 3d Wednesday evenings.
W. Sanderson, 394 South st Master	G. S. McKenzie, 52 Fighth st. N Secretary
Thos Roddam, 418 Horton st Collector	E. M. Sawyer, 625 Seventh ave N Collector
Jno. Dickson, 367 Simcoe st Receiver	J. G. Norquay, 73 Hallet st Receiver
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cot. Dulluss st. and Market Lane, 2d and 4th Sundays. W. Sanderson, 394 South st Master W. C. Brown, 516 King st Secretary Thos. Roddam, 418 Horton st Collector Jno. Dickson, 367 Simcoe st Receiver Wm. Kermath. 402 South st Magazine Agent	Meets in Assinabojne Hall, 133 Ross st. lst Tuesday and 3d Wednesday evenings. W. H. Woods, 52 Eighth st N
118. STAR OF THE EAST: Bichmond, Quedec.	128. LANDMARK; Glendive, Montana.
Meets in Pearson's Hall, Main st., opposite Skating Rink, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Tuesday evening.
Skating Rink, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. G. A. Pye. Melburne Office Master J. F. Linahen, Richmond Station Secretary W. T. Richards, Richmond Station Collector Jno. Kelley, Richmond Station Receiver G. A. Pye, Melburne Office Magazine Agent	Meets in Masonic Hail, every fueds, etc., Master B. F. Brown Master W. E. Joslin Secretary Collector Jas. Blair Collector Jas. McKenzie, Forsyth Receiver S. N. Van Blaricom Magazine Agent
J. F. Linahen, Richmond Station Secretary	Jas. Blair Collector
W. T. Richards, Richmond Station Collector	Jas. McKenzie, Forsyth
Jno. Kelley, Kichmond Station Receiver  G A Pro Molburne Office Magazine Agent	S. N. Van Blaricom Magazine Agent
119. COLONIAL; River du Loup, Quebec.	100 MINERAL KING: Escanaba, Mich.
Meets Wednesday and Thursday nights, alter-	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
Meets Wednesday and Thursday nights, alter- nately, in English School Room.	2 P. M.       Master         Coleman Nee       Secretary         F. B. LeValley, Box 402       Secretary         M. A. Berrigan       Collector         H. C. Gibbs       Receiver         F. E. Wilder       Magazine Agent
W. H. Rougeau, River du Loup Station Master L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Secreta ry L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Collector	F. B. LeValley, Box 402 Secretary
L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station - Secreta ry	M. A. Berrigan Collector
Wm. LeBrock, River du Loup Station . Receiver	H. C. Gibbs
Wm. LeBrock, River du Loup Station . Receiver J. V. Dion, River du Loup Station . Mag. Agent	F. E. Wilder
120. FORTUNE; Syracuse, N. Y.	1 180. GIHDING STAR: MHWAUKEE, 1718.
Meets in C. M. B. A. Hall, cor. Fayette and Salina	Meets in Firemens' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M., and 2d and	2 P. M.
Wm. Houston, 505 Marcellus st Master	J. F. Scott. 256 Mineral st Secretary
S. Mangan, 730 Otisco st Secretary	T. D. Callahan, 525 Clybourn st . Collector
L. G. Roussen, 101 Bertha Place Collector	neets in Friemen's Ann.  2 P. M. C. S. McAuliffe, 3116 Mt. Vernon st
Meets in C. M. B. A. Hall, cor. Fayette and Salina sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7 P. M. Wm. Houston, 505 Marcellus st Master S. Mangan, 730 Otisco st Secretary L. G. Roussen, 101 Bertha Place Collector Isaac Gilbo. 909 W. Fayette st Receiver Jno. Martin, 465 Shonnard st Magazine Agent	J. H. Blady, 407 Fourth are
121. FELLOWSHIP; Corning, N. Y.	181. GOLDEN RULE; Stevens Point, Wis.
	Meets in Adams' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
Meets in Engineers' Hall, Market st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M.	T. E. McPhail
C. S. Wilson Master	Chas. Simpson
J. F. Roody, 268 E. 2d st Secretary	E. J. O'Brien Receiver
C. S. Wilson	T. E. McPhail Master Chas. Simpson Secretary E. J. O'Brien Collector T. E. McPhail Receiver B. W. Willett Magazine Agent
Thos. Cushing, Erie ave. and Steuben st.,	2
	Town
Thos. Cushing, Erie ave. and Steuben st.,	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
192. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
132. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
132. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
132. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
192. FEDERATION; Pana, III.           Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.           Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunon; at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris Donald Blue Secretary Nelson Marshall J. H. Howell, Clariou Magazine Agent
182. FEDERATION; Pana, III.   Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.   Master Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. Master E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Collector Nelson Marshall Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Sec. SERIA CUE: Sprange Wash.
Meets in 1.0.0.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunon; at 2:30 P. M. Master E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Collector Nelson Marshal Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash. Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30
192. FEDERATION; Pana, III.   Meets in 1.0.0.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.   Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Secretary W. J. Miller   Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Receiver A. C. Reif   Magazine Agent	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunon; at 2:30 P. M. Master E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Collector Nelson Marshal Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash. Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30
192. FEDERATION; Pana, III.   Meets in 1.0.0.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.   Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Secretary W. J. Miller   Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Receiver A. C. Reif   Magazine Agent	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunon; at 2:30 P. M. Master E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Collector Nelson Marshal Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash. Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30
192. FEDERATION; Pana, III.   Meets in 1.0.0.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.   Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Secretary W. J. Miller   Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Receiver A. C. Reif   Magazine Agent	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunon; at 2:30 P. M. Master E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Collector Nelson Marshal Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash. Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30
192. FEDERATION; Pana, III.   Meets in 1.0.0.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.   Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Secretary W. J. Miller   Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Receiver A. C. Reif   Magazine Agent	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunon; at 2:30 P. M. Master E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Collector Nelson Marshal Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash. Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.   Meets in 1.0.0.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.   Waiter Leach   Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Secretary W. J. Miller   Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305   Receiver A. C. Reif   Magazine Agent	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Secretary Nelson Marshall Collector J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash.  Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. J. S. Burns Master C. A. Philhour, Box 180 Secretary L. H. Davis Collector J. S. Burns Receiver R. J. Bell Magazine Agent
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunony at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Secretary Nelson Marshall Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent J. H. Luce Magazine Agent 183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash.  Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30 P. M.  J. S. Burns Secretary Collector L. H. Davis Receiver J. S. Burns Receiver J. S. Burns Regeiver R. J. Bell Magazine Agent 184. EASTMAN; Farnham, Quebec.
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
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122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
182. FEDERATION; Pana, III.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonysta 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris E. W. Norris E. W. Norris E. W. Norris Secretary Nelson Marshall C. Collector J. H. Howell, Clarion J. H. Luce Magazine Agent  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash. Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. J. S. Burns C. A. Philhour, Box 180 C. A. Philhour, Box 180 C. Secretary L. H. Davis L. Burns Receiver R. J. Bell Magazine Agent  184. EASTMAN; Farnham, Quebec Meets in Eastman Hall every Sunday at 3. P. M. W. E. Stebbins Mageria M. W. E. Stebbins M. Master M. E. Cowan Collector M. C. Burney C. Gliertor W. C. Burney C. Gliertor W. C. Burney C. Gibson Magazine Agent M. Greerver M. Gibson Magazine Agent
182. FEDERATION; Pana, III.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris E. W. Norris Donald Blue Secretary Nelson Marshall J. H. Howell, Clarion J. H. Luce  183. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash. Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. J. S. Burns C. A. Philhour, Box 180 Secretary L. H. Davis C. H. Davis J. S. Burns Receiver R. J. Bell Magazine Agent  184. EASTMAN; Farnham, Quebec. Meets in Eastmau Hall every Sunday at 3 P. M. W. E. Stebbins Secretary W. C. Burney H. E. Cowan Collector E. W. Gibson H. Crockford Magazine Agent  185. NEW YEAR; El Paso, Texas.
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Secretary W. J. Miller Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Receiver A. C. Reif Magazine Agent 123. OVERLAND; Omaha, Neb.  Meets at 1216 Farnham st., every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  Wm. Anderson, 1111 S. 7th st Master John Glynn, 1408 S. 16th st Secretary G. W. Carr, 1110 S. 11th st Collector Jno. Nilsson, 1024 Pacific st Receiver H. Blackmore, 111 N. 8th st Magazine Agent 124. PILOT; Perry, Iowa.  Meets in Red Men's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  R. W. Zilley Master Wm. Murphy, Box 389 Secretary Ernest Banyard, Box 267 Collector T. F. Pendy Receiver Jno. Quinn Magazine Agent 125. Guide; Marshalltown, Iowa.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 15 S. Conter st., 2d and	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Secretary W. J. Miller Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Receiver A. C. Reif Magazine Agent 123. OVERLAND; Omaha, Neb.  Meets at 1216 Farnham st., every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  Wm. Anderson, 1111 S. 7th st Master John Glynn, 1408 S. 16th st Secretary G. W. Carr, 1110 S. 11th st Collector Jno. Nilsson, 1024 Pacific st Receiver H. Blackmore, 111 N. 8th st Magazine Agent 124. PILOT; Perry, Iowa.  Meets in Red Men's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  R. W. Zilley Master Wm. Murphy, Box 389 Secretary Ernest Banyard, Box 267 Collector T. F. Pendy Receiver Jno. Quinn Magazine Agent 125. Guide; Marshalltown, Iowa.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 15 S. Conter st., 2d and	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Secretary W. J. Miller Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Receiver A. C. Reif Magazine Agent 123. OVERLAND; Omaha, Neb.  Meets at 1216 Farnham st., every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  Wm. Anderson, 1111 S. 7th st Master John Glynn, 1408 S. 16th st Secretary G. W. Carr, 1110 S. 11th st Collector Jno. Nilsson, 1024 Pacific st Receiver H. Blackmore, 111 N. 8th st Magazine Agent 124. PILOT; Perry, Iowa.  Meets in Red Men's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  R. W. Zilley Master Wm. Murphy, Box 389 Secretary Ernest Banyard, Box 267 Collector T. F. Pendy Receiver Jno. Quinn Magazine Agent 125. Guide; Marshalltown, Iowa.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 15 S. Conter st., 2d and	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach Master W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Secretary W. J. Miller Collector W. E. Gray, L. Box 305 Receiver A. C. Reif Magazine Agent 123. OVERLAND; Omaha, Neb.  Meets at 1216 Farnham st., every Wednesday at 8 P. M.  Wm. Anderson, 1111 S. 7th st Master John Glynn, 1408 S. 16th st Secretary G. W. Carr, 1110 S. 11th st Collector Jno. Nilsson, 1024 Pacific st Receiver H. Blackmore, 111 N. 8th st Magazine Agent 124. PILOT; Perry, Iowa.  Meets in Red Men's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  R. W. Zilley Master Wm. Murphy, Box 389 Secretary Ernest Banyard, Box 267 Collector T. F. Pendy Receiver Jno. Quinn Magazine Agent 125. Guide; Marshalltown, Iowa.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 15 S. Conter st., 2d and	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunonys at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris
Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Meets in L.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. E. W. Norris

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ji.	137. PROTECTION; Eldon, Iowa.	147. MIDLAND; Temple, Texas.	
	Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:	Meets every Monday at 8 P.M.	
1	Wm. Teylor	Arthur Haines, Box 105	
	H. E. Fehr, Box 225	L. B. Rogers, Box 105	Secretary
	Wm. Trylor H. E. Fehr, Box 225 G. W. Wright, Box 674 A. Shunterman, Box 423 W. W. Friend Magazine Agen  138, UNION: Presport	Arthur Hafnes, Box 105  I. B. Rogers, Box 105  T. L. Stevens, Box 105  T. L. Stevens, Box 105  T. L. Stevens, Box 105  Menry Carton, Box 105	Collector
٠.	W. W. Friend Box 423 Receive	Henry Carton, Box 105	· · · Receiver
	129 TIMON Magazine Agen	it Dox 105 M	agazine Agent
		1 TO BUNNIBUUTH: TVIAT TAYAR	
Ĺ	Meets in J. H. Adams' Hall, 2d and 4th Sunday	Meets in K. of P. Hall every Frid S. F. James, Box 416	av at 1:30 P M
	Thos. Cummisford, Jr Maste C.B. Antill, 16 Taylor ave Secretar Wm. Carrigan, 177 Benton st Collecto G. G. Showalter, 50 N. Galena ave Receive M. T. Carey, 37 Madison st Magazine Azon	Meets in K. of P. Hall every Frid S. F. James, Box 416 W. H. McCorkle, Box 416 J. T. Peyton, Box 416 W. H. McCorkle, Box 416 Patrick Cooney, Box 416	Master
	C. B. Antill, 16 Taylor ave	J. T. Peyton, Boy 416	Secretary
	Wm. Carrigan, 177 Benton st Collector	W. H. McCorkle, Box 416	Receiver
	M. T. Carey 27 Media Galena ave Receive	Patrick Cooney, Box 416 Ma	gazine Agent
	M. T. Carey, 37 Madison st Magazine Agen	149. JUST IN TIME; New York, N. Y.	
	139. MT. WHITNEY; Tulare, Cal.	Meets at 110 F 195th at 04	_
	Meets in Schult'z Hall 1st and 3d Sundays and and 2d and 4th Fridays at 2 P. M. Parker Barrett	Meets at 110 E. 125th st., 2d and 4th 8 P. M. A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st. P. A. Donahue, 293 Amsterdam ave R. T. Roscoe, 944 E. 176th st. Jas. Hough, 1418 Avenue A A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st., Ma	Saturdays at
	Parker Barrett	A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st	Mastar
	F. H. Green, Box 228 Master	P. A. Donahue, 293 Amsterdam ave	Secretary
	Ralph Toland	Jas. Hough 1418 Avenue	· · Collector
	F H Wheeler	A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th et Ma	Receiver
	Parker Barrett Master F. H. Green, Box 228 Secretary Ralph Toland Collector Parker Barrett Receiver F. H. Wheeler Magazine Agent	150 G M CONTINUES Mil	gazine Agent
		and the state of t	
	Meets in Ducy Hall every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in L'huillier Hall, Washingte	on st, 1st and
	W. S. Browston, Box 599 Master	J. W. Watt. 347 Fisher et	
	G. E. Korn, Box 522	Jno. Healy, 307 Fisher st	· · · Master
	Henry Wise, Box 599 Collector	Thos. Brown, 307 Jackson st	Collector
	Meets in Ducy Hall every Monday at 7:30 P. M. N. A. Worden, Box 599. Master W. S. Brewster, Box 517 Secretary G. E. Korn, Box 522 Collector Henry Wise, Box 599 Receiver Marion Myers, L Box 460 Magazine Agent	F. D. Wille 420 Week in the st.	Receiver
	141. A. G. PORTER; Fort Wayne, Ind.	Meets in L'buillier Hall, Washingte 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. W. Watt, 347 Fisher st Jno. Healy, 307 Fisher st Thos. Brown, 307 Jackson st. G. McK. Gibson, 212 Division st. F. D. Mills, 430 Washington st. Mag	gazine Agent
	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 79 Calhoun, st., Mondays at 6:30 P. M. Wm. Dexter, 16 Breckinridge st Master J. W. Stackhouse, 24 Boone st Secretary Wm. Dexter, 16 Breckinridge st Collector C. C. Ward, 20 Leith st Receiver J. M. Lynch, Box 4:38, Belelvue, O Mag. Agent		
	days at 6:30 P. M.	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. 1	vr.
	J. W. Steekhouse 24 P Master	J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st	Master
	Wm. Dexter, 16 Breekingidge at Secretary	Jas. Gaskin 3 January st	Secretary
	C. C. Ward, 20 Leith st	J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st	Poolector
	J. M. Lynch, Box 438, Belelvue, O. Mag. Agent	Meets ist and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st. Jas. Morris, 196 Macauley st. Jas. Gaskin, 3 Jones st. J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st. W. Broughton, 128 Cannon st. Mag	azine Agent
		152. NORTH POLE; West Bay City, Mich	
	Meets at 329 Broadway, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 6 P. M. Henry Harmes, 416 Forte st E.	Meets in Povel Argonym V. W.	a.
	1:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 6 P. M.	Meets in Royal Arcanum Hall, 1st a	nd 3d Sun-
	Geo Bittman Cald Forte st E Master	Frank Potter, Box 762	Moston
	P. J. Shordt, 924 Vinton st Secretary	R. A. McPeak, 506 State st	Secretary
	P. J. Miller, 426 Walbridge ave	R A MaPook 500 Charles	. Collector
	1.30 F. M., and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 6 F. M. Henry Harmes, 416 Forte st E. Master Geo. Bittman, 634 S. St. Clair st. Secretary P. J. Shordt, 924 Young st. Collector P. J. Miller, 426 Walbridge ave. Receiver G. W. Vandenburg, 1318 Indiana	J.A. McClellan, 401 Jenny et Mag	Receiver
	119 E C TITLE CHEE	Meets in Royal Arcanum Hall, 1st a days at 2 P. M. Frank Potter, Box 762 B. A. McPeak, 506 State st. J. O. Goodwin, Box 251 R. A. McPeak, 506 State st. J.A. McClellan, 401 Jenny st. Mag.	izine Agent
	143. E. C. FELLOWS; West Oakland, Cal.  Meets in Danio Hall. S. E. cor. 8th and Broadway, Oakland, every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Frank Kimball, 957 Webster st, Oakland . Master C. E. Clark, 482 8th st, Oakland . Secretary C. W. Pangburn, 950 Wood st., Oakland, Collector C. E. Clark, 482 8th st., Oakland . Receiver T. J. Roberts, 1006 Pine st Magazine Agent 144. DECORATION; Chicago, Ill.		
	way Ookland and Broad-	Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. 2d and M. 3d and 5th Sundays. J. E. Miller, 107 N. Little st J. M. Parmley. 102 S. Barbos at	ain sts., 1st,
	Frank Kimball 957 Webster at O. 18 P. M.	J. E. Miller, 107 N. Little st	Monton
	C. E. Clark, 482 8th st. Oakland Socretary	J. E. Miller, 107 N. Little st J. M. Parmley, 102 S. Barbee st H. L. Wright, 15 N. Barbee st W. B. Lane, 202 Hill st J. M. Parmley, 102 S. Parbages, M.	. Secretary
	C. W. Pangburn, 950 Wood st., Oakland, Collector	W. R. Lang 200 Hill at	. Collector
	T. J. Roberts 1006 Pine Oakland Receiver	J.M.Parmley, 102 S. Barbee st Maga	Receiver
	144. DECORATION; Chicago, Ill.	154. McKEEN; Chanute, Kansas.	zine Agent
	Meets at Lincoln st. and Yeaton ave., 1st Wednesday at 7:30 P.M. and 3d Sunday at 2 P.M.  L. J. Bailey, 611 S. Wood st.  E. T. Sullivan, 116 DeKaib st.  Secretary Martin Murphy, 401 S. Robey st.  C. E. Tillman, 301 W. 13th st.  Magazine Agent  Math. M. Receiver  Robt. Wilkey, 503 W. 13th st.  Magazine Agent  Math. M. Receiver  Robt. BAYY CROCKETT: San Angle, Texas.		
	nesday at 7:30 P.M. and 3d Sunday at 3 Wed-	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Thursday, W. Cameron, Box 141	ay at 7 P.M.
	C. J. Bailey, 611 S. Wood st Master	E. K. Brehl, Box 535	Secretary
	Martin Ma	J. E. Flint, L. Box 207, Colony	Collector
	C. E. Tillman 301 W 12th of St Collector	F. C. Hughes, Box 628	Receiver
	Robt. Wilkey, 503 W 13th st Magazine Agent	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Thursd. R. W. Cameron, Box 141 E. K. Brehl, Box 535, J. E. Flint, L. Box 207, Colony T. H. Jackson, Box 628, F. C. Hughes, Box 247 Maga:	ane Agent
	145. DAVY CROCKETT; San Antonio, Texas.		
	THE STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET	Meets in Central Hall, 147 W. 32d st., Saturdays at 8 P. M. J. F. DeWald, 2144 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn	1st and 3d
		J. F. DeWald, 2144 Atlantic ave. Proci	1.
	G. A. Cook 321 Shows Tenth st Master	lyn	. Mostor
	J.R. Norton, cor. Burlesson & Olive Secretary	A. M. Greene, 331 E. 117th st	Secretary
	H. A. Hollingsworth, 321 Sherman St. Possiver	D W Roll 296 F 66th at	Collector
	A. Cook, 321 Sherman st. Secretary J. R. Norton, cor. Burlesson & Olive sts., Collector H. A. Hollingsworth, 321 Sherman St. Receiver H. N. Norton, 1110 ave. D. Magazine Agent Magazine Agent	A. M. Greene, 331 E. 117th st. Theo. Fry, 15 W. 100th st. D. W. Bell, 326 F. 66th st L. G. Logan, 316 E. 90th st. Magaz	. Reciver
		56. NECHES - Palestine Town	me Agent
	Meets in Bell's Hall, 1st and 4th Mondays at 7:30	Meets in Engineers! Mells	_
	Harry Hofman, 22 Hand and Mondays at 2 P.M.	Meets in Engineers' Hall every Sature P. M.	day at 2:30
	Thos. Ballard, Waverly and Townson Master	Leo Delaney	Mustor
	L. Wheeler, McKee st-Fithth Ward Collector	L. H. Tarbutton	Secretary
	J. H. Nie 2017 Phardy st Receiver	J C Potter	Collector
	Meets in Bell's Hall, 1st and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P.M., and 2d and 3d Mondays at 2 P.M. Harry Hofman, 22 Hardy st Thos. Ballard, Waverly and Terry sts., Secretary E. Wheeler, McKee st—Fithth Ward. Collector D. M. Moody, 10! Hardy st	r. M. Leo Delaney L. H. Tarbutton Fred Closson J. C. Potter A. W. Abele, Box 1011 Magaz	Receiver
	, - 1		me Agent

157. ECHO; Peru, Ind.  Meets in Echo Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P.	167. MOUNT HOOD; The Dalles, Oregon.  Meets in K. of P. Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 8 P. M.
M., and 2d and 4th Tucsday at 7:30 P. M. G. H. Smith	8 P. M. Master Richard Nauman Secretary Daniel Marshall Secretary W. W. Young Collector Mark Dashiel Receiver G. Letford Magazine Agent
Hector Loughran, Box 1023 Receiver G. M. Jackson Magazine Agent	G. Letford Magazine Agent
158. STANDARD; Detroit, Mich.	400 CILLED DAIL . North La Crossa. Wis.
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 47 Monroe ave.,	Meets in K. of P. Hall, 715 Rose st., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. A. E. Ross, 1545 Loomis st. La Crosse Master
D. M. Sowle, 463 Dragoon ave Masster J. B. McElroy, 404 Baker st Sceretary Alex. Mortimer, 763 Cavalry ave Collector Ed. Heidenrich, 124 Hastings st Receiver Alfred Schultz, 325 17th st. Magazine Agent	A. E. Ross, 1545 Loomis st, La Crosse
159. W. H. THOMAS; Nashville, Tenn.	F. M. Barker, 822 Rose st Magazine Agent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Church and High sts., every Monday at 9:30 A. M.	169 H. G. BROOKS: Hornellsville, N. Y.
P. O. Rickman. 1216 Martin st Master J. H. Porter, 1708 Church st Secretary J. H. Porter, 1708 Church st Collector W. C. McCombs, 1402 W. Church st Receiver	Meets in Washington Hall every Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Master
J. H. Porter, 1708 Church st Collector W. C. McCombs, 1402 W. Church st Receiver	J. L. Collins, 44 E. Main St
160. C. J. HEPBURN; Evansville, Ind.	P. M.  J. L. Collins, 44 E. Main st
Meets in A. O. U. C. Hall, Third and Main sts.,	170 PRAIRIE - Huron, S. Dakola.
W. H. Boleman, 114 William st Master	
W. H. Boleman, 114 William st	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Zala Meets days at 3 P. M. G. E. Briggs, 451 Idaho st Secretary T. C. Lauters, 520 Utah st Collector Wm. Whalen, 272 Iowa st Receiver F. M. Brown, 443 Nebraska st Magazine Agent
Edgar Hitch, 111 Olive st Receiver R. T. Skinner, 1503 Walnut st. Magazine Agent	T. C. Lauters, 520 Utah st
161. HERALD: Burlington, lows.	F. M. Brown, 443 Nebraska st Magazine Agent
Meets in Knights of Pythias Hall, cor. 3d and Jefferson sts., every other Sunday at 2 P. M. J. A. Richards. 1799 Orchards t Master Lewis Benthel, 818 N. 10th st Secretary J. A. Richards. 1799 Tochard st Collector J. D. Hawksworth, 2003 Madison st Receiver	171. SUNBEAM; Truro, Nova Scotia.
J. A. Richards, 1709 Orchard st Master Lewis Benthel, 818 N. 10th st Secretary	Meets in Hall 1st Saturday and 4th Thursday. T. W. Hennessey, Box 167 Secretary Jas. Richmond Collector Wm. McLean Collector J. K. Fraser Receiver Wm. Hanway Magazine Agent
J. A. Richards, 1709 rOchard st Collector J. D. Hawksworth, 2003 Madison st Receiver	Jas. Richmond
C. O. Newell, 832 Columbia st . Magazine Agent	J. K. Fraser
162. PROSPECT; Elkhart, Ind.	172. F. U. DAVIBERGE, OUTSITE, Hell
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 505 Main st., 1st Sunday and every Wednesday. D. F. Wagner. 326 Jefferson st. Master J. C. Doty. 510 Harrison st. Secretary B. C. Ward, 608 Main st. Collector Stephen Dusscau, 323 Jefferson st. Receiver Jas. Weidenbeck, 622 Indiana ave. Mag. Agent	Meets alternate Sundays in Manchester Hall,
J. C. Doty, 510 Harrison st Secretary	Thos. Kane, 383 Nicholas st Master H. I. Stewart 86 Queen st. West Secretary
B. C. Ward, 608 Main st Collector Stephen Dusseau, 323 Jefferson st Receiver	T. M. Chapman, 95 Preston st Collector Receiver
Jas. Weidenbeck, 622 Indiana ave Mag. Agent	
168. ETNA; Pine Bluff, Ark.  Meets in Masonic Hall every Friday at 7 P. M.	178. PACIFIC; Winslow, Arizona.
Meets in Masonic Hall every Friday at 7 P. M. Eugene Hartnett, 1215 E 2d ave Master J. A. Frazier, 1128 E. 2d ave Secretary C. E. Magee, 520 E. 7th ave Collector W. H. Rice, 519 E. 8th ave Receiver W. H. Rice 519 E 8th ave Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M. G. W. Greenwood Secretar B. A. Workmah Collector A. B. J. Piper W. C. Glover, Williams, Arizona Receiver M. W. Dady Magazine Agent
C. E. Magee, 520 E. 7th ave	B. A. Workman
W. H. Rice 519 E 8th ave Magazine Agent	W. C. Glover, Williams, Arizona Recent
164. EEL RIVER; Butler, Ind.	and removements Hamilahara Pa.
Meets Tuesday nights in I. O. O. F. Hall, on Broadway. F. F. Goodsite	Meets cor. 3d and Cumberland sts, Sible 30 P M.
W. H. Tucker Collector	H. O. Motter, 1638 N. 5th st
### Broadway.  F. F. Goodsite Master C. E. Blair Secretary W. H. Tucker Collector D. J. Plowe Receiver Zion Wiler Magazine Agent	Sunday at 1 P. M. and 4th Tuesday at 1.80 Master S. G. Fulton, 1713 N. 5th st Secretar H. O. Motter, 1638 N. 5th st Collector R. J Seitz, 613 Harris st Receiver Wm. Blessing, 422 Riley st Magazine Agent W. H. Morne, 1504 W. 6th st Magazine Agent
100. RUDERT ANDREWS; Andrews, Ind.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Meets in Firemen's Hall every Monday at 7:30	Moets in O. R. C. Hall, 12½ N. 2d st., every Wed-
Ed. McClure, Box 239 Master	nesday at 7 P. M. Master
L. L. Wisner, Box 54	S. A. Boon, Berkey Place
Ed. McClure, Box 239 Master G. W. Adams, Box 166 Secretary L. L. Wisner, Box 54 Collector G. W. Adams, Box 166 Receiver O. M. Leedy Magazine Agen	175. TAYLOR; Newark, O.  Meets in O. R. C. Hall, 12½ N. 2d st., every Wednesday at 7 P. M.  R. T. Coffman, 257 Race st. Secretary S. A. Boon, Berkey Place Collector W. B. Stone, 76 Gay st. Receiver t W. B. Stone, 76 Gay st. Magazine Agen Wm. Mossner, 28 Spencer st. Magazine Agen Wm. Mossner, 28 Spencer st. Magazine Agen M. M. N. LINE; Clinton, Ill.
roo. wa. nodo; nuntington, ind.	Wm. Mossner, 28 Spencer st Magazine 176. MAIN LINE; Clinton, Ill.
Meets in Fireman's Hall in Kerlew Block, every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. C. M. Keller, Box 619 Maste W. H. Willets Secretar; G. H. Holland Collecto Alvin McEnderfer, Box 925 Receive Henry Rice Magazine Agen	Meets in Firemen's Hallevery Sunday at 2 P. M.  Meets in Firemen's Hallevery Sunday at 2 P. M.  Master
W. H. Willets Secretary	Meets in Firemen's Hallevery Sunday at 27.3     S. F. Burt
Alvin McEnderfer, Box 925 Receive	Receiver C. H. Porter, Box 41
Henry Rice Magazine Agen	t L. P. Kurt Magazine Age

77. SUNSET; Marshall, Texas.  Meets in Firemen's Hall every Thursday at 7:40 P. M. A. C. Nichols . Master H. H. Edwards, Box 184 . Secretary A. C. Nichols . Collector H. H. Edwards, Box 184 . Receiver E. C. O'Connor . Magazine Agent 78. SALT LAKE; Salt Lake City, Utah.  Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 33½ S. West Temple st. Tuesdays at 8 P. M. R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st . Master E. L. Hankins, Progress Building . Secretary G. C. Woodruft, 346 N. Third West st . Collector G. H. Brown, 166 S. Third West st . Receiver Jonas Seely, 208 So. 4th West st . Magazine Agent 79. BEE HUYE; Lincoln, Neb.  Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.  Jas. Sherer . Master J. K. Robinson, Box 931 . Secretary Jas. Sherer . Collector J. K. Robinson, Box 931 . Receiver Jas. Sherer . Magazine Agent	
P. M. A. C. Nichols . Master H. H. Edwards, Box 184 . Secretary A. C. Nichols . Collector H. H. Edwards, Box 184 . Receiver E. C. O'Connor . Magazine Agent 78. SALT LAKE; Salt Lake City, Utah. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 33½ S. West Temple st., Tuesdays at 8 P. M. R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st . Master E. L. Hankins, Progress Building . Secretary G. C. Woodruff, 346 N. Third West st . Collector G. H. Brown, 166 S. Third West st . Receiver Jonas Secly, 268 So. 4th West st . Magazine Agent 79. BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb. Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.	2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. Alanson Gardner
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 33½ S. West Temple st., Tuesdays at 8 P. M. R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st Master E. L. Hankins, Progress Building Secretary G. C. Woodruff, 346 N. Third West st. Collector G. H. Brown, 166 S. Third West st Receiver Jonas Secty, 268 So. 4th West st Magazine Agent 79. BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.  Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.	Meets in Michl Hall, cor. Western ave. and Indians st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. E. R. Roderick, 1955 W. Superior st. Master C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Secretary C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Eccetary C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Edward St. Secretary C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Edward St. Secretary L. P. Smith, 644 Fulton st. Magazine Agent 189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine stee Group Rev. 2d and 4th Stundays.
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 33½ S. West Temple st., Tuesdays at 8 P. M. R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st Master E. L. Hankins, Progress Building Secretary G. C. Woodruff, 346 N. Third West st. Collector G. H. Brown, 166 S. Third West st Receiver Jonas Secty, 268 So. 4th West st Magazine Agent 79. BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.  Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.	Meets in Michl Hall, cor. Western ave. and Indians st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. E. R. Roderick, 1955 W. Superior st. Master C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Secretary C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Eccetary C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Edward St. Secretary C. H. Wheeler, 890% Fulton st. Edward St. Secretary L. P. Smith, 644 Fulton st. Magazine Agent 189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine stee Group Rev. 2d and 4th Stundays.
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Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 33½ S. West Temple st. Tuesdays at 8 P. M. R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st Master E. L. Hankins, Progress Building Secretary G. C. Woodruff, 346 N. Third West st Receiver Jonas Secty, 268 So. 4th West st Receiver 190nas Secty, 268 So. 4th West st. Magazine Agent 79. BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.  Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.	Meets in Michl Hall, cor. Western ave. and Indiana st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. E. R. Roderick, 1055 W. Superior st
<ol> <li>BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.</li> <li>Meets in K., of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.</li> </ol>	189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine
<ol> <li>BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.</li> <li>Meets in K., of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.</li> </ol>	189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine
<ol> <li>BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.</li> <li>Meets in K., of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.</li> </ol>	189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine
<ol> <li>BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.</li> <li>Meets in K., of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.</li> </ol>	189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine
<ol> <li>BEE HIVE; Lincoln, Neb.</li> <li>Meets in K., of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.</li> </ol>	189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.  Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine
Meets in K., of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.	Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine
P. M.	sts., Green Bay, 2d and 4th Sundays. Martin Sheehy
Jas. Sherer	Martin Sneeny Master
Jas. Sherer	D. E. Hogan, L. Box 152 Secretary
	A. O. Smith, 533 Jefferson st., Green
J. K. Robinson, Box 931 Receiver	Bay Collector
Jas. Sherer	Bay Collector Martin Sheehy Receiver Jno. Engels, Green Bay Magazine Agent
80. THREE STATES; Cairo, III.	190. FERGUSON; Mitchell, S. Dakota.
Meets cor. 12th st. and Washington ave., 1st and	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall' 1st and 3d Sundays at 2
Meter Cor. 121n st. and washington ave., 1st and all Saturday evenings.  M. J. Kiley, 602 Jefferson ave Master Wm. O'Connell, 2017 Poplar st Secretary G. H. Shaw, 2007 Commercial ave Collector M. J. Kiley, 602 Jefferson ave Receiver Wm. O'Loughlin. 511 11th st Magazine Agent	P. M. Emmet Wentworth, Box 102, Sanborn, Ia . Master
Wm. O'Connell, 2017 Poplar st Secretary	Fred. L. Powell, Sanborn, Iowa Secretary
M. J. Kilev. 602 Jefferson ave Receiver	Fred. L. Powell, Sanborn, Iowa Secretary C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa Collector C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa Receiver
Wm. O'Loughlin, 511 11th st Magazine Agent	Thos. Helman, Sanborn, Iowa Magazine Agent
81. WELLINGTON; Palmerston, Ontario.	1
Meets in Odd Fellows Hall 1st and 3d Sundays	191. CUSTER; Livingston, Montana.  Meets in Thompson's Hall every Wednesday at
at 2 P. M. Jas Nicholson Roy 21 Master	
Jas. Nicholson, Box 21 Master W. J. Nicoll Secretary Alex. Dunbar Collector Jas. Nicholson, Box 21 Receiver Alex. Edmiston Magazine Agent	Royal Huxton, Bozeman Master Henry McCue, L. Box 310 Secretary Walter Jellison Collector A. M. Getchell Receiver Michael McGilvary Magazine Agent
Alex. Dunber Collector	Walter Jellison Collector
Alex. Edmiston Magazine Agent	A. M. Getchell Receiver
82. MAGIC CITY · Rosnoko Ve	100 MT TACOMA Tocome Week
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Salem ave and	
Jefferson st., 2d and 3d Sundays at 9 A. M.	and 26th sts., every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.
W. R. Thrasher, 219% Park st Secretary	W. W. Thompson, 218 S. 20th St Master
E. S. Vaughn, 813 First ave. N. W Collector	J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave Collector
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Salem ave and Jefferson st., 2d and 3d Sundays at 9 A. M. W. J. Smith, 625 Third ave. N. W. a. Master W. R. Thrasher, 219½ Park st. Secretary E. S. Vaughn, 813 First ave. N. W. Collector W. R. Thrasher, 219½ Park st. Receiver D. Ledgenwood, 1181 1st ave. N. W. Mag. Agent	Meets in Danish Brotherhood Hall, Cof. East D. and 26th sts., every Tuesday at 7:39 P. M. W. W. Thompson, 218 S. 26th st
88. LAKE SHORE; Collinwood, Ohio.	_
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Thursday at 7:30	193. J. B. MAYNARD; East Portland, Oregon.  Meets in Ross' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
	C. E. McBride, Box 287
W. H. Cross Secretary	Jno. Valcke, Box 287 Secretary
L. H. Pickard Collector	C. E. McBride, Box 287 Collector
r. M. Wm. Jayred Master W. H. Cross Secretary L. H. Pickard Collector H. I. Miller Receiver N. C. Beard Magazine Agent	C. E. McBride, Box 287 Master Jno. Valcke, Box 287 Secretary C. E. McBride, Box 287 Collector D. J. Byrnes, Box 287 Receiver C. E. McBride, Box 287 Magazine Agen
84 LIMA: Time Ohio	194. BONANZA; Missoula, Montana.
84. LIMA; Lima, Ohio.  Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in Irish Hall	Meets in K. of P. Hall 1st and 3d Mondays a
A. C. Burton, 417 So. Main st Master	7:30 P. M. T. J. Burke, Box 335
M. R. Lacy, 760 W. Wayne st Secretary	E. C. Lynch, Box 395 Secretar
Laurence Giebel. 121 Circular st Receiver	L. D. Sterne, Box 395 Collector
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in Irish Hall. A. C. Burton, 417 So. Main st	E. C. Lynch, Box 395 Secretar; L. D. Sterne, Box 395 Collector Geo. Slade Receive Chas. Mase, Box 395 Magazine Agen
85. FIDELITY; Delphos, Ohio.	195. RE-ECHO; Montpelier, Idaho.
Meets in Beyer's Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M.	Moste in Montpelier Hell Fridays at 7:30 P M
C. L. Young, Box 341 Secretary	C. C. Hammond
Isaac Powell Collector	Fdw Singent Collecto
A. T. Kogarth, Box 153 Master C. L. Young, Box 341 Secretary Isaac lowel Collector J. F. McGee, Box 296 Receiver P. H. Cowden, Box 295 Magazine Agent	C. C. Hammond Master Geo. Brown Secretar Edw. Singent Collecto L. H. Lubben Receive John Hale Magazine Agen
86. CHAMBERLAIN; Chicago, Ill.	
Monto in Walshard W. 11 0004 Chass at 1.4 and 0.4	196. CLOUD CITY; Leadville, Colo.
Sundays of each month.  J. M. Nolan, 3927 Dearborn st	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 125 E. Sixth st., ever
J. M. Manning 4441 Atlantic et Sogratory	H. W. Smith, L. Box 607
W. H. E. Green, 3609 Portland ave Collector	G. W. Buffehr. 217 E. 12th st Secretar
as. Everitt 4219 School st	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 128 E. Sixtii St., every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. H. W. Smith, L. Box 607 . Master G. W. B. Buffehr. 217 E. 12th st . Secretary W. B. Goff, 217 W. 6th st . Collectol H. C. Newell, 211 E. 11th st . Receive H. S. Smith, 508 Poplar st . Magazine Agen
41st st	H. S. Smith, 508 Poplar st Magazine Agen

. RIVERSIDE; Savanna, Ill.	207. LOYAL; Meadville, Pa.
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Law's Building, 1st Sunday at 9 A. M., and 3d Sunday at 1:30 P. M.	Market in Cominghian Disale 010 Water of Aven
Sunday at 9 A. M., and 3d Sunday at 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday evening.
Jas, Balley, Box 184 Master C.P. Ingmundson, Box 1 Secretary J.A. Pulford, Box 375 Collector J.H. Pulford, Box 375 Receiver S.A. McCormac, Box 309 Magazine Agent	F. C. Stebbins, 218 Walnut St Master F. I. First 960 Walnut St Secretary
J. A. Pulford, Box 375 Collector	W. P. Herrington, Central Hotel Collector
J. H. Pulford, Box 375 Receiver	G. A. Oster, 347 Poplar st Receiver
S. A. McCormac, Box 309 Magazine Agent	Wednesday evening. F. C. Stebbins, 218 Walnut st. E. L. First, 259 Walnut st. Secretary W. P. Herrington, Central Hotel . Collector G. A. Oster, 347 Poplar st. Receiver E. L. First 259 Walnut st. Magazine Agent
8. MAPLE CITY; Norwalk, Ohio.	Yeste in Doron's Wall overy Tuesday at 7:31P M
Meets 1st Sunday at 2 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 7 P. M.	Daniel Creegan, Box 291 Master C.W. Anderson, Box 387 Secretary John Hile, Box 89 S Collector C.W. Anderson, Box 337 Receiver J. J. Hogan, Box 337 Magazine Agent
W. W. Drury, 112 Hester st Master	C. W. Anderson, Box 337 Secretary
T. F. Welsh, 49 Newton st Secretary	C W Anderson Boy 227 Receiver
W. Y. Dennis, 31 W. Seminary st Receiver	J. J. Hogan, Box 937 Magazine Agent
Meets 1st Sunday at 2 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 7 P. M. W. W. Drury, 112 Hester st. Master T. F. Welsh, 49 Newton st. Secretary E. C. Somers, 44 Pleasant st. Collector W. Y. Dennis, 31 W. Seminary st. Receiver J. S. Sargent Magazine Agent D. MAHONING; Youngstown, Ohlo.	209, SARATOGA; Whitehall, N. Y.
D. MAHONING; Youngstown, Ohio.	209. SARATOGA; Whitehall, N. Y. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 3d story Old National Bank building, alternate Sundays at 2:30 P. W.
Meets in B. of R. B. Hall, over First National Bank, 21 Federal st., 2d Sunday afternoon and	Mathematics
4th Thursday evening	Wm. J. Rivers, Box 6 Secretary
D. Heinselman, 313 Henrietta st Master	J. H. Nelson, Box 151 Conector
R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st Secretary	G. W. Graham. Box 361 Magazine Agent
M. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st Collector	210. 18-K: Schenectady, N. V.
Bank, 21 receral St., 20 Sunday afternoon and 4th Thursday evening.  D. Heinseiman, 313 Henrictta st. Master R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st. Secretary R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st. Collector M. Haliisy, 512 Henrictta st. Receiver M. J. Welch, 25 Darrow st. Magazine Agent	210. 18-K; Schenectady, N. Y.  Meets in Mohawk Valley Lodge room everyother
D. FAITH; Meridian, Miss.	Thursday. C. F. Droms, Box, 497
Meets in Engineers' Hall every Thursday even-	Homer Evgner, Box 497 Secretary
ing at 7:30 P. M.	J. W. Vrooman, Box 497 Collector
Albert Stockdale, 807 21st ave Secretary	C. F. Droms, Box. 497 Master Homer Eygner, Box 497 Collector J. W. Vrooman, Box. 497 Collector J. E. Van Vranken, Box. 497 Receiver Wm. Hogan, 429 Hamilton st. Magazine Agent
J. E. Mitchell, 313 N. Forty-first ave Collector	211. ONOKO; South Easton, Pa.
Mects in Engineers' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. J. L. Stutz 80 T Wenty-first ave	Meets in Bragg's Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
FRIENDLY HAND; Jackson, Tenn.	
Meets in I. A. of M. Hall, cor. Main and Market	David Anders, 611 Berwick st Master C.L. McKee, 2098, 5th st., Easton Secretary J. S. Smith, 912 Wilkesbarre st Collector D. W. Henry, 445 Wilkesbarre st Receiver W. Gauseline, 1056 Butler st. Easton, Mag. Agent
sts., every Thursday evening.	J. S. Smith, 912 Wilkesbarre st Collector
Wm. Quinn, M. & O. Shops Master	W. Gausaline, 1056 Butler et Easten, Mag. Agent
L. C. Payne, Box 182 Collector	212 FMPIRE Wetertown N. V.
J. T. Gaffaney, M. & O. Shops Receiver	212. EMPIRE; Watertown, N. Y. Meets in Good Templars' Hall 2d and 4th Sun-
Meets in I. A. of M. Hall, cor. Main and Market sts., every Thursday evening. Wm. Quinn, M. & O. Shops . Master J. C. Lindsey, Box 182 . Secretary L. C. Payne, Box 182 . Collector J. T. Gaffaney, M. & O. Shops . Receiver L. E. Merrett, 503 Chester st . Magazine Agent 2. SCIOTO: Chillienthe. 0.	Meets in Good Templars' Hall 2d and 4th Suddays. T. H. Lynch, 101 Factory st Master
Martin In City	days. T. H. Lynch, 101 Factory st. Master Willis Gruham, 93 Arsenal st. Secretary V. C. Bockus, 21 Cross st. Collector F. C. Nichols, 12 Poplar st. Receiver E. N. Kenyon, 112 Arsenal st. Magazine Agent 213. WEST SHORE, Syracuse, N. V. Meets in Doolittle Hall, Pine st., alternate Sundays.
Meets in Clough's Hall 1st ond 3d Sunday at 2	V. C. Bockus, 21 Cross st Collector
D. C. Green, E. Second st Master	F. C. Michols, 12 Poplar St
W. H. Cutter 272 F. Main et Secretary	213. WEST SHORE; Syracuse, N. Y.
Wm. Hyson, 294 E. 4th st Receiver	Meets in Doolittle Hall, Pine st., alternate con-
Aseets in Clough's Hall ist ond 3d Sunday at 2 P. M. D. C. Green, E. Second st Master E. B. Ward Secretary W. H. Cutter, 272 E. Main st Collector Wm. Hyson, 234 E. 4th st Receiver J. W. Rumpf, 213 N. Hirn st Magazine Agent S. GARPIELD Careett and	days. C. E. Blanchard, 114 Pattison st Master M. J. Melroy, 140 Oak st Secretary C. W. Prime, 339 Elm st Collector Elward Davis, 140 Oak st Receiver Joo. Sullivan, 103 Henderson st. Magazine Agent 214. ORIOLE; Baltimore, Md. Meets in Beruyn Hall, on 1st st., 2d and 4th Sundays
Mantala C D	M. J. Melroy, 140 Oak st Secretary
Mects in G. A. R. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M. D. P. Olden, Box 164	Edward Davis 140 Oak st
S. T. Leek, Box 74 Secretary	Jno. Sullivan, 103 Henderson st. Magazine Agent
G. E. Campbell, Box 193 Collector	214. ORIOLE; Baltimore, Md.
D. P. Olden, Box 164	days. Mastel
	W. T. Wilson, 411 W. Fifth st Secretary
Meets in K. of P. Hall, Main st every Saturday !	A. F. Gibbons 403 W. Fifth st Collector
P. M.	G. C. Yeagy, 448 Federal st Receiver
C. P. Bond, Box 258 Master	J. W. Berthold, 732 E. Biddle st., Magazine Agest
C. P. Bond, Box 258 Collector	Meets in Pockman Building, Partition st. 21
A. A. Goin Receiver	and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Master
21 N.  1 S. Ferguson, Box 188 Master C. P. Bond, Box 258 Secretary C. P. Bond, Box 258 Collector A. A. Goin Receiver C. W. Grigsbay Magazine Agent 5. FLOWER OF THE WEST; Topeks, Kan.	J. W. Reed, 61 Pine st Bath-oli:
Meets in A. O.U. W. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at	days.  W. T. Wilson, 411 W. Fifth st. Secretary A. F. Gibbons, 403 W. Fifth st. Collector G. C. Yeary, 448 Federal st. Receivet J. W. Berthold, 732 E. Biddle st., Magazine Ageal 215. EAST ALBANY, East Albany, N. I.  Meets in Pockman Building, Partition st. 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. W. Reed, 61 Pine st. Master D. F. Teeling, 21 Broadway, Bath-on- Hudson W. A. Buckbee, 54 Pine st. Collector C. J. Wriker, 21 Glenn st., Greenbush Rerelivet J. W. Reed, 52 Pine st. Magazine Ageil J. W. Reed, 52 Pine st. Magazine Ageil 216. LION BROOK; Norwich, N. I.
2 P. M.	W. A. Buckbee, 54 Pine st
Christ. McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st Master	C. J. Wriker, 21 Glenn st., Greenbush 1 W. Pood 52 Pine st. Magazine Agen!
E. H. Powell, 1301 E. 4th st	918 LVON BROOK - Norwich N. Y.
Christ. McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st Receiver	C. H. Ganley
Comstead Hollister, 630 Jefferson st Master Comstead Hollister, 630 Jefferson st. Secretary E. H. Powell, 1301 E. 4th st Collector Christ. McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st. Receiver J. E. Polley, 410 Madison st Magazine Agent 6. FORT PICKERING. Managerine Agent 6.	216. LYON BROOK; Norwich, N. Y. C. H. Gauley Secretary C. T. Hinchey Collector Geo. Kennedy Receiver
Moote in Mill to To Memphis, 1enn.	Geo. Kennedy
Meets in Miller's Hall, cor. 5th and Jackson sts	E. G. Bickert
Tuesday at 8 P. M.	217. HEADLIGHT; Brazil, Ind.
list, 3d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d Tuesday at 8 P. M. W. A. Weatherall, K. C. M. & B. round house	noons. West:
Robt. Hall, 257 South st Master	Machine   Machine   Machine   Machine   Machine   Machine   Machine   Machine   Miller   Collector   Miller   Collector   Miller   Miller   Miller   Miller   Machine   Miller   Mill
Peter Eich, 809 Main st Collector	J. N. Miller Collector
J. A. Murray, 64 Virginia and Receiver	J. M. Brown, Box 10
. Magazine Agent	Elza Ax
house Master Robt. Hall, 257 South st	Elza Ax



- TOCOMOTIVE	FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.
910 DIVING DEL	353
218. PIKE'S PEAK; Colorado City, Colo.	1000
Meets every Sunday at 12:30 P. M. Geo. Hopkins. Richard Griffith, Box 263 Sec Jos. McIntyre Richard Griffith, Box 263 Re C. N. Snyder Magazine  219. SMOKY CITY: Alleghany Po	228. ACME; Scranton, Pa.
Richard Griffith Borrow	Master Meets in G. A. R. Hall, No. 332 Lanksman
Jos. McIntyre Sox 263 See	eretary R S Cillian Sundays at 2 P. M.
Richard Griffith, Box 263 Co	llector W. W. Frothingham, 128 Tenth st Master
C. N. Snyder Magazina	A. J. Thomas, 317 S. Hydo Dorloe ave . Secretary
219. SMOKY CURY	Agent E. H. Belden, 305 Forest st Park ave Collector
219. SMOKY CITY; Allegheny, Pa.  Meets cor. Ridwell and Pennsylvania Monday at 2:30 P. M.  H. B. Shaffer, 307 Allegheny ave M.  J. M. W. Robb, 191 Juniata st Sec. J. M. E. Vogan, 269 Allegheny ave Rec E. F. McCarty, 2 Refuge st Magazine .  220. PROVIDENT: Suppose Re.	Master Meets in G. A. R. Hall, No. 332 Lackawanna ave., ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. S. Gillingham, 125 Tenth st. Master W. W. Frothingham, 133 Monroe ave. Secretary A. J. Thomas, 317 S. Hyde Park ave. Collector E. H. Belden, 305 Franklin ave. Magazine Agent 4298. RICKARD; Utlea, N. Y.
Monday at 2:20 P and Pennsylvania	aves., Mactrin D. Utica, N. Y.
H. B. Shaffer, 307 Alleghany	Meets in Post Bacon Hall 2d and 4th Court
H. W. Robb, 191 Juniata st	daster 2 P. M.
H. F. Voort, 6 New Superior st	retary C. A. Posso 7017 White st Master
E. F. McCorty, o Allegheny ave	W. F. Foley Willesboro st Secretary
Magazine	Agent C. A. Pease, 721/2 Whiteshore et Collector
220. PROVIDENT; Sunbury, Pa.	G. H. Bowman, Deerfield Maggarine
	Aster retary lector reiver Agent Agent Agent Agent Magnetin Magnet
Sundays at 1 P. M.	nd 3d Meets in Cappella Hall are on
W.F. Walls	Quail st., 1st and 3d Mondays to ave., corner
J. B. Cawley Secre	dster G. W. Gilkerson, 485 First st.
C. C. Bowen Colle	ector Courtland 15, 36 Ontario st Secretary
W. E. May, Box 212 Reco	eiver G. M. Jeffers 26 Containing ave Collector
Sundays at 1 P. M.  J. F. Walls  W. E. May, Box 212  J. B. Cawley  Secret.  C. C. Bowen  W. E. May, Box 212  Magazine A	gent A. H. Vincent, 15 Hunter out Receiver
	901 Part American
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesda:	981. DELAWARE; Wilmington, Del.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. 3d and Market six., ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  G. F. Fagan, 407 S. Jackson st Master tary ctor G. H. Larimore, 1019 Poplar st Secretary G. H. Larimore, 1019 Poplar st Collector A. C. Dunn, 410 Taylor st Receiver A. C. Dunn, 410 Taylor st Magazine Agent 232. LUCKY THOUGHT. Middleton.
Jos. Lester	sts let and od C. Hall, cor. 3d and Market
Jos. Lester Wm. Shortman, Box 59 Wm. Shortman, Box 59 Donald Campbell Chas. Wilkie Colle Chas. Wilkie Thos. Bothwell, Jr Magazine Ag	ister G. F. Fagan, 407 S. Jackson at 2 P. M.
Donald Campbell Secre	tary G. H. Larimore, 1019 Poplar et Master
Thos Post	ctor G. H. Larimore, 1019 Poplar st Secretary
Magazine Ac	A. C. Dunn, 410 Taylor st Receiver
222. WEBSTER; Fort Dodge, Iowa.	Magazine Agent
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays O. G. Anderson	Meets in A. O. H. Hall 2d Monday and 4th
O. G. Anderson, 1 River st Mas	ster   "cullesday hights," " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
C. F. Speeds, Box 481	ster ary M. J. Kerrigan, cor. Wisner ave. and Monday and 4th North st
T. F. Lowry Recei	Ver F. B. Case, North st Master
Jos. Kelly	ent Jno. Dunham, Wickham ave Secretary
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunda	Ary North st Or F. B. Case, North st Or Dunkam, Wickham ave Or C. Van Demark, 21 Harrison st. Magazine Agent  233. GLAD TIDINGS: Magazine North  Master F. B. Case, North st Secretary Jno. O'Farrell, 302 North st Receiver C. Van Demark, 21 Harrison st. Magazine Agent
C F 150 P. M.	288. GLAD TIDINGS; Moncton, New Brunswick.
W. S. Rishon Mast	Meets in Victoria Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays.
J. H. Jones Secreta	ry H. S. Cutton, Jr., Box 376 Mester
W. C. Stone Collect	or Frank Gibson Secretary
G. D. Kellar Receiv	er Harry Snider, Box 376 Collector
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sunda at 2:30 P. M. C. E. Kuh, W. Grafton Mass W. S. Bisbop State at 1. Mass W. S. Bisbop J. H. Jones Collect G. D. Kellar Receiv G. D. Kellar Magazine Age 224. T. C. BOORN, St. Cloud, Minn.  Meets in J. O. St. Cloud, Minn.	ter John Stewart, Jr., Box 376 Master H. S. Cutten Secretary Frank Gibson Secretary Harry Snider, Box 376 Collector Gwen Bigelow, Box 230 Magazine Agent 234. NORTH BAY North Bay
Meets in I. O. O. F. Well of Minn.	284. NORTH BAY; North Bay, Ontario.
and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. May at 2 P. M	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays.
H. B. Harrell, 212 Tenth ave N	Wm. McCrea
C. C. Jordan S. 317 Thirteenth ave N. Secretar	J. A. Lynch, Box 58 Master
Walter Bach Roy 150 Collector	John Lyons Collector
J. W. Uptygrove, Box 432 Receive	Jno. McIlvenne
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d Sunday at 2 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. E. J. Farrell, 212 Tenth ave N. Maste C. C. Jordan, Box 248	wheets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Win. McCrea. J. A. Lynch, Box 58
Meets in Smith's Hall every Monday night.  I. N. Maxwell W. T. Reid M. A. Bryant Joseph Fregeau, Fort William East Receiver John Whitehurst, Fort William, Magnzine Agent  226. MAGNOLIA; Ennis, Texas.	Penn, ave alternate Carall, cor. 26th st and
W. T. Reid Mestor	John Beswick, 3045 Penn avo
M. A. Bryant Secretary	E. A. Hazlett, 3045 Penn ave Master
Joseph Fregeau, Fort William F. Collector	O. J. Werle, 4733 Laurel ave
John Whitehurst, Fort William Magazing Receiver	C. G. Parsnall, 3105 Penn ave Receiver
226. MAGNOLIA; Enris, Texas.  Meets in 1 C. C. Tris, Texas.	286. HINTON, HILA Magazine Agent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Halles,	236. HINTON; Hinton, West Virginia.
2d at 1 P. M. and 4th at 2 P. M. Wednesdays.	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Saturday at 7:30
W M Barry, H. & T. C. Shops	M. F. Vanstravern
John Barry L. Box 136 Secretary	T. E. Cobbs
W. M. Nicol, I. Bor Ishops Collector	D. J. Andrews
J. H. Dunkin, H. & T. C. change Receiver	W. E. Lyons Roy 2
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 2d at 1 P. M. and 4th at 2 P. M.  John Barry, H. & T. C. Shops Master W. M. Nicol, L. Box 136 Secretary W. M. Nicol, L. Box 136 Collector J. H. Dunkin, H. & T. C. Shops Keceiver J. H. Dunkin, H. & T. C. Shops Mag. Agent 227. MAGNET; Binghamton, N. Y. Meets in Mudes M. M.	P. M. M. F. Vanstravern T. E. Cobbs C. J. Andrews D. L. Eubank Collector W. E. Lyons, Box 2 Magazine Agent  237. CERTRAL PARK Communications
Meets in Mudan N. Y.	287. CENTRAL PARK; Central Park, Ill.
nango sts. 2d and 2d cor. Eldredge and Cho.	Meets at 4121 West Lake st., Chicago, 1st and 3d Sundays.
R. C. Rothrock, 11 Emmandays at 2 P. M.	Sundays. Thaddens Chaw 104 Co
R C Paterwood, 12 Emmett et Master	Thaddeus, Chew. 4104 Carroll ave Master E. H. Brown, 119 S. Green st., Chicago, Secretary David Leavitt
Theo Hashick, 11 Emmett st Secretary	David Leavitt St., Chicago, Secretary
H. L. Eldridge Frederick st Receive	Thaddeus Chew, 4104 Carroll ave Receiver
Meets in Mudge Hall, cor. Eldredge and Chenango sts., 2d and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. R. C. Rothrock, 1 Emmett st Master Frank Sherwood, 12 Emmett st Sceretary Theo. Haskins, 25 Frederick st Receiver H. L. Eldridge Magazine Agent	Thaddeus Chew, 4104 Carroll ave Collector G. J. Rowbottom, 211 Harding ave., Chicago
	Chicago Magazine Agent

001	
and Drive Clay, Dadnash Kv	248. WESTERN RESERVE; Ashtabula, Ohio.
238. PLAIN CITY; Paducah, Ky.  Meets in Rogers' Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 Lloyd Grimes, 1301 Broadway	P. M. Meets in K. of H. Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays at
Lloyd Grimes 1301 Broadway	faster 7:30 P. M. Naster
J. W. Twyman, 1025 Broadway Sec.	etary C. D. Weitsell, Box 326 Secretary
G. M. Tagg, 1013 Broadway Col	Milliam Weitsell, Box 328 Collector
J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Magazine	Agent James Coutts, West st
J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Magazine	P. M. Meets in K. Oi. F. Hat., S. Master etary C. D. Weitsell, Box 328 . Master etary H. S. Redhead, Box 226 . Secretary elever William Weitsell, Box 328 . Collector James Coutts, West st. Receiver W. L. Davis, Box 438 . Magazine Agent
289. BUCKEYE; Delaware, Ohio. Meets in Firemen's Hall, 51 N. Lake st., 2 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.	
4th Sundays at 1 P. M.	dd and 249. CALUMET; South Chicago, according to Meets in Eigerman's Hall, cor. Commercial and South Chicago aves, 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:39
4th Sundays at 1 P. M.  H. A. Briner, 99 E. William st. Sec W. F. Ferris, 173 E. Central ave Co E. T. Baker, 580 Curr st., Columbus Re Jno. Ackley, cor. Lewis and	South Chicago aves, 2d and 4th Sundays as we
H. A. Briner, 99 E. William st Sec.	lector W. I. Price
W. F. Ferris, 178 E. Central ave	ceiver Deniei O'Connell, L. Box 77 Secretary
Jno. Ackley, cor. Lewis and	P. F. Roach, L. Box 17 Receiver
240. GILBERT; Jackson, Mich.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Jackson an sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M., and 4th Mondays at 2:30 P. M.	F. X. Wall
Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Jackson an	d Main and 2d 250. GOLDEN LINK; Wilkesbarre, Pa. Meets in G. A. R. Hall, S. Main st., 1st and 3d
end 4th Mondays at 2:30 P. M.	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, S. Main St., 2
and 4th Mondays at 2:30 f. M. E. J. Coy, cor. Pleasant st. and Grove ave., M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st. Set Henry Mosher, 24f E. Pearl st. Co M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st	Meets in G. A. R. Hail, S. Mail Sundays at 2 P. M.  Sundays at 2 P. M.  Peter Becker, 15 Ralph st. Secretary llector  J. C. Hollenback, 313 N. Canal st. Collector
M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st See	J. C. Hollenback, 313 N. Canal st Secretary
Henry Mosher, 214 E. Pearl st	E. O. Hale, Kingston Receiver
241. LAKE ERIE; Buffalo, N. Y.	J. C. Hollenback, 313 N. Canal st. Self-card Beetver E. O. Hale, Kingston Collector C. H. Lamon, Box 52, Kingston Receiver J. W. Deets, Forty Fort Magazine Agent
241. LAKE ERIE; Buffalo, N. Y.  Meets in Trainmen's Hall of D. L. & W.— C. A. Building, 1st Monday at 7:30 P.	-Y. M. 251. LEHIGH; Mauch Chunk, Pa. M., 2d Meets in Stahl's Hall, Upper Mauch Chunk, lst
C. A. Building, 1st Monday at 7:30 P.	M., 2d Meets in Stant's Han, Copper and and 3d Sundays.
and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	Master Wm. Spencer, L. Box 365
F C Loomis 196 N Orden st., E. Buffalo, Se	cretary N. E. Reinert, L. Box 324 Collector
P. W. Springweiler, 145 Monroe st Co	ollector H. W. Smith, L. Box 365 Receiver
and 4th Sundays at 2.7.3.  J. W. Jacobs, 340 N. Division st F. C. Loomis, 128 N. Ogden st., E. Buffalo, Se F. W. Springweller, 145 Monroe st	and 3d Sundays.  Master Wm. Spencer, L. Box 365
J. I. Barker, 16 Emsile St Magazin	
242. LIBERTY; Elmira, N. Y. Meets in Red Men's Hall 1st and 3d Sund	ays at 2 252. COLUMBIA; Columbia, Pa. Meets in Fendrich's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays
Robt. Pearce, 7111/2 Lake st	Master at 7:30 P. M. Master W A Glosser, 446 Chestnut st
W. O. Smith, 1315 Lake st So	H. G. Klough, 242 New Second st Collector
W. O. Smith, 1315 Lake st	H. M. Hinkle, 570 Walnut st Receiver
Robt. Pearce, 711½ Lake st. W. O. Smith, 1315 Lake st. W. O. Smith, 1315 Lake st. F. H. Morgan, 1507 Lake st. M. Donahue, 409 Fulton st. Magazin	Master teretary ollector deceiver e Agent J. D. McBride, 246 N. 2d st
243. J. H. SELBY; Texarkana, Texas.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Ohio Block, 1s Fridays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th	J. D. McBride, 240 N. 24 SW
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Ohio Block, 1s	t and 3d 258. TRENTON; Trenton, N. J.
Fridays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th	Wednes- Weets in Stradling Building, 131 N. Green st, 1st  Meets in Stradling Building, 1st
	Master Master Master Master Master Master
W. F. Rowe, Box 210, Texarkana, Ark . S	ecretary Robert Stackhouse, 721 S. Broad st . Collector
Wm. Bradfield, Texarkana, Ark	collector T. H. Decator, 79 Southard st Receiver
Go. Desborough, Box 2 W. F. Rowe, Box 210, Texarkana, Ark. S Wm. Bradfield, Texarkana, Ark. C. J. Neef, Box 64, Texarkana, Ark. J. S. Evans Magazit	Receiver F. P. Parsons, 175 Brunswick ave. Mag. Agent
J.S. EVAIRS  244. T. P. O'ROURKE; Chicago, Ill.  Meets in Schwerdths' Hall, 14th and. sts, 1st Thursday at 8 P. M., and 3d S 2:30 P. M  P. C. Winn, 530 S. Robey st Jno. O'Malley, 166 W. 18th st Jno. Larkin, 110 Newberry ave C. J. Lynch, 502 S. Robey st B. E. Ament, 2084 Thirty-eighth st., Brighton Park, Chicago Magazi	Meets in Stradling Building, 131 N. Green and 3d Sundays of each month.  J. Berrien, 22s Pearl st. Robert Stackhouse, 72l S. Broad st. Robert Stackhouse, 72l S. Broad st. Collector Receiver
244. T. P. O'ROURKE; Chicago, Ill.  Meets in Schwerdths' Hall, 14th and	Meets in Masonic Hall, st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 P. M. Secretary Sollector George Thompson Receiver D. J. Kennedy C. H. Shinkle Magazine Agent City, Kan.
sts, 1st Thursday at 8 P. M., and 3d S	unday at Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and days at 2 P. M.
2:30 P. M	7:30 P. M., and 20 and 4th Satural Master
Ino O'Mallov 166 W 18th at	Recretary F. J. McGinnis, Box 712 Collector
Jno. Larkin, 110 Newberry ave	Collector George Thompson Receiver
C. J. Lynch, 502 S. Robey st	Receiver D. J. Kennedy Magazine Agent
B. E. Ament, 2084 Thirty-eighth st.,	no Agent
245. GEORGIA: Savannah. Ga.	255. CANAL CITY; Arkansas City, Kan. Meets in Old Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Wednes- Meets in 1918
245. GEORGIA; Savannah, Ga.  Meets in Firemen's Hall, Sorrell Built of Built and Bay sts., every Thursday M., and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M. G. L. Kempf, 44 Sims st I. R. Stelts, 209 Perry st M. J. Barrett, 193 Charlton st Fleming Goolsby, 84 Montgomery st Adam Hutton, 271 Built st Magazi	Meets In Odd Fellows' Hall, ist and day nights.  Master Secretary Secretary Collector Receiver Patrick Caldron Meets In Odd Fellows' Hall, ist and day nights.  Master Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary Magazine Agent Magazine Agent
of Bull and Bay sts., every Thursday	at 7:30 P. day nights.
M., and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.	Jas. Wallace, 524 S. A st Collector
I R Stelts 200 Perry st	Receiver Andrew Craig Receiver
M. J. Barrett, 193 Charlton st	Collector S. S. Small, 1005 S. 18t St. Magazine Agent
Fleming Goolsby, 84 Montgomery st	Receiver Patrick Caldron
Adam Hutton, 271 Bull st Magazi	ne Agent 256. HIGH LINE; Como, Colo.  Meets in Slater's Hall, every Sunday at 2:30 P.M.  Master Edward Conahan Secretary
246. MACON; Macon, Ga.	Meets in Slater's Hall, every Sunday Master
T. E. Jordan, Gordon st	Master Too Fhore Collector
W. H. Lofley, 866 Third st	Secretary J. B. Clark Receiver
R. J. Jones, 1427 Third st	Collector A. E. Harvey
W. E. Callaway, 420 Oak st Magaz	Master Secretary Collector Receiver Ine Agent
246. MACON; Macon, Ga.  Meets in M. & W. depot every Sunday. T. E. Jordan, Gordon st. W. H. Lofley, 886 Third st. R. J. Jones, 1427 Third st. Edw. Almy, Gordon st. W. E. Callaway, 420 Oak st. Magaz 247. KENNESAW: Atlanta. Ga.	257. KIT CARSON; Raton, New Mexico.
247. KENNESAW; Atlanta, Ga.  Meets in Red Men's Hall, 6½ W. Micvery Sunday at 2 P. M.  W. F. Hetzel, 192 Forsyth st.  J. S. Ellis, 256 McDaniel st.  W. A. Woolbright, 99 Walton st.  G. W. Manning, 339 W. Simpson st.  J. M. Baird, 226 Marletta st Magaz	tchell st.,  Meets in Engineers' Hall, First st., every Sunday at 2 P. M.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, First st., every Sunday at 2 P. M.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, First st., every Sunday at 2 P. M.  Master M. R. Oldham Secretary Cellector Wm. Keuyon Receiver N. D. McCroskey Magazine Agent A. G. Stockett Magazine Agent
every Sunday at 2 P. M.	day at 2 P. M. Master
W. F. Hetzel, 192 Forsyth st.	. Master M. R. Oldham
W. A. Woolbright, 99 Walton et	Cellector Wm Kenyon
G. W. Manning, 339 W. Simpson st	Receiver N. D. McCroskey Magazine Ageul
J. M. Baird, 226 Marietta st Magaz	ine Agent A. G. Stockett
	l

	FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE. 355
258. RENO; Nickerson, Kan.	355
Meets in K. of P. Hall, over Eagle Drug S. every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. J. D. Fox. C. W. Arnold, L. Box 29	968 CLIPTON TO
every Wednesday at 7:20 P. Ragle Drug S	tore, Month in The Hights; New Albany, Ind.
J. D. Fox	stere, aster and Market sits., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  etary ctor E. J. Bell server gent C. L. Plowman, 194 cor. 4th and Market C. L. Plowman, 194 cor. 4th and Collector Oak sts
L. M. Hill Box 29. Secr.	aster C. T. Dillard Box 74
O. N. Newland	ector E. J. Bell Master
E. S. Gilbert, Box 468	eiver B. B. Barbee Secretary
259. D. J. CHASE; Ashland, Wis.	C. L. Plowmen 101 car st Receiver
Meets in Good Templars' Hell 1st and a	Oak sts.  269. O. K.: Cincinnati Obto
259. D. J. CHASE; Ashland, Wis.  Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d days at 2:30 P. M.  Mn. Buckley, 720 Ellis ave Wm. Briggs, 314 Second ave. E. Secre Fred. Godfrey, Box 929 Wm. Buckley, 720 Ellis ave Jno. Rummel, care Wm. Briggs, 314 2d ave. E.  Magazine Ag Meets in Packley	Sun- 269. O. K.; Cincinnati, Ohio. Magazine Agent
Wm. Briggs, 314 Second aver Ma	Meets in Chapel Hall S. F. cor Con-
Fred. Godfrey, Box 929 Secre	tary tral ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.
Jno Rummel 720 Ellis ave Rece	ctor Harrison Crank 427 W 541
314 2d ave F	Louis Huttenlocher 1630 W. Sth. Secretary
260. CALIFORNIA; Sacramento, Cal.	gent J. S. Sheehan, 25 Storrs st
Meets in Red Men's Hall, Masonic Building, and K sts., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Jno. Hurley, Box 107 Mar. E. Nobel, Box 107 Secret T. L. Thompson, 1319 K st. Collec D. A. Smith, Box 107 Recei A. G. White, 731 F st Magazine Ag  MAGDALENA; San Marcial, New Mexico.	
and K sts., every Monday et 7:20 D Milding,	6th  270. MINNEAPOLIS; Minneapolis, Minn.  Meets in K. P. Hall, corner Bloomington and Franklin aves. South 1st Sunday at 1:30 P. M., or
R F Nobel Box 107	Franklin avec Sand Corner Bloomington and
T. L. Thompson 1910 v Secret	and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M.,
D. A. Smith, Box 107	tor Oliver Johnson, 821 Eleventh ave. S.
A. G. White, 731 F st Magazine A.	ver J. F. Emerson, 2000 Picture ave. S Secretary
261. MAGDALENA; San Marcinl, New Mexico.	A. H. Titus, 3103 Cedar ave. Collector
Meets every Sunday at 2:30 P. M. W. R. Fisher	Jos. Sebastian, 2832 Fifteenth ave. S. Mag. Agreet
W. R. Fisher J. R. Parrish Box 75 Mas	271. BYRAM; Port Morris, N. J.
W. H. Webb Secrete	Meets in Union Hall, 1st and 2d Come
Gus. Lesemann Collect	Jos McConnell
W. R. Fisher J. R. Farrish, Box 76 W. H. Webb Gus. Jesemann Jeff Roberts Magazine Age 262. QUEEN CITY; West Toronto Junes Control Con	P. M. Sunday at 2:30  Os. McConnell
262. QUEEN CITY; West Toronto Junct, Ont.  Meets in Campbell Hell Don't Out.	T. F. Ayers Secretary
	wm. Weiler, Box 25
Meets in Campbell Hall, Dundas st., alterna Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. B. Ritchey, 41 Hook ave F. G. Drewitt, 563 Dufferin st., Toronto, Secreta Albert Connors, Box 163 Collect, D. Donalder, 20 V. 163 Collect	279. WILCOV. I Magazine Agent
F. G. Drewitt, 583 Dufferingt Toronto G. Mast	er 272. WILSON; Junction, N. J.
Juo Donaldess, Box 163 Collecte	Meets in Wells' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 3:30
Junction . Junction st., Toronto	J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106
S. G. Martin, 9 Hoskin ave Received	Jeremiah Desmond
Albert Connors, Box 163	John Everett Collector
Meets in Alamo Hall 1st and 24 mg	J. S. Eveland, Jr., Rox 106 Receiver
P. M., and 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Geo. Surkey, Box 88 W. H. Pipkin, Box 68 J. R. Stedman, Box 68 Louis Francis, Box 154 Collecto Louis Francis, Box 154 Magazinc Agen 264 J. K. GILBREATH; Butte City	2 278. DENVER; Denver, Colo. Magazine Agent
W. H. Pipkin, Box 68 Maste	r Meets in room 25 Barnard's Block cor Clark
J. R. Stedman, Box 68	y G D Blockford every Monday evening at 7:30
E. P. Curtis Box 154 Receive	R. B. Hind, 1024 South 7th at Master
PRI T W COST OF THE COST OF TH	C. W. Curtis, 860, S. 9th st Secretary
264. J. K. GILBREATH; Butte City, Montana.  Meets in Frost's Hall South Pro-	Zarab Benver; Denver, Colo.  Meets in room 25 Bernard's Block, cor. Clark and 8th ave., ever Monday evening at 7:30.  G. D. Blackford, 105 S. 2th 8t.  K. B. Hind, 1024 Sorth 7th 8t.  C. W. Curtis, 899 S. 9th 8t.  K. B. Hind, 1024 S. 7th 8t.  C. W. Curtis, 899 S. 9th 8t.  Collector R. B. Hind, 1024 S. 7th 8t.  Patrick Kennern, 915 S. 9th 8t.  Mag. Agent  274. JACKSON; Clifton Forge, Va.
Meets in Frost's Hall, South Butte, Montana.  Meets in Frost's Hall, South Butte, Mont., every Thursday at 7:30 P. G. A. Cross, Box 3, S. Butte	274. JACKSON, CHA Mag. Agent
G. A. Cross. Box 3 8 Protes	274. JACKSON; Clifton Forge, Va.
C. F. Gallagher, S. Butte Master	Meets in Masonic Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at
E. E. Sweeper B. Butte	B. G. Mosely
Michael Monahan S. Butte Receiver	Richard Filian Secretary
265. GRAND DIVER C. Magazine Agent	H. M. Newcomb
265. GRAND RIVER; Grand Rapids, Mich.	W. J. Jones Receiver
Meets in K. of P. Hall, S. Division st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. E. E. Decker, Hall st. L. A. Ogden, 247 Center st. Collector L. A. Ogden, 247 Centre st. Receiver S. D. Heath, 232 Twelfth ave. Magazine Agent  266, JOHN HICKEY: South Kenkense.	Meets in Masonic Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2:00 P. M. B. G. Mosely W. L. Mahany Richard Elliton M. Secretary H. M. Newcomb Receiver W. J. Jones Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Magazi
E. E. Decker, Hall st	Mests in Carter's Hall, 1977 W. Lake st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. P. Sheffield, 263 N. May st
H. I. Brown 137 Center st Secretary	J. P. Sheffold on Y. M.
L. A. Ogden, 247 Contra	I. W. Stetler, 160 Harding and Master
S. D. Heath, 232 Twelfth ave	W. F. Meyers, 1643 W. Ohio st Secretary
266. JOHN HICKEY. Sanat W.	F. N. Anderson, 280 W. Superior st . Receiver
266. JOHN HICKEY; South Kaukauna, Wis.  Meets 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M., in Dug-	Edward Burreson, 313 Milwaukee ave . Mag. Agent
gan Hall.	
J. M. Goldon, Box 120	Meets in Good Templar's Hall every Monday at
Bernard Finnegan Secretary	Harry Andrews
Albert Schrader Collector	G. B. Govett, Box 553
267 Propries	Robt, Bunt, Box 355 New Words Collector
gan Hall.  R. B. Nichols, Box 120 J. M. Golden, Box 324 Bernard Finnegan Albert Schrader Collector J. Harrington Receiver Receiver Receiver Receiver Receiver Receiver Land Meets in Coatle	Harry Andrews G. B. Govett, Box 553 C. L. Austin, North Bend Collector Robt. Bunt, Box 355, New Westminster A. E. Solloway Magazine Agent
Meets in Castle Hall 1st and 3d Thursdays at 1:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. A. G. Donely. 88/2 Pacific ave. Master P. J. Coyne, St. Pacific ave. Master P. J. Coyne, J. Pacific ave. Collector John Mitchell. 107/2 Chestnut st. Receiver S. P. Vallette, 28 Vallette st. Magazine Agent	277. ALABAMA; Mobile, Ala.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, corner Dauphin and Jackson sts. 2d Sunday at 1 P. M.  J. B. Webster  Magazine Agent
A. G. Donely 881/ Paris Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, corner Dauphin and
J. E. Coyne, 861, Pacific ave Master	J. B Webster
John Mitchell Pacific ave. Secretary	A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Master
S. P. Vallette & Vellette Receiver	Jackson sts. 2d Sunday at 1 P. M.  J. B Webster A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Sccretary A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Collector Chas. Barnard, L. & N. Shops Receiver W. F. Hartman, 204 Chatam st., Magazine Agemt
Magazine Agent	W. F. Hartman 204 Chateman Receiver
- 1	W. F. Hartman, 204 Chatam st., Magazine Agent

278. WHITE BREAST; Laredo, Texas.	288. EMMET; Estherville, Iowa.
Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. E. Farragut and	Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st Tuesday and 3d Mon-
Convent sts., every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.	day at 7:30 P. M.
Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 Secretary	P. J. Sullivan, Box 48 Secretary
J. B. G'Sell, Mex. Nat'l Shops Collector	A. L. Houltshouser, Box 5 Collector
Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. E. Farragut and Conventsts, every sunday at 2:30 P. M. J. B. G'Sell, Mex. National Shops . Master Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 . Secretary J. B. G'Sell, Mex. Nat'l Shops . Collector Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 . Receiver Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 . Magazine Agent	Acts in Assent   Acts   Acts
279. MONTE SANO; Tuscumbia, Ala.	289. MT. LOOKOUT, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Maste in V of D Wall let Saturday	Meets in Clippinger's Hall 815 Market st., every
W. C. Shrader Master H. H. Burkhart Secretary R. L. Word Collector H. H. Burkhart Receiver J. A. Johnson Magazine Agent	Meets in Clippinger's Hall, 815 Market st., every Sunday at 2 P. M. H. H. Carter, 35 Hooke st Master M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary J. C. Gilbraith, 618 Cowart st Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266
H. H. Burkhart Secretary	H. H. Carter, 35 Hooke st Master
H. H. Burkhart Receiver	J. C. Gilbraith, 618 Cowart st Collector
J. A. Johnson Magazine Agent	M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver
	Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st . Magazine Agent
Meets in Boyd's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 9 A.   M., 2d and 4th at 7 P. M.	290. MARION; Hannibal, mo.
M., 2d and 4th at 7 P. M.	Meets in Emmett Hall, on Broadway bet. 7th and 8th sts., 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. J. T. Hart, 416 Washington st
J. P. Brady Secretary	• J. T. Hart. 416 Washington st Master
C. P. Stevens Collector	C. E. Lowe, 640 Clay st., S. S Secretary
J. H. Lanahan Magazina Agent	B. E. McClain, 148 Riverside st Collector
281. MISSION; Yoakum, Texas.	B. E. McClain, 148 Riverside st Magazine Agent
Mosts in Englaced W-11	
P. M. Engineers Hall every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. R. D. Corey, L. Box 38	Meets in Schiellein Hall, East New York, 2d Sat- urday evening and 4th Sunday morning. Edw. Locke, Sackman st., and Liberty
R. D. Corey, L. Box 38 Master	urday evening and 4th Sunday morning.
Louis Bernhard, L. Box 120 Secretary	Edw. Locke, Sackman st., and Liberty
W. H. Martin, L. Box 38 Receiver	J. J. McClinchey, 80 Alabama ave Secretary
Frank Martin, L. Box 38 Magazine Agent	ave
282. BURNSIDE; Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Sackman st Collector Edw. Locke, Sackman st. and Liberty Receiver
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Main st., between 4th and 5th sts., every Thusday at 7:30 P. M. Calvin Minnient . Master J. D. Devore, Box 428 Secretary W. C. Christian . Collector Harry Standring Receiver F. H. Orland . Magazine Agent 288. LACKAWANNI Great Park	Edw. Locke, Sackman st. and Liberty ave. H. B. Archer, Eastern Parkway and Snediker aves. Magazine Agent 292. POCAHONTAS; Poplar Bluff, Mo. Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 800 A. M.
Calvin Minniear Master	H. B. Archer, Eastern Parkway
J. D. Devore, Box 428 Secretary	292. POCAHONTAS; Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Harry Standring	Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 8:00
F. H. Orland Magazine Agent	A. M. Moster
	C. M. Kidd
Meets in Red Men's Hall 2d Sunday of 0-20 A M	A. M. C. M. Kidd Master F. A. Richards Secretary H. W. Manpin, L. Box 50 Collector H. M. Roush Receiver J. R. Phelps Magazine Agent
and 4th Sunday at 3 P. M.	H. M. Roush
W. M. Oswald Master Elwood Edinger Secretary W. B. Trowbridge, Hallstead Collector S. H. Wells, Hallstead Receiver A. M. Sliker, Hallstead Magazine Agent	J. R. Phelps
W. B. Trowbridge, Hallstead Collector	298. LAFAYETTE; Marion, Iowa. Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st Sunday at 6:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Master
A. M. Sliker Hullstead	M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.
284. ELM CITY; New Haven, Conn.	J. H. Riley
Meets in Elk's Hall 85? Changl st 1st and 2d	F. H. Bernhardy Collector
Sundays at 2 P. M.	H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Receiver
Meets in Elk's Hall, 852 Chapel st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. E. Eldridge, 38 Spring st Master E. A. Ferrill, 82 Spring st Secretary L. H. Rude, 54 DeWitt st Collector R. A. Bishop, 81 Howe st	M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.  J. H. Riley  H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Secretary  F. H. Bernhardy  H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Receiver  James Thomas  294. OHIO RIVER; Huntington, W. Va.  Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, cor. 8d ave. and 8th st.  every Saturday at 7:30 P. M.  J. C. Leake, Box 484 Secretary  Robert Overby Receiver  J. C. Leake, Box 484 Magazine Agenl  295. U. S.; Davenport, Iowa.  Meets in Workmen's Hall, cor. 4th and Brady  §18., 1st and 3d Sundays  Dock Leand.
L. H. Rude, 54 DeWitt st. Secretary	Mosts in P. of I. F. Hall cor 8d ave. and 8th st.
R. A. Bishop, 81 Howe st Receive	every Saturday at 7:30 P. M.
town	J. C. Leake, Box 484
285. CHARTER OAK; Hartford, Conn.	C. M. Thornburg, Box 590 Collector
Meets in Bliss Hall can Prote and Martin and	J. C. Leake, Box 484 Receiver
and 4th Sundays.	I. J. Crump Magazine Agent
C. D. Moore, 106 Albany ave Master A. M. Porter, East Hartford Secretary J. H. Osmond, 55 Allen Place H. L. Stearns, 45 Bancroft st., Springfield, Mass	Meets in Workmen's Hall, cor. 4th and Brady
J. H. Osmond, 55 Allen Place Collector	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.  J. J. Shehan, 2715 Eighth ave., Rock Island, Master
H. L. Stearns, 45 Bancroft st., Springfield,	J. J. Shehan, 2715 Eighth ave., Rock Island, Master F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st. Secretary F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st. Collector Martin Gillin, 813 Switz. st. Magazine Agent J. J. Kelly, 420 Main st. Magazine Agent 296. IRON RANGE; West Superior, Wis- Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Ritchie Block, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. Master M. T. Osborn, 812 Banks ave. Secretary
A. M. Porter, East Hartford Manager	F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st Secretary
286. SAGINAW VALLEY; East Saginaw, Mich.	F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum st Receiver
	Martin Gillin, 813 Switz, St. Magazine Agent
at 2 P. M. J. J. Williams, 634 N. Washington st. Master Alfred Bush, 320 Farwell st.	296. IRON RANGE; West Superior, Wis.
Alfred Bush 200 Formula Master	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Ritchie Block, 20
Alfred Bush, 320 Farwell st Secretary H. M. Martin, 212 Astor st	M T Osborn 81º Banks ave
B. M. Curtis, F. & P. M. Engine House . Receiver	T. R. Taylor, 1025 Banks ave Secretary
E. side	F. L. Benedict, 1821 18th st
Alfred Bush, 320 Farwell st. Secretary H. M. Martin, 212 Astor st. Collector B. M. Curtis, F. & P. M. Engine House. Receiver Dan McGalligan, 903 North 6th st., Saginaw. E. side Magazine Agent 287. ALTOONA; Altoona, Pa.	Jos. Wright, 1025 Banks ave Magazine Agent
Meets in Conching to 11	297. CLARK; Jeffersonville, Ind.
st., 2d and 4th Sundays.	Meets in Beck's Hall every Sunday at Master
David Sammell, 1707 8th ave	P. R. Ditsler, 240 Missouri ave Secretary
J. I. Anthony, Box 185	G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st Receiver
1. C. Kochenderfer, 1814 Union ave. Secretary J. L. Anthony, Box 185. Collector Alex. McGaughey, 1610 Eleventh ave., Receiver H. A. Carothers, 916 17th st. Magazine Agent	4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. Master M. T. Osborn, 812 Banks ave Secretar T. R. Taylor, 1025 Banks ave Collector T. R. Taylor, 1025 Banks ave Receiver T. R. Taylor, 1025 Banks ave Magazine Agai 297. CLARK; Jeffersonville, Ind. Meets in Beck's Hall every Sunday at 9 A. M. Master P. R. Ditsler, 240 Missouri ave Collector G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st. Receiver B. M. Bennett, 93 Chestnut st. Receiver G. W. Hoopengarner, 3022 Montgomery, Argil
11. A. Carothers, 916 17th st Magazine Agent	G. W. Hoopengarner, 3022 Montgomery st., Louisville, Ky Magazine Agent
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-	TOCOMO,	LIVE EIE	REMEN'S MAGAZINE.	
	900 CNOW		MAGAZINE.	357
	200. SNOW FLAKE Glasson W.			
		4th Cotura	808. SANTA ROSA; Porforio Diaz,	forter
				Carro.
	B. L. Hardaway, Williston, N. Da Henry Neate	k Maste	Fmon Committee	Sunday at 2:30
	C. T. Docter, Fort Assinghoine	· · · Secretar	v   m P	e Pass. ·
	Henry Neate C. T. Docter, Fort Assinaboine, M. B. F. Smith, Box 7 John Goss, Minot, N. Dak M. 299. CENTRAL OHIO: Creating Ohio	ont . Collecto	P. M. Bol L. F. Hall every F. M. Emory Spradling, Box 121 Eagl Texas W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, M. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Coahuila, Torreon, Coahuila, M. Moffatt, To	Master
	goo Goss, Minot, N. Dak M	agazine Agon	Jacob Scheyer, Box 121 Fagle Page	lex Secretary
	299. CENTRAL OHIO; Crestline, Ohi	n.	W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila	Mex Popular
	Meets in Jenner's Block every W.	ednosdou	Mex Mex Torreon, Coahuil	a,
	G W D	concount at	W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex. Mex. M. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuil	agazine Agent
	W. H. Zinh, Box 93	Mostor	809. BARTHOLDI; Long Island City,	N. Y.
	J. W. White Box 200	Secretary	Meets in Schwallenberg Hall, 2d 4th Saturdays at 8 P. M. R. W. White, 140 Twelfth st W. R. Kelley, 157 Eagle St., Green	Mondays and
	B. W. DeHaven, Box 500	Collector	R. W. White, 140 Twolfth of	
	J. L. Davis, Box 688	Receiver	W. R. Kelley, 157 Eagle st., Green	. Master
	G. W. Reed, Box 93 W. H. Zlink, L. Box 80 J. W. White, Box 808 B. W. DeHaven, Box 502 J. L. Davis, Box 688 300. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Meets in L. O. C. F. W. Michigan City,	gazine Agent	I I Coluita to an interest	Secretary
	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall alternate	C	N. K. Reliev, 157 Eagle st., Green N. Y. J. Galvin, 46, Clay st., Green N. Y. A. H. Rauftle, 70 East ave G. T. Johnson, 189 7th st. Ma 310. CHESTNUT RIDGE, Parry State	Point.
	Dicets in I. O. O. F. Hall alternate P. M. C. C. Holtgreen, Box 916 M. F. Stephenson F. C. Johnson F. C. Johnson F. A. Smotzer P. J. Cassidy, Box 183 Ma	Sundays at 2	A. H. Rauftle, 70 Fast avo	· · Collector
	M. F. Stephenson, Box 916.	Mostor	G. T. Johnson, 189 7th st.	Receiver
	F. C. Johnson	Secretary	810. CHESTNUT RIDGE; Derry Statio	gazine Agent
	Frank Smotzer P. J. Cassidy, Box 183 Ma  801. GREEN MOUNTAIN. L.	· · Collector	Meets in Brown's Hall 1st, 2d and and 4th Sunday.	u, Pa.
	P. J. Cassidy, Box 183	Receiver	and 4th Sunday.	3d Mondays
			A O Poles	. Master
	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Stern's E 3d Sundays at 10 A. M. and 2d Frid T. G. Averill	V 6.	S. J. Huber	Secretary
	T G Sundays at 10 A. M. and 2d Frid	lock, Ist and	T. S. Krepps	Collector
	W. M. Woods	Master	H. J. McKelvey	Receiver
	J. C. Oakley	Secretary	and 4th Sunday. H. E. Hartman A. O. Beltz S. J. Huber T. S. Krepps H. J. McKelvey Mag SII. BELLE PLAINE, Belle Plaine, low	azine Agent
	S. J. Norris	Collector	Meets in R of I F trail 1.	
	M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 2d Frie T. G. Averill W. M. Weeks J. C. Oakley S. J. Norris T. B. Walker Mag	Receiver	C. M. Goodrich Edward Zimmerman M. A. Quigly Robt. Rippin C. M. Goodrich Mag.	Moston
	802. YOUGHIOGHENY; Connellsville, P	and Agent	M. A. Onigly	Secretary
	Meets in Roleinand	0.4 1	Robt. Rippin	Collector
	Sundays at 2 P. M. W. F. Payne	2d and 4th	C. M. Goodrich	Receiver
	J. D. Cunningham, Day 400	Master	812. MONT SHASTA; Dunsmulr, Cal.	zine Agent
	S. A. McPhee, Box 387	. Secretary	Meets in I O O B THE	
	S. A. McPhee, Box 387	Collector	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and :	3rd Monday
	W. F. Payne J. D. Cumuingham, Box 483 S. A. McPhee, Box 387 S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Robt. Kerns 308. VILLA PARK; Streator, III	zine Agent	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and a nights. G. J. Hardey W. P. Haskell, Box 15 D. N. Ryai A. N. Bowne P. J. Walsh Maga	Mana
	808. VILLA PARK; Streator, III.	and Agent	W. P. Haskell, Box 15	. Master
	Meets in Schlitz' Hall, cor. Main and sts, alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Moses Cautlin, 700 ays at 7 P. M. J. M. Rathbun, 806 Johnson st C. W. Nicholson, 212S. Bloomington st R. M. Blackwell, 302S. Sterling st Moses Cantlin, 709 N. Park st Maga: 804. THREE BRANCH: Arrents Ark.	Von. 4114	A. N. Rowno	Collector
	Moses Cantille Sundays at 7 P. M.	vermillion	P. J. Walsh	Receiver
	J. M. Rathbun 808 John St. st	Master 8	MR KAW VALLEY	zine Agent
	C. W. Nicholson, 2128 Blooming	Secretary	313. KAW VALLEY; Armourdale, Kan.	
	M. M. Blackwell, 302 S. Sterling st	Collector	7:30 P M	ondays at
	Park st Maga	ine Agent	J. H. Kane 500 Colema	•
	804. THREE BRANCH; Argenta, Ark.		City.	· Master
	- as a ducett Hall overy Tuesday		B. L. Klingman, Box 263, S. S. S. Kan-City	
	J S chan	evening at	G. W. Richardson 250 C 541	Secretary
	E. D. Jones Por so	Master	City St., Kans	sas
	J. W. Reeves	Secretary	W. N. Haddock, 378 S. 5th st. Kans	Collector
	Geo. Lannan, Box 44	Collector	City Frank Footonday and S. Stn St. Kans	Receiver
	H. H. Cole, Box 124 Magazi	Receiver	Frank Easterday, 611 Colorado ave., Armstrong	
•	J. S. Sharp E. D. Jones, Box 32 J. W. Reev, Box 32 J. W. Reev, Box 32 H. H. Cole, Box 124 Magazi Most. UNWIN; Rat Portage, Ontarlo. Meets in Garfield, 133	He Agent   91	Armstrong Magazi	ne Agent
		"	4. GRAND FORKS; Grard Forks, North	Dakota.
	Russell W	ay even-	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Ketson 4th st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. G. W. Sebastian, Box 365, Crookston L. J. Kenney, L. Box 114	ave, and
	J. O. Doughin	Mostor	G. W. Sebastian, Roy 265	
	Jas. Castlake	ecretary	Minn Minn	a,
	Jno. Bosman	ollector	L. J. Kenney, L. Box 114	Master
_	ing. Russell Woods J. O. Dauphin Jas. Castlake Jino. Bosman Hector McLeod Magazin OG. GRANITE STATE; Concord, N. H.	Receiver	Minn L. J. Kenney, L. Box 114 Albert Hutton, L. Box 114 J. M. Hamm, L. Box 114 Mark Purcell, East Grand Forks Minn M.	Collector
31	96. GRANITE STATE; Concord, N. H.	ie Agent	Mark Purcell, East Grand Forks, Minn. M.	Receiver
	Meets 2d Saturday at 7:20 P. M. H.	815		ag. Agent
	at 4 P. M., in Temple Hall Sambara	Sunday	Mosts in Odd P. P. Sland, N. Y.	
	W A Courts, 87 N. Spring st	ock.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 101 Huds 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. J. R. Lamb 170 Pains at 2 P. M.	on ave
	F. L. Carr. 136 N. Maria	cretary	J. R. Lamb 179 Paine st	
	E. B. Chandler, 22 West at Room 15 C	ollector	E. D. Brizee, 59, Middleburg st., Trov. S.	. Master
	J. C Muzzey, Box 117, W. Lebanon, M.	eceiver	J. M. Williams, 490 Ninth st., Troy C	ollector
30	Mets 2d Saturday at 7:30 P. M., and 4th at 4 P. M., in Temple Hall, Sanborn Bl C. S. Woods, 87 N. Spring st. W. A. Cutter, Box 367 F. L. Carr, 136 N. Main st., Room 15 C. E. R. Chandler, 22 West st. J. C Muzzey, Box 117, W. Lebanon Mag 7. HAMPDEN; Springfield, Mass.  Meets in Crasson-Vield, Mass.	Agent	1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. J. R. Lamb 179 Paines F. E. D. Brizce, 59, Middleburg st., Troy. S. W. J. Spafford, 490 Ninth st., Troy. C. J. M. Williams, 2 W Sunnyside, Troy. F. O. M. George St. Magazin  OMEGA: Burgale N.	teceiver
	Meets in Crescent Hall, 218 Main st., 1st Sundays. H. L. Stebbins	210	OMPOA D - S	e Agent
		and 3d	OMEGA; Buffalo, N. Y.	
	F. Stebbins	· 1	tol ste avery T. Hall, cor. Jefferson an	d Bris-
	Jno. Fenton 500 Ct.	Master	J. E. Rumley, 20 Jones at 8 P. M.	
	F. B. Child, 87 Main	llector	W. H. Walsh. 1903 Broadway	Master
	F. B. Child, 87 Main st	ceiver	Allen Nicol, 848 Eagle st	cretary
	Sundays.  H. L. Stebbins F. N. Carr, 67 7th st Jno. Fenton, 585 Chestnut st CG F. B. Child, 87 Main st R. B. Child, 87 Main st Magazine	Agent	P. Cleary 130 N Order	eceiver
		1 ^	Meets in Siebert's Hall, cor. Jefferson an tol sts., every Tuesday at 8 P. M. J. E. Rumley, 20 Jones W. W. H. Walsh, 1903 Broadway Se Allen Nicol, 848 Engle st	Agent

	ι.
\$17. WELCOME HOME; Henderson, Ky.	827. SILVER MOUNTAIN; Needles, Cal.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	Monte in D of I E Hall over Seturder evening
9 P M	Fronk Hutt Roy 98 Mestel
2 P. M. E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Master	Frank Hutt, Box 38 Maret Jos. Sullivan, Box 14 Secretar W. H. Rogers, Box 51 Collecto Mark Devilu, Box 5 Receive J. P. Forbes, Barstow Magazine Agen
E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Master M. H. O'Brien, L. St. L. & T. R. R. Secretary E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Collector T. J. Cutts, O. V. R. R. Receiver Chas. Evans Magazine Agent	W. H. Rogers, Box 51 Collector
E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Collector	Mark Devlin, Box 5 Received
T. J. Cutts, O. V. R. R Receiver	J. P. Forbes, Barstow Magazine Agen
Chas. Evans Magazine Agent	
518. IKON CITY: Glenwood, 28d Ward, Pittshurg, Pa.	
Meets on 2d ave. near Vespucius st., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in Grand Army Hall, Mondays, at 2 P. M
Mondays at 7:30 P. M.	AL Hanson Mate W. H. Brings Secretar Noah George, Dodge City, Kan Collecto Andrew Hanson Receive W. H. Jones Magazine Agen
E. F. Guinn Master	Nonh Coorgo Dodge City Van Collecto
W. H. Rhinehart Secretary	Andrew Hanson Receive
P. W. King Collector	W. H. Jones Magazine Agen
J. E. King, 2209 2d ave Receiver	
E. F. Guinn         Master           W. H. Rhinehart         Secretary           P. W. King         Collector           J. E. King, 2209 2d ave         Receiver           J. H. Morton         Magazine Agent	829. BELVIDERE; Belvidere, Ill.
310. MUUNT MUKIAH! Philadelphia. Pa.	
Meets in Miller's Hall, 6215 Woodland ave., every Sunday at 2 P. M. W. J. Chishiam, 6201 Woodland ave Master I. F. Saytman, 6201 Woodland ave Master	Pleasant sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. J. D. Kellogg, Box 919 Mate C. C. Smith, Box 771 Secretar Lee E. Coleman Collecto M. P. Plane Receive M. P. Plane Magazine Agen
every Sunday at 2 P. M.	J. D. Kellogg, Box 919
W. J. Chishiam, 6201 Woodland ave Master	C. C. Smith, Box 7/1
C. C. Caria contact & Woodiand ave, Secretary	M D Plane Receive
Boni Mana con Crastle Land woodland ave . Collector	M P Plane Magazine Agen
fold eve Station P	M. I. I faile
A M Jones 499 Folsom et Mamaria A America	880. RIVER VIEW; Kansas City, Kansas.
Benj. Mace, cor. Gray's Lanc and Spring- field ave., Station B Receiver A. M. Jones, 433 Folsom st Magazine Agent	Meets in Mellville Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays a
-bo. Ambirmation; East St. Paul, Minn.	1 7:30 P M
Meets in Wilde's Hall, cor. 7th and Bradley sts., 1st Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Wednesday at 7:30	S. J. Graham, 702 Berger ave Maste C. H. Smelser, 568 Park ave Secretar Lester Rodea, 1207 Penn ave., Kansas
P. M.	C. H. Smelser, 568 Park ave Secretary
Warner Spreder 500 December of the Dead of	Lester Rodea, 1207 Penn ave., Kansas
W. L. Works 507 Sime et St. Paul Canada	City, Mo
W. L. Works, 597 Sims at St. Paul Collector	City, Mo
F. M. Warner Snyder, 532 Decatur st., St. Paul, Master W. L. Works, 597 Sims st., St. Paul . Secretary W. L. Works, 597 Sims st., St. Paul Collector C. L. Work, 911 Lawson st., St. Paul Receiver F. E. Davidson, 346 Maria st, St. Paul	1. F. Sweeney, 714 S. Still St Magazine
F. E. Davidson, 346 Maria st.	881. CHICAGO BELT LINE; Auburn Junction, Ill.
	Meets in Masonic Hall, cor. 79th st., 1st and 3
821. SNOW DRIFT; Chapleau, Ont.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, every Monday at 8 P.M.  Jas. Rose  Master	Sundays at 2:30 P. M. Master F. J. Wall, Auburn, Park. E. P. Beckler, Box 73, S. Englewood . Secretar C. M. Propst, Box 53, S. Englewood . Collector A. F. Lance, S. Englewood . Receive Geo. Rosbach, Auburn Park . Magazine Agen
Meets in B. of L. F. Hell every Monday at & D. M.	F. J. Wall, Auburn, Park
Jas. Rose Magter	E. P. Beckler, Box 73, S. Englewood Sected
G. B. Nicholson, Box 113 Secretary	C. M. Propst, Box 53, S. Englewood Received
Harvey Pellow Collector	Goo Poshech Auburn Perk Magazine Agen
E. W. Hilliar Receiver	Geo. Rosoach, Adbuilt Larg
Jas. Rose Master G. B. Nicholson, Box 113 Secretary Harvey Pellow Collector E. W. Hilliar Receiver J. J. Wilson Magazine Agent	882. STONE MOUNTAIN; Augusta, Ga.
822. JULIEN; Dubuque, Iowa.	Meets in Library Ruilding 1st and 3d Sunuays
Meets in Julien Hell S. E. con 25th and task-	2:30 P.M. W. H. Young, 1346 Guinnett st
sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.	W. H. Young, 1346 Guinnett st
M. D. Densmore, 260 Broadway Master	E. J. Graham, 461 Taylor St Collecto
J. F. Welsh, 2864 Couler ave Secretary	W. H. Young, 1346 Guinnett st. E. J. Graham, 461 Taylor st. O. M. Burch, 247 Walker st. Collector G. E. Floreuce, 1262 Broad st. Receive E. J. Graham, 461 Taylor st. Magazine Agen
G. F. Stackler, 2000 Couler ave Collector	F. I. Graham 461 Taylor St Magazine Agen
I H Murroy 2806 Couler ave Receiver	E. S. Granam, 401 Taylor SV.
sts., 1st and 3d Stundays at 2:30 P. M.  M. D. Densmore, 290 Broadway Master J. F. Welsh, 2864 Couler ave . Secretary G. P. Murray, 24th and Couler ave Collector C. E. Staebler, 3:300 Couler ave Receiver J. H. Murray, 2806 Couler ave . Magazine Agent	888. FAIRMOUNT; Philadelphia, Pa.
823. MUSCOGEE; Columbus, Ga.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st ave., bet. 10th and 1th, 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 11:30 A. M. W. J. Proctor 10th ava bet 15th A. M.	Meets in Erickson's Hall, 3947 Lancaster st. alternate Wednesdays at 8 P. M.  C. F. Piology 212 N. 38th et Maste
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st ave., bet. 10th	alternate Wednesdays at 8 P. M.
w. I. Brant and 3d Tuesdays at 11:30 A. M.	C. F. Fletcii, 615 N. octu st
W. J. Proctor, 10th ave. bet. 15th & 16th sts. Master	alternate Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Maste C. F. Pielert, 813 N. 38th 8t Secretar E. A. Jacobson, 3923 Brown 8t Collecto C. H. Maul, 830 N. 40th 8t Receive J. A. Boehm, 3915 Wallace 8t Receive F. B. Eshleman, 3607 Atlanta 8t Magazine Agen
E. L. Corley G. M. G. P. P. Secretary	I A Books 2015 Wallage et Receive
G. F. Castleberry, 907 Fourth ave	F R Feblomen 2607 Atlanta st . Magazine Agen
w. J. Froctor, Juffnave, bet. 15th & 16th sts. Master G. E. Wilhelm, 1314 4th ave	Y Y
294 SOUTHEDY CROSS OF THE	884. LONG DOUBLER; East Syracuse, N. Y.
\$24. SOUTHERN CROSS; Gainesville, Texas.	Meets in A. O. U. W. Rooms every Monday Master
Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8 P. M. C. E. Winther W. E. Arnold, 519 Moran st Secretary August Goike, 514 Demson st Collector J. D. Varner, N. Weaver st Receiver H. A. Lowe Magazine Agent	Meets in A. O. U. W. Rooms every Monday fugir. E. S. Freeman Secretary G. M. Shaffer Collector E. S. Freeman Receiver Isanc West Magazine Agen A. G. White Magazine Agen
W. E. Arnold 510 Money Master	G. M. Shaffer Collector
August Goike 514 Doman at Secretary	E. S. Freeman Receive
J. D. Varner, N. Wenver et	Magazine Agen
H. A. Lowe	A. O. Walter
825. SATILLA: Waverore Co.	1 885. SAINT AIMILPHIIS: Hochelaga, Canada.
\$25. SATILLA; Wayeross, Ga. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 1st and 2d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 111 Moreau st. J. C. Currie, 176 Mountain st., Montreal Master
2 P. M.	J. C. Currie, 176 Mountain st., Montreal . Master
G. W. Barnes	Alphonse Tanquay, 44 Mountain st., Secretary
2 P. M. G. W. Barnes . Master J. M. Fesperman . Secretary S. B. Spear . Secretary N. M. Duncan, Jacksonville, Fla . Receiver N. M. Duncan, Jacksonville, Fla . Mag. Agent  826. FOLWELL; Bradford, Pa.	Alphonse Tanquay, 44 Mountain st. Montreal Areen Naud, Smith Falls, Ont. Collecto J. G. A. Bruzeau, 83 Moreau st. Alphonse Tanquay, 44 Mountain st. Magazine Agen Magazine Agen
S. B. Spear	I G A Brayon 83 Moreau st Received
N. M. Duncan, Jacksonville, Fla Receiver	Alphonse Tenguey 44 Mountain st.,
Box Box Box Backsonville, Fla Mag. Agent.	Alphonse Tanquay, 44 Mountain st., Mourteal
826. FOLWELL; Bradford, Pa Mag. Agent	886. FALL BIVER; Neodesha, Kansas.
Meets in G. A. R. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 0.00	The state of and 4th Tuesdays a
P. M.	meets in Pierce's Hall, 20 and 4th
C. H. Alger to Care Model Restaurant Master	R W Doordoff
G P Clough CAN Secretary	J. R. Young
G. P. Clough 6 Allison st · · · · · · Collector	Edw. Grav
P. M. G. E. Lovelace, care Model Restaurant . Master C. H. Alger, 12 Gay st. G. P. Clough, 6 Allison st Collector G. P. Clough, 6 Allison st	3:30 P. M. Mastel R. W. Deardoff Secretary J. R. Young Collector Edw. Gray Receiver W. W. Wood Receiver J. A. Miner Magazine Agen
Magazine Agent	I I A Minor Magazine nov
	o. A. Miller
5	o. A. Miner



see bro pour v ou w	ALE COURT WING G
887. BIG FOUR; Kansas City, Mo.	847. COKE KING; Scottdale, Pa.
Meets in Summerwell's Hall, 21st and Belleview ave., every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Frank Dickens, 1311 Reservoir ave Master	Meets in Junior Mechanics' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 p. m.
Frank Dickens, 1311 Reservoir ave Master	H. M. Mc. Featers Master
C. T. Largent, 1673 Madison ave Secretary D. R. Jones, 2331 Terrace st Collector Homer Howard, 1210 Reservoir ave Receiver	W. P. Kinkead, Box 291 Secretary
Homer Howard, 1210 Reservoir ave Receiver	N. L. Roush Receiver
A. A. Sharum, 1633 Madison ave . Magazine Agent	H. M. Mc. Featers Master W. P. Kinkead, Box 291 Secretary J. M. Mumaw Collector N. L. Roush Receiver J. R. Ridgeway Magazine Agent
888. WEST BRANCH; Renovo, Pa.	848. BLUE MOUNTAIN; La Grande, Oregon.
Meets in Spangler's Hall, cor 6th st. and Huron	Meets every Wednesday at 3 P. M. in K. of P.
ave 1st and 2d Sundays at 1.20 P M	
Albert Marolf Master	D. M. Neidigh Master
L. L. Smart Collector	H. M. Wall Collector
A. M. Stout Receiver	H. W. Henson, Box 311 Receiver
Albert Marolf Master E. B. Rhaun, Box 143 Secretary L. L. Smart Collector A. M. Stout Receiver J. C. Lovett Magazine Agent	Hall.  D. M. Neidigh . Master C H. Norris . Secretary H. M. Wall . Collector H. W. Henson, Box 311 . Receiver J. R. Oliver . Magazine Agent
889. RED MOUNTAIN; Birmingham, Ala.	849. HUDSON RIVER; Union Hill, N. J.
Meets in Erswell Building, every Tuesday at 8	Meets in Concordia Hall, 2d Saturday at 8 P. M.
P. M. W. O. McArdle Master P. C. Jordan, L. Box 703 Secretary J. B. McCarty, 1901 Ave. D. Collector F. W. Mosby, Jr., 25061st ave Receiver C. R. Wald Magazine Agent	W. H. Brewer, New Durham Master
P. C. Jordan, L. Box 703 Secretary	J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st., Wee-
J. B. McCarty, 1901 Ave. D Collector	hawken P. O., Hudson Co . Secretary
C. R. Waid Magazine Agent	hawken P. O., Hudson Co, Collector
AAA CMAD AD MEN NIDOM N. A. W.	Henry Poynton, Box 2, New Durham . Receiver
840. STAR OF THE WEST; Newton, Kansas.	meets in Concordin Hall, 22 Saturday at 8 P. M. and 4th Sunday at 2 p. m.  W. H. Brewer, New Durham
Meets in Engineer's Hall, 1st and 2d Thursday at 7:30 P. M. W. S. Dix, 201 W. First st	vorst riace
W. S. Dix, 201 W. First st Master	850. JAMES DONNELLY; Perth Amboy, N. J.
W. H. Whitehead, L. Box 147 Secretary	Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Saturdays.
C. E. Jackson, L. Box 147 Receiver	W. J. Ditzler Secretary
W. N. Breen, Mulvane Magazine Agent	Jno. Jones Collector
841. GOLD RANGE; Donald, B. C.	J. U. Kidd Master W. J. Ditzler Secretary Jno. Jones Collector Alex. Warner Receiver R. A. Ritzey Magazine Agent
Meets in Firemen's Hall 1st and 2d Wednesdays,	
	851. HOME; White Haven, Pa.
and of an Stindays.  H. J. McSorley Master William Tomlinson Secretary J. Nealon Collector Robert Somes Receiver A. J. Brandrett Magazine Agent	Me ets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and 5th Sundays
J. J. Nealon Collector	N. M. Smith Master
Robert Somes Receiver	J. N. Deterline Secretary
A. J. Brandrett Magazine Agent	Charles Prutzman
842. CASCADE; Medicine Hat, Northwest Ter.	at 2 P. M.  N. M. Smith Master J. N. Deterline Secretary G. S. Heimbach Collector Charles Prutzman Receiver J. S. Purcell Magazine Agent
Meets in General Hall, 2d Wednesday and 4th Thursday.	852. CHAMPLAIN; St. Albans, Vt.
Wm. Lowe, Box 66 Master	Meets in Engineer's Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
Chas. Wagstaff Secretary	Meets in Engineer's Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:45 P. M., and 4th Mondays at 730 P. M. H. P. Hill, 73 Main st
Wm. Rutherford, Box 66 Collector	H. P. Hill, 73 Main St
Thursday.  Wm. Lowe, Box 66 Master Chas. Wagstaff Secretary Wm. Rutherford, Box 66 Collector Felix McKinnon Receiver Wm. Brears Magazine Agent	C. Hurley, 10 S. Elm st Collector
848. NEW STATE; Lima, Montana.	H. P. Hill, 73 Main st Master J. A. Lynch, 9 Fairfield st Secretary C. Hurley, 10 S. Elm st Collector C. P. Kelly, 33 Diamond st Receiver Michael Costello, White Haven, Pa . Mag. Agent
Mosta in Dallanta II-11 11-1 F-90 i	Michael Costello, white Haven, Fa . Mag. Agent
M. L. Phillips . Master W. B. Deacon . Secretary J. E. Matthews . Collector T. J. Low . Receiver W. R. Vaughn . Magazine Agent	853. MARBLE CITY; Rutland, Vt.
W. B. Doscon Socretary	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, corner Merchant's Row
J. E. Matthews Collector	and Center sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.
T. J. Low Receiver	W. R. McQuirk, 96 State st Secretary
w. R. vaughn Magazine Agent	Jno. Corcoran Collector
	W. H. Murray Master W. R. McQuirk, 96 State st Secretary Jno. Corcoran Dennis Toner, 57 Washington st Receiver Wm. Connell, 143 West st Magazine Agent
Meets at Odd Fellow's Hall, N. Commercial st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. E. E. Biggs, 110 San Pedro st Master Frank Reeves, Box584 Secretary W. K. Hedges Collector J. E. Durden, Jr., 223 Pine st Receiver J. V. Dailey Magazine Agent	
E. E. Biggs, 1110 San Pedro st Master	254. HOBOKEN; Hoboken, N. J.
Frank Reeves, Box 584 Secretary	Meets in Burnett's Hall, corner Bloomfield and
W. K. Hedges Collector	days at 8 P. M.
J. V. Dailey Magazine Agent	1st sts., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 4th Satur- days at 8 P. M. Jno. Curran, 222 Eric st., Jersey City Master Jno. Gademan, 7 Nelson ave., Jersey
010. FRONT END. Paris Torost	Jno. Gademan, 7 Nelson ave., Jersey
Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at 8 P M	Patrick Ash, South Orange Collector
W. S. Clark, L. Box 677 Master	E. E. Cumings, 108 Glenridge ave.,
C. B. Venezgdell, L. Box 677 Secretary	J. J. Welsh, Oliphant Lane.
T. S. Kinlock, L. Box 677	Jno. Gademan, 7 Nelson ave., Jersey City Patrick Ash, South Orange
Meets 1st and 3d Saturday at 8 P M.   W. S. Clark, L. Box 677   Master J. E. Nelson, L. Box 677   Secretary C. B. Vanarsdail, L. Box 677   Collector T. S. Kinlock, L. Box 677   Receiver R. F. Hill, L. Box 677   Magazine Agent	
846. FLOWERY LAND; Pensacola, Florida.	855. STONE CITY; Joliet, Ill.
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday at 3	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 222 Jefferson st., 1st Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday a3 2:30
	P. M.
F. M. F. T. Martin, 312 Haynes st	P. U. McGuire, 412 S. Unicago St Master Jos. McGrath 405 S. Chicago St Secretary
J. B. Ross, L. & N. R. R. Shops Collector	J. W. Hunt, 304 2d ave Collector
IV H ROUND I A N D D Chown Dogolyow	
W. F. Thrash, 825 E. Belmont et Mag Agent	P. M. P. C. McGuire, 412 S. Chicago st Master Jos. McGrath, 405 S. Chicago st Secretary J. W. Hunt, 304 2d ave

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856. A. B. CAVNER; Lorain, O.	865. VIOLET; Bellows Falls, Vt.
Meets at Arcanum Hall, cor Bank and Broadway 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in G. A. R. Hall 1st and 3d Saturday even
Ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	ings.
J. O. Hills Secretary	A F Wells Boy 568 Secretary
M. E. Flynn Collector	F. L. Darling, Windsor Collector
J. O. Hills Receiver	Ings. J. W. Stack A. E. Wells, Box 568 F. L. Darling, Windsor F. E. Keach, L. Box 525, Windsor . Receiver F. E. Keach, L. Box 525, Windsor . Magazine Agent
A. S. Mobin Master J. O. Hills Secretary M. E. Flynn Collector J. O. Hills Receiver E. N. Rapstock Magazine Agent	F. E. Keach, L. Box 525, Windsor, Magazine Agent
357. JUSTICE; Carleton, St. John, N. B.	866. OASIS; Ogden, Utah.
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P M	Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. 24th and Washington
J. E. Shea, Vanceborough, Me Master Whitfield Nobles, Box 53 Farville, St.	Jas. Tomasek, Box 372
John Secretary	C. H. Smith, Box 372 Secretary
W. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John Collector	Henry Ward, Box 372 Collector
W. M. Beatteay, West End, St. John Collector W. A. Smith	sts., every Friday at 1:30 P. M.  Jas. Tomasek, Box 372 Secretary Henry Ward, Box 372 Collector M. J. Powers, Terrace Receiver J. W. Scharf, Box 372 Magazine Agent
w. S. Beatteay, West End, St. John,	367. MORGAN CRANE; Somerset, Ky.
Magazine Agent	Meets in Johnson's Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday
858. COOKE; West St. Paul, Minn.	
Master and Colonia 10 March 10	G. L. Peffer   Master     J. T. Hughes   Secretary     Geo. Jonson   Collector     Jos. Elliott, Box 61   Receiver     Mike Gabagan   Magazine Agent     Magazine A
Secretary Reserved and So. Wabasha sts. 1st Saturday at 7:30 P. M., 3d Sunday 2 P. M. Jas. Lynch, 246 Dunedin Terrace Master W. R. Perrin, 1805 14th ave., S. Minne-apolis,	Geo Jonson Collector
Jas. Lynch, 246 Dunedin Terrace Master	Jos. Elliott. Box 61 Receiver
w. R. Perrin, 1805 14th ave., S. Minne-	Mike Gabagan Magazine Agent
H. A. Penney, 471, State st Collector	868. DEEP WATER; Springfield, Mo.
apolls. Secretary H. A. Penney, 471, State st. Collector Jno. Lynch, 246 Dunedin Terrace . Receiver Robt. Kennedy, 400 6th ave., S. Minne- apolls Magazine Agent	Meets in K. of H. Hall on Booneville st. (Headly
Robt. Kennedy, 400 6th ave., S. Minne-	Blk.) 1st and 2d Tuesday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d
	B S Chirp Sep W Flm et Master
859. BIG FLINT; Wellington, Kansas.	Jno. Gallagher, 438 W. Pine st Secretary
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2	Geo. Devereaux, 758 W. Elm st Collector
P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 P. M.	F. B. Squires, 737 Lincoln st Receiver
O. N. Carpenter 513 F. Harvey evo.	Meets in K. of H. Hall on Booneville st. (Headly Blk.) 1st and 2d Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Monday at 2 P. M. B. S. Chinn, 802 W. Elm st. Master Jno. Gallagher, 438 W. Pine st. Secretary Geo. Deverenux, 759 W. Elm st. Collector F. B. Squires, 737 Lincoln st. Receiver Chas. Kirchgraber, Box 1107 Magazine Agent 200
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 P. M. S. H. Barner, 528 S. F. st Master O. N. Carpenter, 513 E. Harvey ave Secretary Thompson Park, 327 S. C. st Collector W. F. Mahan, Chanute Receiver C. O. Clemence Magazine Agent	
W. F. Mahan, Chanute Receiver	3d Thursdays at 2:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th
C. O. Clemence Magazine Agent	Meets corner Main st. and Central ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 2:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Mastet
	E. O. Summers
860. COLD SPRING; Springfield, Ohio.	W. I. Honry, Box 365
Meets in Engineers' and Firemen's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.	E. S. Temple, L. Box 461 Receiver
F. J. Mills, 268 East st Master	E. O. Summers Master G. P. Mettler, Box 18 Secretary W. I. Henry, Box 355 Collector E. S. Temple, L. Box 461 Receiver Chas, Singleton Magazine Agent
adets in Engineers' and Firemen's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  F. J. Mills, 288 East st	870. NEOSHA VALLEY; Council Grove, Kan.
A. W. Binns, E. High et	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 2d and 4th Wednes- days at 7:30 P. M.
C. E. Stephenson, O. S. R. R. shops . Mag. Agent	days at 7:30 P. M. Master
204	I. S. Tolbert Secretary
861. TRIED AND TRUE; Washington, Ind.	P. S. De Hoff Collector
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. at Sand Hill Hall.	days at 7:30 P. M.         Master           A. H. Benson         Master           I. S. Tolbert         Secretary           P. S. De Hoff         Collector           Chas. Leeman         Receiver           P. S. De Hoff         Magazine Agent
Hall. W. H. Cunningham Master M. B. Wagoner Secretary Jas. Hogan Collector F. L. Nimnicht Receiver M. G. Myers, Box 546 Magazine Agent	971 COVENANT, Namedo Wo
M. B. Wagoner Secretary	371. COVENANT; Nerada, Mo.  Meets in B., of R. T. Hall, E. Cherry st., 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.  W. L. Me Bride, 1028 E. Locust st
Jas. Hogan Collector	Ath Thursdays at 7:30 P M
M. G. Myers Roy 546 Receiver	W. L. McBride, 1028 E. Locust st Master
ar 22 yers, box 540 Magazine Agent	Squire Innis, 903 N. Commercial st . Secretary
862. CATARACT: Suspension Bridge V V	E. H. Schader, 313 E. Allison St
	F. P. Rhodes, Rich Hill Magazine Agent
Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls. Master J. C. White, Box 325. Secretary R. J. Pitts 56 4th st. Niagara Falls. Secretary	1 879 SICKAI, MOUNT, Rig Springs, Texas,
A. C. White, Box 325 in St., Niagara Falls Master R. J. Pitts, 56 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Receiver Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Ont Mag. Agent	Meets in J. M. Walker Hall, 1st Wednesday after- noon and 3d Wednesday evening.  W. D. Pattibone, Box 135.  Master
Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector	noon and 3d Wednesday evening. Westel
Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Ont Mag. Agent	W. D. Pettibone, Box 135 Secretary
969 Whitehaman	W. D. Pettibone Box 135 — Secretary B. Nelson, Box 33 — Secretary H. A. McFarland, Box 33 — Collector F. W. Fahrepeamp, Box 303 — Receiver Anton Witholder, Box 214 — Magazine Agent
863. METROPOLITAN; New York, N. Y.	F. W. Fahrencamp, Box 303 Received
Meets at Suburban Hall, 518 E. 140th st., 2d and	Anton Witholder, Box 214 Magazine Agent
Frank Davidson, 507 F. 146th et	378. PAWNEE; Fairbury, Neb.
E. B. Wells, 142 W. 62d st Secretary	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and 4th Wednes
M. J. Lynch, Box 181 191h st Collector	days at 7:30 P. M. Frank Fuller Box 172
J. F. Farley, 220 W 20th at Plains . Receiver	R. T. Smith, Box 172.
Meets at Suburban Hall, 518 E. 140th st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.         Frank Davidson, 507 E. 146th st.       Master E. B. Wells, 142 W. 62d st.       Secretary Peter Keegan, 535 E. 140th st.       Collector M. J. Lynch, Box 481 White Plains       Receiver J. F. Farley, 229 W. 20th st.	H. F. Courtway, Box 172 Conector
501. SOUTHERN STAD. Same and me	D. L. Wileaties
	971 Mattrictor, Hawtonton Kan.
and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. T. J. E. Wellos	874. McALLISTER; Herington, Kan.  Meets in Masonie Hall, 1st Thursday at 1:30 P.M. and 3d Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Master
C. T. McDaniel Master	and 3d Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
R. F. Johnson Secretary	H. A. Decker, Box 85 Secretary
alti 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M.  J. F. Welles Master C. T. McDaniel Secretary A. J. Harvey Collector Joe Hogan, care Florida Southern R. B. Receiver	H. A. Decker, Box 85
Joe Hogan, care Florida Southern R. R. Receiver shops, Palatka	John Hodgson Box 153 Receiver
shops, Palatka Magazine Agent	A. J. Houtson Magazine Agent
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975 EDIDEDED	361
Meets in K. P. Hall, 17½ E. 3d st. 1st and 3 Sundays at 2 P. Mell, 17½ E. 3d st. 1st and 3 Horace Hopkins, 463 May st. May st. John Stevens, 321 Linden st. Secretar W. W. St. John, 26 Simms st. Collect N. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st. Receiver Jas. Haney, 2 Center st. Magazine Agen 376. J. H. KIRK; Horton, Kan.	885. BOWER CITY; Janesville, Wis.
Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall Milwayhar at all
John Stevens 224 Lind May st Maste	day at 2 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.
W. W. St. John, 26 Simms et Secretar	J. C. Morris 353 Control of Master
N. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st Receive	J. C. Morris, 353 Centre st Secretary
876. J. H. KIPK . IV Magazine Agen	tt C. F. Dougherts North st
Meets in Mitchell's Hall every Saturday evening S. S. Gossard W. F. Remington, Box 97 Secretar G. A. Castamien Collecto H. B. Morgan, Box 383 Receiver J. L. Slater Magazine Agen  377. NICKEL PLATE CONNECTED	886. RAMONA; San Diego, Cal.
W. F. Remington, Box 97 Secretary	st., 2d Sundays et 2 P M stitute Hall, 723 Fifth
H. B. Morgan Box 200 Collecto	Meets in Young Men's Institute Hall, 723 Fifth st., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M. and 4th Sundays at 8 P. M.
J. L. Slater Megazine America	T. F. Fitzgereld 1944 T. Waster
377. NICKEL PLATE, Conneaut, Ohio.	C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st · · · Secretary
Meets in Harrington & Wildman's Plant	R. V. Dodge, Fifth and D sts Receiver
Meets in Harrington & Wildmar's Block, 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at 8	A. P. M. A. P. Tyler, Coronado Master T. F. Fitzgerald, 1244 India st Secretary C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st Collector R. V. Dodge, Flith and D sts. Receiver J. E. Harrison, National City, Box 3847, REPR ROCK, Sabarda Magazine Agent
A. M. T. G. McGinnis E. E. strock, Box 461 Geo Boney O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 S. Skinner S. Skinner Magazine Agent Magazine Agent	887. RED ROCK; Schreiber, Ontario.
E. E. strock, Box 461 Master	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
O. F. L. Wilkins Box 500 Collector	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. T. Norris Master John Hogg Secretary J. I. Stinson Collector Thomas Davis Receiver J. J. Stinson Magazine Agent 388. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN; Milwaukee, Wis.
S. S. Skinner	John Hogg Master
378. HOLBROOK; Chartiers, Pa.	J. I. Stinson Secretary
Meets every Sunday in Christian Hall Mckees	J. J. Stinson Receiver
W. G. Thomas Box 284 M.	888. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN; Milwaukee, Wis.
D. W. Scott, McKee's Rocks Rocks Master	
C. L. Hingdale McKee's Rocks Collector	Sundays at 10 A. M.
Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Receiver	G. J. Birkel, 467 Jackson et
Meets every Sunday in Christian Hall, McKees Rocks, Pa., at 1:30 P.M. W. G. Thomas, Box 384, McKee's Rocks. Master D. W. Scott, McKee's Rocks Secretary W. F. Morgan, McKee's Rocks Collector C. L. Hinsdale, McKee's Rocks Receiver Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks . Magazine Agent 379. WEAYER; Sayre, Pa.	Meets in Firemen's Hall, 170 Reid st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 10 A. M. W. C. Gates, 443 S. Pierce st. Master G. J. Birkel, 447 Jackson st. Secretary J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st. Collector J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st. Receiver M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barclay st. Magazine Agent
Meets in K, of H, Hall Cornellia Plant	
4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barclay at . Magazine Agent 889. LIVINGSTONE; Chillicothe, Mo.
Meets in K. of H. Hall. Cornell's Block, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. E. Preston, 131 Providence st., Waverly, N. Y. M. W. Tillman, Box 348 Secretary John McDonald Secretary Johnson Walt Secretary W. S. Kirkwood Magazine Agent 380. HUB CITY: Abardon, South	steets in I. O. O. F. Hall let and ad come
M. W. Tillman, Box 348 Master	7:30 P. M.
Johnson Walt Collector	W. A. Black Master
W. S. Kirkwood	W. A. Black
380. HUB CITY; Aberdeen, South Dakota.	Jerry Shen Receiver
The state of the Hall, let and 2d Company	7:30 P. M.  M. J. McCarthy
J. C. Hell Por 470 January and Su Sundays at	Manager 1
C. A. Spink, 219 N. First et	J. C. Doughty
A A Zimme 691	F W Johnson Secretary
E. A. Conright, Millhand Receiver	C. H. Oliver Collector
1.30 P. Magazine Agent  J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings.
Years - Concination, Pa.	
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Monday at 7 P. M. W. E. Pringle J. W. Walker, L. Box 15 Secretary Chas. Wakefield Secretary F. B. Custer Collector T. E. Herington, 81 Front st., Johnstown, Pa. Magazine Agent	Meets in Engineer's Hall, alternate Mondays and
Chas. Wakefield Box 15 Secretary	Thesdays.  Emil Hanneman
F. B. Custer Collector	A. C. Andrews, 804 Third st Secretary
town, Pa	S. W. Bowser 1518 Division Collector
DEIRESDA Wankash var	R. W. Eyler, 804 Third st
Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	92. WEST PENN; Blairsville, Pa.
Edward Inc.	meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday after-
J. J. Purcell, 607 Martin at	Watson Swartz, L. Box 353
Wm. Doylen, 401 Pleasant st Secretary	J. D. Davis, Box 20 Secretary
W. H. Cutting T Post 1274 Receiver	W. R. Ransom Cokeville Collector
2 P. M.  Edward Irwin, 609 Wardrobe ave Master J. J. Purcell, 607 Martin st Secretary Chs. Vrooman, Box 1274 Collector W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247 Magazine Agent 388. PETROLEUM; Oll City, Pa.  Meets in V. 617	Matson Swartz, L. Box 353 Master J. D. Davis, Box 20 Secretary L. H. Martin, Box 39 Collector W. R. Ransom, Cokeville Receiver L. H. Martin, Box 39 Magazine Agent 8. BIG SANDY: Lexington W.
Meets in K, of L, Hell cor con-	8. BIG SANDY; Lexington, Ky.
sts., alternate Sundays.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st., 1st Mon-
T. P. Martin, 104 Correlation Master	B. W. Row, L. Box 8 Huntington, W. V. 139 P. M.
Meets in K. of L. Hall, cor. Seneca and Sycamore sts., alternate Sundays.  S. C. Lovey, 18 Warren st	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st., 1st Monday at 7:30 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2:39 P. M. B. W. Row, L. Box, S. High st. Secretary F. W. Collier, 157 E. High st. Secretary W. J. Burgess, 293 E. High st. Collector F. S. Cravens, 225 N. Upper st. Receiver J. B. Cavius, 237 E. Main st. Magazine Agent B. PLEASANT VALLEY: Beatrice, Nabrasta
W. D. McGuinn 321 Works Receiver	F. S. Cravens, 296 N. Upper
	J. B. Cavins, 287 E. Main st. Magazine Agent
Meets in Reaber's Hall The Page 1899	4. PLEASANT VALLEY; Beatrice, Nebraska.
W. H. Plummer Water	Meets in K. of P. Hall: 114 N Fifth at avons
W. H. Freyman Master	E. K. Cole, 805 South 6th of
Alfred Drataback in Collector	Wm. Millar, L. Box 1015. Master
W. H. Plummer, Weissport Receiver	E. K. Cole 305 South 6th Ella st Collector
4th Sundays.  W. H. Plummer, Weissport Master W. H. Freyman Secretary Alvin Rex Collector Alred Dreisbach, Weissport Receiver W. H. Plummer, Weissport Magazine Agent	Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, sharp. E. K. Cole, 805 South 6th st Master Wm. Millar, L. Box 1015 Secretary D. A. McCarter, 514 West Ella st Collector E. K. Cole, 303 South 6th st. Receiver Wm. Millar, L. Box 1045 Magazine Agent
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895. MILLARD FOSTER; North Topeka, Kan.	406. THANKSGIVING; Foxburg, Pa.
Marie M. P. and Candan and Vancon and orong	Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays
Thursday at 2 P. M.     J. T. Cuff, L. Box 129   Master W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129   Secretary     Henry Tamblyn, L. Box 129   Collector     H. H. Brown, L. Box 120   Receiver     W. E. Clutts, L. Box 120   Magazine Agent	Act   Act
J. T. Cuff, L. Box 129 Master	D. E. Inursion Secretary
W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129 Secretary	Harry Roughton Collector
Henry Tamblyn, L. Box 129 Confector	W F Keefer Receiver
W E Clutts L Roy 120 Magazine Agent	F. U. Fuller Magazine Agent
896. TIP TOP; Goodland, Kasnas.	ton mrown corwn C. Atla Wash
	407. PCGET SQU'ND; Seattle, Wash.  Meets in Brunswick Hall, cor. Madison and Front sts., every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Wm. Blackman, C. & P. S. R. R. Master C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R. R. J. H. Gilluly, 922 Weller st C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R. R. Receiver Wm. Claussen, C. A. & P. S. R. R. Shops. Mag. Agent
Meets in B.of L.F.Hall every Monday at 7:30 P.M.	Meets in Brunswick Hall, cor. Madison and
I R Morris I Roy 46 Sugratory	Front sts., every Sunday at 7.30 F. M. Master
J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Collector	W. M. Blackman, C. & P. S. R. R. Secretary
G. W. Sevbert Receiver	I H Gilluly (9) Weller st Collector
P. J. McBride Master J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Secretary J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Collector G. W. Seybert Receiver J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Magazine Agent	C. E. Houston, C. & P. S. R.R Receiver
897. LONG DIVISION: Holsington, Kansas.	Wm. Claussen, C.A. & P.S. R.R. Shops . Mag. Agent
Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays,	
897. LONG DIVISION; Holsington, Kansas.  Meets in Masonie Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays, at 10:00 A. M.	Meets in S. P. Ph. Hall, N. E. Cor. Square Istand 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Dennis Havey, 510 E. College ave
J. B. McCauley Master	Meets in S. P. Ph. Hall, N. E. Col. Square Island
L. W. Creicher, BOX 92 Secretary	Thomas Havey 510 F. College ave Master
F I Pernell Cell Roy 207 Receiver	F L. Hairgrove, 1302 S. Main st Secretary
David Rodeck Magazine Agent	Edw. Mitchell, 906 Routt st Collector
898. CONSTANT; Olean, N. Y.	A. R. McLean, 510 College ave Receiver
Meets alternate Sundays at A O of A M Hall	Dennis Havey, 510 E. College ave Mag. Agent
F. H. Driscoll, Nunda Master	409. AIR LINE; Huntingburg, Ind.
at 10:00 A. M. J. B. McCauley Master L. W. Cretcher, Box 92 Secretary J. M. Gleadall, Horace Collector F. J. Parnell, Call Box 397 Receiver David Rodeck Magazine Agent  898. CONSTANT; Olean, N. Y. Meets alternate Sundays at A. O. of A. M. Hall. F. H. Driscoll. Nunda Master J. W. Cook, 155 State st Secretary A. F. Johnson, 192 Sixth st. Collector C. P. Anderson, Si Third st. Receiver W. A. Homer, 14 Wasbington st. Magazine Agent  899. CRESCENT CITY: New Orleans, La.	Mosts in V. D. Hell. 2d and 4th Sundays.
A. F. Johnson, 192 Sixth st Collector	I W Hilliard Master
C. r. Anderson, 81 Third st Receiver	G. W. Prout Secretary
A. Homer, 14 washington St. Magazine Agent	G. L. Stein Collector
	J. A. O'Neil
Meets in Teutonia Hall, 2d and 4th Thursdays at	Meets in K. P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.  J. W. Hilliard Secretary G. W. Prout Collector J. A. O'Neil Receiver W. V. Miller, 95 W. Market st., New Albany Magazine Agent
7:30 P. M.  J. M. Gordon, Jr., 648 N. Rampart st Master W. A. O'Donnell, 161 Laurel st	Albany
W. A. O'Donnell 16t Leurel et Scoretery	410: HERBERT P. LITTLEJOHN; Fitchburg, Mass.
B. J. Mever, 168 Clara st Collector	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.
J. M. Gordon, Jr., 648 N. Rampart st Receiver	F. L. Johnson, 21 Winthrop st
W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel st . Magazine Agent	W. A. Clements, 44 North st Collector
400. MARIAS DES CYGNE; Osawatomie, Kan.	E. C. Mahogany, 16 Myrtie st Receiver
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Saturdays	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays, F. L. Johnson, 2l Winthrop st. Master W. A. Clements, 44 North st. Secretary E. C. Mahogany, 16 Myrtle st. Collector J. L. Powers, 44 Nashua st. Receiver H. G. Pope, 46 Blossom st. Magazine Agent
400. MARIAS DES CYGNE; Osawatomie, Kan. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Saturdays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 P. M. J. A. Bray	n. G. Tope, to Blossom St. 1.
H. I. Voorhoos	411. WOLVERINE; Marshall, Mich.
E. B. Dorman Collector	Meets in G. A. R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 21. Moster
I. W. Reber Receiver	W. H. Bourke, Box 615 Secretary
J. Baird Magazine Agent	Thomas Butler Collector
401. ITASCA; Two Harbors, Minn.	F W Smith
at 7:30 F. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 F. M. J. A. Bray Master H. L. Voorhees Secretary E. B. Dorman Collector I. W. Reber Receiver J. Baird Magazine Agent 401. TTASCA; Two Harbors, Minn. Meets in 1.0.0. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 F. M.	411. WOLVERINE; Marsnall, aira.  Meets in G. A. R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  W. H. Bourke, Box 615.  F. W. Smith  Thomas Butler  Gollector  F. W. Smith  Receiver  L. H. Walkinbood.  Magazine Agent
meets in 1.0.0. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2.P. M. A. N. Hunter	412. MT. BAKER; Ellensburg, Wash.
Paul Tingerthal Socretory	Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall every Friday at 7:30 P. M.  The Crimes
Wm. Cogley, Box 217 Collector	7:20 P M
Daniel Sullivan Receiver	Tion P. M. Master Thos. Grimes Secretary E. L. Brant, Box 635 Secretary W. G. Bengles Receiver B. R. Elliott Sand Magazine Agent Hugh McCabe, Box 308 Magazine Agent
P. J. McGuire Magazine Agent	E. L. Brant, Box 635
402. WATER LILY; Water Valley, Miss.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Thurs-	W. G. Beagles
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Thurs-	B. R. Elliott
days at 7:80 P. M.	Hugh McCabe, Box 308 Magazine
J. W. Diesel Box 31	418. TWO REPUBLICS; San Luis Potosi, Mexico.
J. S. Demarschi Collector	Meets in Hall 5, Calle De Moralas No. 28, 1st and
(ays at 7:80 P. M.       Master         W. H. Price	3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Master
J. K. Gaffeney, Box 65 Magazine Agent	Sam Pierson, Box 71 Secretary
408. ELIZABETH; Portsmouth, Va.	Wylie McFarland, Box 11 Collector
	Wylle McFarland, Box 71 Receiver
W. M. Moore, 610 Dinwiddie st Master	Louis Kuntcher Magazine Agent
Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. M. Moore, 610 Dinwiddle st . Master A. W. Locke, 321 Washington st . Secretary W. M. Moore, 619 Effingham st . Receiver C. E. Reese, 1412 Green st . Magazine Agent	418. TWO REPUBLICS; San Luis Protos, archive Meets in Hall 5, Calle De Moralas No. 25, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Master Sam Plerson. Box 71 Secretary Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Collector Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Receiver Alex. Hynds. Box 71 Magazine Agent Louis Kuntcher Magazine Agent
W. M. Moore 610 Februsham at Collector	414. ADAMANT; St. Louis, Mo.  Meets in Masonic Hall, cor Chouteau ave. and Old Manchester Road, 1st and 3d Fridays at 7-40 P. W.
C. E. Reese, 1412 Green at Magazine America	Meets in Masonic Hall, cor Choulead and 3d Fridays at
404. GRAVITY: Dunmore De	7:40 P. M. Master
404. GRAVITY; Dunmore, Pa.  Meets in I.O.O.F. hall, 2d and 4th Sunday at 2 P.M. J. E. Stuart	Maste.
J. E. Stuart	E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Collector
W. M. Proposition	H. J. Dailey, 3943 Chouteau ave Receiver
D. G. Wesgott Collector	E. W. Keatley, 4205 Noriolk ave Magazine Agent
C. E. Collins	7:40 P. M. Master W. W. Reed, 1120 Talmage ave Secretary E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Collector H. J. Dailey, 3343 Chouteau ave Receiver E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Receiver Fred Vitt, Union Magazine Agent
Access In L.O.F. hall, 2d and 4th Sunday at 2 F.M. J. E. Stuart Master C. E. Collins Secretary W. M. Brundage Collector D. G. Wescott Receiver C. E. Collins Magazine Agent 405. VANDALIA; Effingham, Ill.	415. MAYFLOWER; Louisville, Ky.
Market 1 Transplant, III.	Meets in Market Hall, Shelby 81., 55 M
Meets in K. H. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P.M.	and Jefferson sts., Wednesdays at 2 P. Master
Jacob Schmitt, Box 201	B. W. Blue, 1030 E. Washington St. Secretary
W. H. Crise, Box 251	Curtis Jackson, 1216 New Main of Collector
August Underriner Receiver	B W Blue 1030 E. Washington st . Received
Meets in K. H. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. H. Crise, Box 251 Master Jacob Schmitt, Box 301 Secretary W. H. Crise, Box 251 Collector August Underriner Receiver M. R. Jones Magazine Agent	416. MAYFLOWER; Louisville, Ky.  Meets in Market Hall. Shelby st., bet Market and Jefferson sts., Wednesdays at 2 P. M. Bue, 1003 E. Washington st. (urtis Jackson, 1276 New Main st. G. P. Enoch, 916 Spring st. B. W. Blue, 1003 E. Washington st. Receiver J. F. Chester, 1303 Reservoir ave, Magazine Agent
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	416. RADIANT, Wahantantan	000
	Meets in Smith's Hall 1st Sundays at 1 P. M 3d Tuesdays at 7 P. M. G. P. Jones, 416S Millst. New Castle Pa M J. H. Mellvenny, Cliffst. New Castle, Pa. Secre E. H. Grace.	426. TOMBIGBEE; Columbus, Miss.
	3d Tuesdays at 7 P. M.	M. and Meets in K. P. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 5. P.M. J. A. Cheatham
	J. H. Mollyanna Chimst., New Castle Pa M.	daster I W Beatlam Master
	E. H. Grace	retary G. W. Carson Secretary
	E H. Grace	lector J. W. Bealle Collector
	castle	Meets in K. P. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 5. P. M. J. A. Cheatham
	J. H. McLivenny, Cliff st., New Castle, Pa. Secre E. H. Grace. Colle H. C. Lutton. 471 So. Mill st., New castle Magazine A. 417. DIAMOND; Champaign, Ill.	Agent 427. CONGAREE; Columbia, S. C.
	Meets in Druids' Hall	Meets in K. P. Hall every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. M. J. Boling, 170 Laurel st
	Meets in Druids' Hall, cor. Neil and Church Ist and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. E. C. Sabin	1 sts. A. J. Boling, 170 Laurel st Master
	E. C. Sabin	J. E. McDaniel, 200 Laurel et Secretary
	R. W. Turner Secretary	etary F. L. Outlaw, 200 Laurel st
	F. C. Sabin, 508 So. Randolph si Collec	ector 1. D. Henry, 209 Richland st Magazine Agent
	1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  E. C. Sabin F. C. Sabin, 508 So. Randolph st. Secre R. W. Turner F. C. Sabin, 508 So. Randolph st. Collect F. C. Sabin, 508 So. Randolph st. Recei W. O. Tenny, 92 N. Walnut st. Magazine Ag 418. BALD EAGLE; Jersey Shore, Pa.	
	418. BALD EAGLE; Jersey Shore, Pa.	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.
	meets in Engineer's Hall cor Allochom-	E I Dul.
	Wiley sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. F. N. Sallada	Du Val Ault
	F. H. Heinbach	ister J. H. Brock
	D. F. Morens	ctor John Bub Receiver
	C. H. Wyant Recei	iver 490 WOULER DE DAGENE Agent
	Wiley sts. 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. F. N. Sallada F. H. Heinbach Secret H. T. Moffet Secret D. E. Messner Collec C. H. Wyant Magazine Age  419. STEPTOE BUTTE; Tekoa, Wash.	gent 429. MOUNT PLEASANT; Chicago, Ill.
	Meets in Wannant ve is	3d Saturdays at 7:30 P M
	7:30 P. M. Tuesdays	s at Allen Cameron, 3549 Marshfield ave Master
	H. K. Taylor, Best 164 Masi	ster los Smith 25512, 1412, 34th st . Secretary
	W. F. Corcoran, Box 164 Secreta	Daniel Canney, 3029 Pitney ave Collector
	7:30 P. M. D. S. McDonald. Box 164 H. K. Taylor, Box 164 W. F. Corcoran, Box 16 Wm. Hair, Box 164 Collect Wm. Hair, Box 164 Magazine Age Magazine Age	sat Meets in Faskins' Hall, 3018 Archer ave., 1st and 3d Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. Allen Cameron, 3549 Marshfield ave
	420. ANN ARBOR; Owosso, Mich.	Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. Rawley and Martin sts. every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. F. H. Brookman, Cumberland, Md Master G. N. Cage
	sts., 2d and 4th Sundays et a.P. and Exchange	nge sts. every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.
	J. W. Hurst, 442 E. Mason st	G. N. Cage Master
	Vincent Bailer, 309 Comstock st Secretar	W. H. Keiser
	F. E. Harrington 403 Wichigan Collecte	tor James Cornelius Receiver
	J. F. Hux. 211 Cass st Magazine Agor	ter H. Brookman, Cumberland, Md. Master G. N. Cage Secretary W. H. Keiser Collector U. J. A. Kendall Receiver James Cornelius Magazine Agent MISKEGON VALUE MAGAZINE AGENT
	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor. Ball and Exchanges, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. W. Hurst, 442 E. Mason st Mast Jno. Merithew, 309 Comstock st. Secretat Vincent Bailey F. E. Harrington, 403 Michigan ave Receiv J. F. Hux. 211 Cass st. Magazine Ager 421. WINDSOR; Windsor, Ont.	481. MUSKEGON VALLEY; Muskegon, Mich.
	Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. J. A. Finnie, G. T. P.	Meets in Odd Fellows, Hall, cor. Clay and Ten-
	W. D. Atherton G. T. R. Maste	ter W. D. Ryan, T. S. & M. Ry.
	Thos. Howe, G. T. R Secretar	ry W. A. Lincoln, Upper Depot Secretary
	M. J. King, C. T. R	W. A. Lincoln, Upper Danet
	Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. J. A. Finnie, G. T. R. W. D. Atherton, G. T. R. W. D. Atherton, G. T. R. Secretar Thos. Howe, G. T. R. Collecto H. G. Elsey, G. T. R. M. J. King, G. T. R. Magazine Agen 422. LAKE VIEW; Ashtabula, Harbor Ohe	ter try to term the try to term the try to term the try to term try
	422. LAKE VIEW; Ashtabula, Harbor, Ohio.  Meets in E. A. U. Hall, Harbor, 2d and 4th Sun days at 1.35 P. M. W. H. McCready	482. PATAPSCO; Baltimore, Md.
	days at 1:35 P. M. Harbor, 2d and 4th Sun	n- Meets at Mechanics Exchange Hall, So. Charles
	W. H. McCready W. H. McCready Geo. J. Dunn. Box 564 J. B. Pilmer, Box 586 W. A. Strong Frank Rowan Magazine Agent Magazine Agent	st. and Fort ave., 1st and 3d Sundays.
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	W. A. Strong	W. H. Sheib, 1535 Hanover st Collector
	428 Morrey Magazine Agent	W. T. Simms, 1825 S. Charles st Receiver
	428. MOUNT HELENA; Helena, Mont.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Main and Jackson 2d and 4th Triursdays at 7:30 P. M.  J. J. Wagner, Grand Pacific Hotel Master I. J. Grant, 1566 Phenix ave Secretary W. L. Milmerly Geo. Yates, 1429 Helena ave Receiver F. W. Lenzie Magazine Agent 24. FLEETWOOD; Covington, Ky.	Meets at Mechanics Exchange Hall, So. Charles st. and Fort ave., 1st and 3d Sundays.  F. B. Cassell, 1743 Hanover st
	2d and 4th Thursday, cor. Main and Jackson	488. ENGLEWOOD; Chicago, III.
	J. J. Wagner, Grand Pacific Hotel	Meets in Kerwin's Hall, cor. Wentworth ave and 55th st., 1st Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 8 P. M.
	W. L. Minnerles Phoenix ave Secretary	at 8 P. M.
	Geo. Yates, 1429 Helong avo Collector	Chas. Naylor, 5520 Wentworth ave Master
	F. W. Lenzie	y Chas. Naylor, 5520 Wentworth ave
1	24. FLEETWOOD; Covington, Ky.	N. E. Nare, 5637 Atlantic st, Englewood Receiver
	Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor Medicon one	H. F. Brooks, 5423 Princeton ave Mag. Agent
	C. E. Ross 1215 P. and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	484. WILLOW GROVE; Bennett, Pa.
	J. W. Kineaid, 1405 Garrard et Master	Meets in American Mechanic's Hall 1st and 3d
	B. O. Chalkley, 1115 Washington st. Collector	Friday at 7 P. M.
	J. H. Mann 20 W. Bakki Receiver	Frank Laughlin
49	Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. Madison ave and 5th sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. C. E. Bass. 1315 Russell st Master J. W. Kincaid, 486 Garrard st Secretary J. C. Green, 1315 Washington st Collector J. H. Mann, 20 W. Robbins ave Magazine Agent Machael Str. Secretary Letter Burns; Esst Nashville, Team	F. H. Willard Collector
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	25. PETER BURNS; East Nashville, Tean. Meets at Weakley's Hall, cor. Fifth and Wood- land sts. every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Wm. Green, L. & N. R. shops Master J. L. Enoch. 241 Fester st Secretary H. L. Tind, Cor. Josephine and Sinderin sts J. W. Bonham Units Carl	Friday at 7 P. M. P. H. Swartwout . Master Frank Laughlin . Secretary F. H. Willard . Collector P. H. Swartwout . Receiver J. F. Kearney . Magazine Agent  485. NOTTOWAY. Comp. 1
	J. L. Enoch, 241 Foster et	485. NOTTOWAY; Crewe, Va. Meets in Masonic Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
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486. JAMES I. WATTS; McComb City, Miss.  Meets in Marion Hallevery Tuesday at 2 P. M. W. C. Haynie Master Wm. Rush Secretary J. E. H. Newman Collector J. D. Ellsworth Receiver Wm. Rush Magazine Agent 437. EMERALD; Leavenworth, Kan.	446. BLUESTONE; Bluefield, W. Va.  Meets in Horton's Hall, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M. W. E. Brown J. D. Buchauan, Box 27 Secretary II. J. Tabor Collector David Morrissett Receiver J. S. Martin Magazine Agent
Meets in K. P. Hall, Fourth and Delaware sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  Jas. McNerney, 62! Potowamie st	447. FRENCH BROAD; Asheville, N. C.  Meets in R. & D. Freight Depot 2d and 4th Suadays at 2:30 P. M.  Irvin Allison
438: COMPORT; Cheyenne, Wyo.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 212½ Sixteenth st., 1st and 3d Fridays at 7 P. M.  James Wilcox, Box 546	448. ALTAMONT; Keyser, W. Va.  Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d Mondays.  B. L. McGinnis Master Porter Kinney Secretary J. J. Carney Collector J. W. Kildow, Piedmont Magazine Agent  449. NOLAN RIVER; Cleburne, Texas.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P.M. M. Geene Secretary G. M. Worley A. L. Whitenack, Box 17 Secretary G. M. Worley A. L. Whitenack, Box 17 Receiver C. M. Parnell Magazine Agent
440. CHERISH; Monett, Mo.  Meets in Masonic Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P.M.  L. L. Carmin, Box 64	450. CLEVELAND; Cleveland, Onno.  Meets in Harding Block, cor. Pearl and Lorain sts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. C. A. Flood, 76 Erin are Secretary F. B. Henretta, 29 Mechanic st Secretary James Hugo, 110 Root st. Receiver F. H. Fuller, 44 Howard st. Magazine Agent
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F. R. Cunningham Magazine Agent	468. ONTARIO; London, Ontario.
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458. MACKINAW • Van Wert. Ohio.	G Gourley Roy 38 London Fast Mag Agent
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at 2 P. M.	Jas. Burke
at 2 P. M. G. L. Furguson, Box 123, Benton Harbor, Michigan Mster C. S. Scavey, 168 W. 6th st. Secretary Jos. Helpling, 168 W. 6th st. Collector F. D. Patterson, 88 W. 7th st. Receiver Geo. Barnwell, 168 W. 6th st. Magazine Agent 460. HILL CITY, Yigksburg, Miss. Meets in Washington Engine House 1st and 3d Friday at 7:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Fridays at 9 A. M.	I F Coodin 510Co Mainet F Ct Louis Master
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460. HIL CITY; Vicksburg, Miss.	471. INTERNATIONAL; Ft. Erie, Ont.
Friday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Fridays at	at 2 P. M.
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M. A. Dano	Ogden sts. J. R. Barrett, 222 Gold st F. A. Callan, 187 N Ogden st E. W. Weisbeck, 302 N. Division st, East
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E. W. Gilmore Receiver	E. W. Weisbeck, 302 N. Division st, East
462. LAKE CITY; Erie, Pa.	E. W. Welsock, 302 N. Division St. East Buffalo
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E. E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st Secretary	1:30 P. M.
Edward Irvin, 733 E. 18th st Collector	R. L. Richards Master
E. E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st Magazine Agent	J. L. Smith Collector
463. ELMIRA; Elmira, N. Y.	183 and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.  R. L. Richards Master G. E. Phelps Secretary J. L. Smith Collector A. S. Mead Receiver J. L. Smith Magazine Agent 474. TAUNTON; Taunton, Mass. Mets in Temperance Hall 2d and 4th Mondays. J. T. Bishop, O. C. R. R. shops Master E. B. Mitchell, 39 Porter st. Secretary Frederick Aufford, O. C. R. R. shops. Collector E. B. Mitchell, 39 Porter st. Receiver
4th Sundays at 2:30 P M	474. TAUNTON: Taunton, Mass.
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464. WHEAT CITY; Brandon, Manitoba.	475. JAMES LEAHY; Grand Junction, Colo.
and 3d Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
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466. ORPHANS' HOPE: Dennison, Ohio.	Meets in Irish Volunteer Hall 1st and 3d Sun-
Meets in American Mechanic's Hall, Grant and	days at 3 P. M.
P. M.  Jas Tierney, 2817 Jane st  Harry Harbison, 2818 Carson st  A. S. Goehring, Jr., Braddock, Pa  Collector  A. M. Harvey, Berg ave, 27th Ward  G. N. Whale, Ormsby Station, Magazine Agent  60RPHANS' HOPE; Dennison, Ohio.  Meets in American Mechanic's Hall, Grant and  36 ats., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  Edw. Englehard, Box 66  C. H. Clendenning, Box 55  Secretary  J. E. Lighteil  Collector  C. W. Baylitts, Box 441  Receiver  C. H. Clendenning, Box 55  Magazine Agent	Clarence Baer, 558 King st Master
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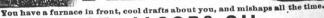
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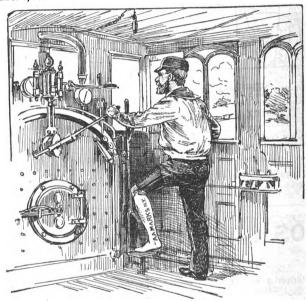
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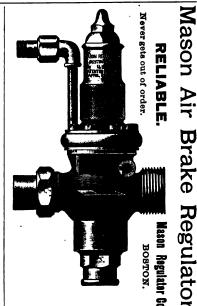
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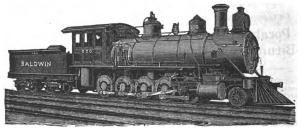
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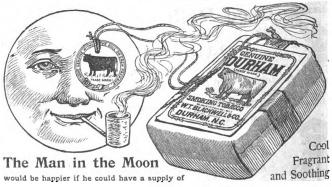
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### LOCOMOTIVE

## FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

MAY, 1892.

No. 5.

#### ARBITRATION.

Railroad employes, in the train service of the country, engage from time to time in one form of arbitration. They formulate grievances; choose certain members of their organization to present their hardships and wrongs to the officers of the road, where they are exhaustively discussed between the parties involved, and, usually, an amicable settlement is secured.

This, we are aware, is not arbitration, as commonly defined in the books. The employes do not choose an arbitrator; the employer does not choose an arbitrator, leaving it for the two arbitrators to choose a third arbitrator to hear and decide grievances. Feeling entirely capable to manage their own affairs, railroad employes, engineers, conductors, firemen, switchmen and trainmen, prefer to make their own settlements, and this, in so far as we are advised, is the view taken of the subject by railroad officials.

By a certain class of men, it is assumed, that arbitration would prove a panacea for ills which affect wage-workers in all of the industries of the country. These arbitration agitators do not insist so much on voluntary arbitration where the parties each choose an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators choose a third arbitrator, as they do upon having a State Board of Arbitration appointed by a governor or a legislature, constituted by law, and acting under an iron-clad statute, clothed with power to settle all labor troubles. A moment's reflection will suffice to convince the average railroad-employe that he has no voice in the mat-

ter. Neither of the arbitrators are selected by the railroad employes, and are not likely to know much, if anything at all, about their interests, and taking the average legislature, little effort is required to satisfy workingmen that their interests would not be a disturbing element in its deliberations. Moreover, though the legislature should be composed of intelligent workingmen, the difficulties in the way of framing a law, under which a State Board of Arbitration would be required to act, would be a task not easily performed; indeed, we doubt if a reasonably just and satisfactory law could be framed.

Those who are the most pronounced in their approval of the State Board of Arbitration, assume that they would put an end to strikes, which they claim are unmixed evils, calamities without a redeeming feature, and they urge the creation of State Boards of Arbitration solely to promote the welfare of workingmen. There may be organizations of workingmen who stand in need of a State Board of Arbitration, though our investigation of labor questions has not led us to such a conclusion. The supreme idea in arbitration ought to be to obtain justice, fair play, fair wages, proper treatment, hours of work that would leave the toiler some opportunities for mind culture, and physical recuperation from exhaustion. The tendency everywhere is to ignore such questions on the part of em-The vexations and exasperations they produce are numerous and lead often to open revolt. They are of a character, which, though to workingmen of unquestioned importance, are usually regarded by the public as trivial and deserving of little consideration.

Suppose a railroad corporation concludes to reduce wages 10 per cent., as it has an unquestioned legal right to do, what could a State Board of Arbitration do to modify the ills such a reduction would inflict upon a man whose wages barely sufficed to keep soul and body together? In what way could these wronged and outraged men present their grievance to a State Board of Arbitration? But, suppose the law constituting the board should provide that a strike would be unlawful, and that those having the grievance should first notify the board of their condition, what could the board do in the case? We answer, it could do one of two things, advise the men to submit, or, quit work.

Suppose the board should conclude that the men were not sufficiently compensated for their work, and should direct the corporation to advance their wages, is there a man on the continent reduced to such imbecility as to suppose the corporation would obey the order? In a word, would it be advisable to confer upon boards of arbitration the power to regulate wages, since it would be able to reduce as well as advance a workingman's pay?

In this line it would be an easy matter to suggest grievances which a board of arbitration could not satisfactorily adjust, and to clothe such a board with despotic power to finally determine such questions would be so palpably at war with the liberty of citizens that it could not be tolerated for one moment.

It is pertinent to inquire, what is the chief plea urged by those who favor State Boards of Arbitration? This: That the creation of such a board, properly equipped, would put an end to strikes. These advocates of State Boards of Arbitration assume that strikes do no good, that they are productive of evil, and that legislatures should confer the necessary power upon one or more persons to see that they do not occur.

Such persons know absolutely nothing of the history of organized labor in the United States, or elsewhere. They, while

ostensibly pleading the cause of labor, are, in fact, the deadly foes of labor, and the ardent friends and backers of the oppressors of labor.

There are two things which the great majority of employers demand, first the largest number of hours possible for a day's work, and the smallest possible pay for a day's work. Employers claim the right to place as overseers of employes, men of their own selection, regardless of the wishes of employes. Taking these things into consideration, the friction, the unrest, the exasperations and degradation of which they have been fruitful, and they account for nearly every strike that has occurred in the United States during the current century.

turv. It is only required to consult the record to obtain the facts demonstrating that during the past eighty-five years hours of labor have been reduced at least five hours a day, reduced in every instance by the power of the strike. To obtain the concessions, little by little, men were required to make sacrifices and endure suffering, and it is doubtless true that many a valiant labor agitator, and those dependent upon him, endured sufferings as cruel as were visited upon martyrs. They were men who, like other men in battling for emancipation, went down to death, but they achieved a glorious heritage of time, five hours a day for thousands of toilers, who, but for their courage and sacrifice, would to-day be working fourteen, instead of on an average nine hours a day, a sum total of 313 working days of the year, or 1,565 hours, or 173 days of nine hours each.

In the matter of wages, facts magnifying the power of strikes are found in rich abundance all along the luminous track of organized labor. They have advanced prices and they have maintained prices, and except in rare instances there has been neither advance nor maintenance of wages, except by the strike, or, what was its equivalent, the fear of a strike, and the sum total of this advance, could it be stated in round numbers, would swell far into the billions the benefits of which are being realized to-day. But to accomplish such results sacrifices were required, suf-

ferings were experienced, hunger and nakedness and death were the penalties to thousands. The benefits have been permanent, and are to-day luminous among the fruitions which organized labor enjoys.

It is well to remark just here, that only organized labor strikes, and we admit (which may go for all that it is worth) that organized labor does not always win in battles against organized capitalists. But in summing up the results organized labor will find nothing disheartening. Napoleon is credited with saying to his troops before the battle of the Pyramids, "Forty centuries look down on you," and it may be said to organized labor, "Sixty centuries look down on you." The victories of the armies occupy large space in the history of the ages, but organized labor, by its strikes, has won many a victory for workingmen, which, though no historian has recorded them, while orators in lofty periods have not eulogized them, nor the captains who led on the hosts, though poets may not have embalmed them, nor minstrels sung them, still they have been victories which good men must applaud, for when a workingman, by a strike, secures for himself two loaves of bread, when but one was before attainable, he has won a victory, compared with which the trophies of Alexander, Cæsar and Napoleon dwindle to contempt.

The purpose of those who advocate the creation of State Boards of Arbitration is, they say, to put an end to strikes. The hand which they extend to organized labor is an iron hand within a velvety glove, soft as a tiger's paw. It means that organized labor, like poor old Sampson, shall, listening to wooing words, be shorn of its strength, and once captured shall have its eyes put out, in the hope that eventually, by the processes of degradation, now in operation, workingmen of America may be reduced to the condition of the Chinese, Huns, Poles and Italians, prostrate in the dirt, willing to accept whatever may be offered to them.

It were folly to say that our presentation of the case is overwrought. Conditions of wage-workers in Pennsylvania are such that a Raphael could not paint them, nor a Dante describe them, and in all of the great centers of population in America testimony is so overwhelming that the power of exaggeration fails to describe conditions.

What is a strike? The answer is war. And what is war? Resistance to wrong. Such is the history of war in the United States. To say there have been unjust, unnecessary wars, begs the question. Who is the craven that would have the constitution of the United States so amended that congress should never declare war? And who but an enemy of organized labor, and a friend of scabs, would advocate the enactment of a law that so much as squints at depriving organized labor of the only weapon it possesses of maintaining its rights againts those whose policy is oppression?

QUEEN VICTORIA, when she travels by rail, has her own private palace car. The walls of her car are of satinwood. It contains two easy chairs, two occasional chairs and a couch. There is a satinwood table six feet long. The carpet was specially woven for the carriage at a cost of £150. The curtains are hung upon silver poles. The curtain poles are suspended upon small gilt figures, each of which cost ten guineas. The handles on the doors cost £150. The whole saloon cost £6,000. The queen herself chose the ornamentation and the colors. They are an imitation, on a smaller scale, of the white drawing room at Windsor castle. The queen never travels free of cost. In England she pays for herself at the rate of 7s 6d or \$1.82 per mile, be the journey short or long, and, in addition, first class fares for all the members of her party. It will be noticed that the queen is no dead-head; she accepts no passes, and is, therefore, independent, and may say what she pleases about railroads in her realm.

Some one says that every Sunday in the year not less than 2,500,000 persons are kept at work at their ordinary tasks. It is not possible for all to quit work on Sundays, but it is possible for those who do work on Sundays to have one day's rest in seven.

WAGES.

What is wages?

Webster says: "A compensation given to a hired person for services; price paid for labor; recompense; hire."

We hear much now-a-days, in certain labor organizations, about the "moral, social, and intellectual elevation" of the membership. In such propositions, it will be observed, the labor organization is to take the place of the church and the school. If possible, workingmen ought to be practical. What workingmen want first is, fair, honest wages for fair, honest work. If there are labor organizations that are not founded upon this bed rock proposition, they never did and never will accomplish anything worthy of mention, now or in the future.

We have no words of ungenerous criticism when men discuss "moral, social and intellectual" advancement. Morality is commendable, social standing is desirable and intellectual culture is a requirement of unquestioned importance, and, if labor organizations conclude to wrestle with such things we have only to say, this is a free country, select your mission and go in.

In what we have to say, we propose to demonstrate that it is not required for workingmen to organize for "moral, social and intellectual advancement." A workingman may be moral without the expense of an organization with its "grips" and "pass words," "goats" and sentinels and numerous grand officials. He does not require such machinery and gaudy surroundings to be social or to advance intellectually or religiously. He can be honest and respected without an organization; a good citizen—sans peur et sans reproche—independent of others. But the question arises, can he obtain and maintain fair wages without organization? Can he reduce the number of hours of toil without organization? Can he, without organization, teach capital, corporations, trusts, syndicates and other combinations of employers to respect his rights and grant him the consideration due an honest man?

We hear much in these days of agitation about workingmen bettering their condition; not their moral, social and intellectual condition, but their financial, their pecu-

niary condition; and it is held that by organization workingmen can obtain more money for their work. This is not only held to be true, but it is absolutely true. The proof is abundant and conclusive. It is known and read of all men. It is true in Europe and it is true in America, and it is because of this truth that the enemies of labor seek to destroy all labor organizations. To better conditions involves, first, the question of wages-all other questions are subordinate. Wages is the foundation upon which all efforts to better the conditions of workingmen rest. A man, whose wages are barely sufficient to keep soul and body united, may sigh and pray for better conditions, but his prayers will never be answered. He will neither rise nor advance; indeed, his condition will grow worse instead of better. Let us be practical and examine the subject in the light of facts and experience.

As a general proposition, let it be stated that wages range from \$1.00 to \$4.00 a day. Let it be stated that, omitting Sundays, there are 313 working days in a year. Let it be understood that, after deducting holidays, sickness, lay offs from a great variety of causes, that workingmen do not average over 250 days in a year, and this statement is verified by more than 300 workingmen engaged in various leading industries, in a city of 125,000 inhabitants. Let us take thirteen different rates of wages ranging from \$1.00 to \$4.00 a day, as follows:

At \$1.00 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, \$250.00 At 1.25 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 375.00 At 1.75 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 375.00 At 1.75 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 50.00 At 2.75 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 50.00 At 2.55 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 55.00 At 2.55 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 65.00 At 2.75 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 65.00 At 2.75 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 67.00 At 3.255 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 67.00 At 3.255 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 87.00 At 3.255 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 87.00 At 3.255 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 87.00 At 3.255 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 87.00 At 3.75 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 1000.00 At 4.00 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 1000.00 At 4.00 a day, 250 days, total wages a year, 1000.00

Here we have an average of \$2.50 a day for 250 days, giving an average total of \$625 for the year's earnings. In the matter of wages the term "average" is exceptionally misleading and should never be used when reference is made to a great body of workers. It is worse than meaningless, it is false and vicious. It is a term merchants may use in its relation to prices and profits, and in all similar affairs, or it may be used

by an employer for his convenience for finding the average amount daily paid out for wages, but when the average per diem is paraded before the public to indicate the condition of the workingmen, a fraud is perpetrated which creates a vicious public sentiment based upon figures which lie. In the foregoing table it will be observed that the average, \$2.50, is the half way line, or, the meridian line from which, in one direction, wages decline to \$1.00, and in the other direction advance to \$4.00. In stating the average these extremes are obscured. To illustrate: \$1.00-\$2.50-\$4.00, or \$250-\$625-\$1,000.

There is high authority for saying that the railroads of the United States employ 700,000 men, workers, men, who, in the shops and train service work for daily wages. It ought to be known and could be known, we apprehend, at what wages these men are employed, giving the number of employes set opposite each rate of daily wages. To illustrate our idea we classify the 700,000 wage workers, as follows:

Αt	\$4.00	per	day								15,000	men
Αt	3.75	per	day								15,000	men
Αt	3.50	per	day								15,000	men
Αt	3.25	per	day								15,000	men
Αt	3.00	per	day						•	٠.	20,000	men
Αt	2.75	per	day								35,000	men
Αt	2.50	per	day	٠.							40,000	men
Αt	2.25	per	day	٠.							40,000	men
Αt	2.00	per	day								40,000	men
Αt	1.75	per	day						٠.		90,000	men
Αt	1.50	per	day	٠.							135,000	men
Αt	1.25	per	day								140,000	men
Αt	1.00	per	day								100,000	men

700,000 men

Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that the foregoing classification is approximately correct, then we find that from the average, \$2.50 a day, ascending to \$4.00, there are 115,000 men, while from the same average of \$2.50 a day, descending to \$1.00, there are 545,000 men. There is a slang phrase current and immensely popular, that "there is always room on top," and it would seem, as shown in our table, while there are but 15,000 on top and 685,000 below, that the chances to obtain \$4.00 a day are not so numerous as to excite special ambition in the mind of the \$100 a day man, since it so happens that the places "on top" are always occupied, and the question which occupies the great mass of workers is not so much to get "on top" as it is to obtain and maintain such wages as will enable them to support their families decently.

In our classification of the wages of railroad workers it is shown that \$2.50 is the average, which gives for 250 working days, \$625. It is desirable to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, if the workingman receiving \$625 a year can save any money, and how much. It is prudent, we think, to assume that a wokingman, if married, has, on an average, five in his family, himself, wife and three children. In this we adopt the usual estimate, five to a family. Starting out in our calculations, estimates will be on the basis of respectability. Suppose we say in the outset that the three children are equal to one adult person; then we have a family of three adults. In a round year there are 365 days. In a family of three persons nine meals a day are required, and for 365 days 3,285 meals at 10 cents each, is \$328.50.

The next question relates to shelter—to a house and a home. Our investigation warrants the conclusion that rent will be at least \$10 a month or \$120 a year. The next item in the account is clothing. In this matter, as in food and shelter, we insist upon respectability. As we contemplate this branch of the subject, with due regard to economy, we confess to no little confusion, but assume that \$30 each or \$90 for the family is within the limit of prudence, but giving the family large credit for purchasing capabilities, we will say \$20 each or \$60 for the year.

Assuming that the workingman had his furniture purchased when he went to house-keeping, we will assume that repairs and replenishments cost only the small sum of \$10. Taking it for granted that the family will have sickness during the year, we will place the expense for doctors and medicine at \$20. Recapitulated, we have

Food																				\$328.50
Rent Clothing		٠	•	•	•	•	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	60.00
Doctors	a II	d	m	eć	lic	eİı	10						•		•	•	•	•	•	10.00

The income being \$625 the workingman has to his credit \$107.50. Suppose we say that for school books for the children and reading matter for the home there is an ex-

penditure of \$10, for amusements and

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church expenses another \$10 should be added, and if a member of a brotherhood at least \$25 more will be required. Nor is this all; fuel is to be provided, for which we add \$25, a total of \$70, deducted from \$107.50 leaves, at the end of the year a surplus of \$37.50. The income being \$625 and the expenses \$587.50.

To give the figures merited force we will present tabulated statements of surplus and deficits of the men receiving from \$2.50 a day down to \$1.00 a day, assuming that each is at the head of a family of five persons, as in the case of the man whose wages are \$2.50 a day, and that the necessary expenses are the same in each case, as follows:

	Daily Wages.	Yearly Income.	Yearly Expense.	Surplus.	Deficit.
A	\$2 50 2 25 2 00 1 75 1 50 1 25 1 00	\$625 00 562 50 500 00 437 00 375 00 312 50 250 00	\$587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50	\$37 50 	\$25 00 87 50 150 50 212 50 275 00 887 50

With the figures in full view a most disheartening train of reflections is awakened. Attention is attracted to "G," who gets \$1.00 a day, and who, if he attempts to live like A, would be in debt \$337.50 at the end of the year. Manifestly, G cannot go in debt to the amount named. To save so much as \$1.00 is out of the question. To live within his income is the demand. The question is not, can he do it. The demand is to do it. Let us try to solve the problem. There is a quick way of doing it, thus, live like the Chinese, Italians, Poles and Hungarians, but their mode of living is neither decent nor civilized, and just here comparisons cannot be made.

For the present interest centers in "G's" condition, the man at the bottom, who is required to support three adult persons on \$250. As in A's case he is to supply his family with 3,285 meals during the year; he is to supply them with shelter and clothing, etc. We will take the essentials as follows:

3,285 meals at 5 cent	s	ea	el	h											<b>\$</b> 164 25
Kent \$5.00 a month															60.00
Clothing	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠					٠	٠	٠	٠		15 00
Fuel \$1.00 a month	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	12 00
Total															<b>\$</b> 251 25

If G can manage to obtain a meal of victuals at 5 cents, find a house for \$5.00 a month, and escape with \$15.00 for clothing and \$1.00 a month for fuel he will get through the year with a deficit of only \$1.25.

To examine the foregoing figures forces the conclusion that a married man who receives bottom wages, as are assigned to "G," "F," "E" and "D,,' must of necessity live far below the line of such conditions as Americans should demand.

We admit, that in putting a meal of victuals (we mean a square meal) at 5 cents an outrage is perpetrated upon all things decent in providing for a family. It means garbage and degradation, and yet, to this it has already come, and it would be easy, if the great body of wage workers were included, to show conditions which are startling the public like fire bells at midnight.

The question of wages is the supreme question of the period. Without an improvement in wages it were folly to talk about the improvement of conditions where such improvement is required.

Above the meridian line, \$2.50 a day, conditions are such as to excite no solicitude, as will be seen by the following tabulated exhibit:

	Daily Wages.	Yearly Income.	Yearly Expense	Surplus.
A	\$4 00 3 75 3 50 3 25 3 00 2 75 2 50	\$1000 00 937 50 875 00 812 50 750 00 687 50 625 00	\$587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50 587 50	\$412 50 350 00 287 50 225 00 162 50 100 00 37 50
<u> </u>				ra 3º 50.

It will be observed that the average \$2.50, the meridian line, "G," is able to support his family and have a surplus, and this surplus increases as you advance to the man "on top," who is able at \$4.00 a day to save \$412.50.

As we have remarked, above the average, the outlook is cheerful, below it is gloom, and in talking about bettering conditions we must go below the meridian line, and to better these conditions there must be an advance in wages. It is not a question of

morals, or anything else in that line; simply wages; compensation for services rendered, for work. If this is not the purpose of labor organizations they have no mission.

As mens' wages improve, conditions improve, and without that improvement in wages the time is not distant when labor in America will be as abject as it is in Italy, Hungary, Russia. China, or any other land where workingmen are regarded as machines or beasts of burden.

The statements we supply will point out to the thoughtful the whys and wherefores of the detestable aristocracy in labor and in labor organizations; how it happens that the \$4 a day man turns up his aristocratic nose, while the smut is still on it, at the \$1 a day man. An aristocracy which, instead of helping the man at the bottom, refuses all kindly aid upon the principle, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

To rise, to advance, to improve in any desirable direction, is to have the means to live like an American citizen, and not like a dago—or a scab.

A young man recently caugh a butterfly in the Sierras, of great size and beauty, and sent it to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, and in return received a check for \$1,500. The butterfly in question, belongs to an extinct race, and when it was received the sarants of the Institution were greatly rejoiced.

Some one in the clothing business, has ascertained that of the 1,500,000,000 people in the world, only 500,000,000 wear full suits. He says that 250,000,000 don't wear any clothes at all, and that 650,000,000 wear very little clothing. He, therefore, thinks the outlook for the clothing business is flattering.

EUROPEANS who visit the Christopher Columbus Fâir, to be held at Chicago, will see the largest section of a big redwood tree ever taken from California. The tree measures ninety feet in circumference, and the section to be taken, will be nine feet in height.

#### CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

Kate Field's Washington, in a recent issue, contains the following:

A sturdy, plain living, plain-thinking member of congress, died last summer at his home in Knoxville, Tenn. A congressional committee appeared at the funeral as "mourners;" the house sergeant-at-arm's gave all the orders in connection with the obsequies, assigning to a local undertaker the furnishing of the casket and attention to details. Here are some of the items of a bill at which even hardened congressmen are staggered:

Casket											\$1,200	00
Extra trimmings.											200	00
Photographs			٠	٠	٠			•				00
Stenographers											16	00

The most expensive casket in Washington costs five hundred dollars. General Spinola's friends were content with one costing one hundred and fifty dollars less. To spend even this amount of the people's money on a box which is to be immediately consigned to burial and decay is abominable, but one thousand two hundred dollars! Then why photographs? And why stenographers? No wonder the committee on accounts refuses to pay these excessive and unnecessary charges. Will some member, auxious to distinguish himself, find out the price of a respectable funeral without "extra trimmings," and then introduce a bill limiting the expense of future congressional funerals to that minimum?

That fourteen-hundred-dollar casket would send nine Indian children to school for a year.

That's the way the money goes, and it has been going that way for a century. Why should the people pay the funeral expenses of a member of congress? A member of congress, of either house, receives \$5,000 a year, enough to feed, clothe, shelter and bury him if he dies, but not content with this sum the people are required to bury him at an enormous cost, as in the case referred to (\$1,447 for casket, trimmings, etc.). Nor is this all; when a member dies an adjournment at once takes place and public business comes to a standstill. A day is lost. After a while, when certain members have had time to pump themselves full of funeral eloquence, another day is given for eulogies. Take these two days, casket etc., and the funeral junket, and it is seen that it costs the country about \$16,000 to bury a congressman, and the "dear people" foot the bills.

The funny thing about the matter is, Kate Field's reference to the education of "nine Indian children." A more forceful presentation is, that a white man, at \$1.25 a day, working 300 days a year, would re-

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ceive \$375. He would have to work something over forty years to earn a sufficient sum of money to bury one congressman, when in fact a year's wages ought to be sufficient to get an average congressman safely and decently beneath the sod. The way congress manages funerals is simply Paganism, to say nothing of the fraud upon the people.

#### RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The publication of the frightful number of deaths and injuries sustained by railroad employes engaged in the train service of the country is, at last, producing results which, we believe, will, at an early day, be of incalculable benefit to such employes.

Congress has taken hold of the matter and a number of bills have been introduced, looking to needed reforms. These bills relate to brakes and couplers, because it has been shown that it is the deficient equipment in these appliances that has caused the horrifying slaughter of men. Senator Cullom has introduced a bill providing as follows:

SECTION 1. That no carrier subject to the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, shall haul, or permit to be hauled, upon any railroad, after Jan. 1, 1897, any freight car engaged in inter-state commerce, as defined in section 1 of said act, unless such car shall be equipped with automatic couplers, so constructed as to couple by impact with the next car without the necessity of a person going between the cars, and so constructed as to be uncoupled without the necessity of a person going between the cars.

SEC. 2. That no such common carrier shall haul, or permit to be hauled, any such car after Jan. 1, 1897, unless such car shall be equipped with brakes that can be set and unset at any time from the locomotive hauling the train on which the ear is.

SEC. 3. That no such common carrier shall allow any locomotive to haul any such car after Jan. 1, 1893, unless such locomotive shall be equipped with driving-wheel brakes: Provided that it shall be lawful in case of accident, or other emergency, to temporarily dispense with the use of such automatic couplers or continuous brakes or driving-wheel brakes.

Penalties for violation, \$100 for each offense.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill with numerous sections, but the first six fully explain its purpose as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, etc., to put into use any new locomotive for the purposes of

inter-state commerce that is not equipped with a proper power brake.

Section 2. That on and after 24 months from the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, etc., to use any locomotive engine to more cars that is not equipped with a suitable power brake, or with what is commonly known as a "driver-brake."

SEC. 3. That no person, company, etc., can lawfully, after the passage of this act, put any new car, or car that has been to the shop for general repairs, or which has to have one or both of its drawbars replaced by another, into use on any railroad for the movement of inter-state commerce which is not equipped with suitable safety couplers.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, etc., to use any car in the movement of such commerce after January, 1897, that is not equipped with proper safety couplers.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any personcompany, etc., to run any train of cars in such work after Jan. 1, 1895, that has not a sufficient number of cars in such a train so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control the speed of the train without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake for that purpose.

SEC. 6. That the main design of this law being this, namely, greater safety to employes in handling cars and running trains which may be engaged in moving inter-state commerce, it requires all persons, companies, etc., to adopt a uniform system of coupling and uncoupling such cars, and it enforces upon all such parties engaged in inter-state commerce the universal use of all their cars of the standard type of safety couplers, as established by the majority of such persons, companies and corporations, through the American Railway Association; and the so-called safety couplers mentioned in this act must be uniform in their action, so as to be interchangeable upon all the cars on any railroad engaged in the inter-state commerce, and they must be such as will not require the men to stand between the cars when the act of coupling is done. or require them to go between the cars to uncouple them when in a normal condition. And the intent, meaning and design of section 5 of this act is to require that all freight trains engaged in interstate commerce shall be so equipped with power or train brakes, which can be manipulated by the engineer drawing such train, so that he can control such train with the same safety to the freight train men as passenger trains are now controlled by the engineer drawing them with safety to passenger train men.

The foregoing fairly represents the scope of the legislation proposed, and it would be highly gratifying to state that during the present session of congress, a bill embodying the features outlined, would pass and become the law of the land. We are not thus hopeful. For a time the railroads will be able to defeat such just legislation. It required ten years to pass the inter-state

bill, but eventually we shall have a law designed to protect the lives and limbs of railroad employes, and this legislation will be expedited in proportion as railroad employes are energetic in demanding it, or delayed as they are supine and neglectful of their interests. If, when a man becomes a candidate for the senate or house of representatives, he should be interrogated relative to such legislation, and was found hostile to it, thinking men should drop him, and give their votes to some other man, pledged to work for such legislation, victory would come speedily. In such matters politics cannot be discarded, but partisan politics should be thrown aside and the right man voted for, regardless of party. To this it must come, if the workingmen win victories in the halls of legislation.

### WATER.

It is not to be questioned that the wisest men make mistakes in seeking remedies for existing wrongs.

Henry Ward Beecher once said, if he should see a man who never made a mistake, he "would be disposed to worship him."

When men cease making mistakes in this world, they are immediately removed to another state of existence. Like old Mose, "day don't stay heah no mo'."

It is a favorite expression of some people that "the railroads have made this country what it is," and they add as a clincher, "there is no denying the fact."

The declaration is not true in any sense. It is a mistake out and out, through and through. It is false and in its influence is vicious.

The mistake has been so often repeated that railroad corporations have at last, apparently, come to the conclusion that they constitute a superior order of men, and that but for them, the country would long since have gone to the everlasting bow wows.

The president, directors and stockholders of railroads taking their cue from ceaseless laudations, assume to be superior beings; sublimated mortals, whose tracks and traffic have "made the country what it is," and as a consequence they resent any intermeddling with their affairs by congress and legislatures. They look with sovereign contempt upon the people, and when a law is passed to restrain their rapacity, they at once set about to make the law a dead letter and proceed to violate it.

The United States congress did not believe that "the railroads have made this country what it is," on the contrary, the United States congress believed that the railroads were pursuing a policy so flagrantly at war with the welfare of the country that the inter-state commerce law was passed to restrain them from perpetrating the grossest outrages upon the people under cover of the vicious idea that they had "made the country what it is "and since the passage of the inter-state commerce law the railroads have engaged in schemes to violate the plain provisions of the law, assuming that only the president, directors, etc. of the corporations knew anything about railroading, and pleading always in justification of their lawlessness that "the railroads made the country what it is."

The fact is, that prior to 1830 there were no railroads in the United States, and we think it will be conceded that we had a country of considerable importance prior to that date in the making of which, railroads had nothing to do.

If men are anxious for bed rock facts relating to who made this "country what it is" why not award credit to the soldiers of 1776-to the soldiers of 1812, who taught England the folly of war, and Americans the value of pluck? Why not do the fair thing by the soldiers of the Mexican war who added an empire to our domain, and to Union soldiers who made our country "what it is?" Why give all the credit to the railroads, and nothing to steamboats and steamships? Why not introduce inventions, particularly labor-saving machines? Why not have a word to say in favor of the grand army of farmers, mechanics and workingmen who have contributed their full share of all things that have "made the country what it is?"

ings; sublimated mortals, whose tracks

That railroads have contributed largely and traffic have "made the country what it to the development of the resources of the

country is not denied, but that they have made "the country what it is," is panegyric gone mad.

There was never a mile of railroad built in the country that did not have for its supreme purpose, personal aggrandizement. The idea of philanthrophy in any of its phases was never considered for a minute. At this no one complains—since everybody fully comprehends the fact.

The people, in their legislative capacity have granted railroad corporations certain great franchises, believing the roads would

be of great public service.

The hostility that has been aroused against railroad corporations has grown out of the fact that they have practiced upon the people the most stupendous fraud known during the centuries of authentic history, a fraud that is expressed in the word vater.

Poor's Manual is the accepted railroad authority of the country, and it places upon record that fully one-half of the amount set down as the cost of the railroads of the country and their equipment, is water—a fraud as infamous as was ever practiced from the days of the "prehistoric man" to the present.

If the cost of the railroads of the country is set down at \$8,000,000,000, then \$4,000,000,000 is water, a shameful imposition without one redeeming fact to rescue it from universal abhorrence.

The Farmer's Alliance and all honest men are looking about for some remedy for this colossal iniquity.

To collect dividends on this water fraud amounting to \$4,000,000,000 corrupts everything. It is piracy, which in the amount it filches from the people is a thousand times worse than all that was ever secured by all the freebooters that ever scourged the seas—more than was ever taken by all the highway robbers that ever plied their vocation on all the thoroughfares of all the continents.

The fact that these railroad corporations have been permitted, and are still permitted to practice this robbery, is an arraignment of our boasted civilization and makes it stink in the nostrils of the world.

If the railroads could be compelled to

collect dividends on actual cash investments they could carry the products of forest, field and mine to market at far below the present cost. They could pay labor more remunerative wages. It would be a reign of justice instead of fraud, and the complaints against railroads would cease.

As matters stand, the fool cry being that "railroads have made the country what it is," railroads assume that they are superior to the law, and a subsidized press chimes in and helps the roads to go forward and rob the people.

There is to be no peace while such a continental infamy is practiced. There is to be ceaseless agitation—ceaseless denunciation, and though it may be difficult to find and apply the remedy, it will be found and it will be applied.

## RAILROAD OWNERSHIP AND MAN-AGEMENT.

Railroad ownership, management and reform have become of late, topics of wide and earnest discussion outside of railroad circles. It is now estimated that the railroads of the country, cash and water, represent an investment of ten billions, a sum so vast as to be beyond the comprehension of men, no matter how gifted—a sum which at 5 per cent. absorbs \$500,000,000 annually in the way of interest, equal to a tax of more than \$7.00 per head for every man, woman and child in America, including the Indians, civilized and savage, buck, squaw and pappoose. It is said in the press of the country which favors watered stocks and bonds, that only railroad men are in any wise competent to discuss railroad topics; nevertheless American citizens desiring "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," continue to write and lecture about railroads, and in this line, some weeks since, Dr. Ross delivered a lecture in Indianapolis on "Railroad Reform," and among other things said:

"The Austrian government divined well, fifty years ago, when it feared the railroads as revolutionary. The railroads are among the most relentless antagonists against the sluggish conserration of the past. The passport system was one of its earliest victims. Unity of weights, measures and money is one of the inevitable results of extension of travel. Cheap wheat from Dakota is threatening the rents in England, the base of her social orders.

Products from all parts of the world now compete with each other in the same market. Thus the railroad has become the great factor in modern competition; hence its relation to the public is one of grave concern. The growth of cities is no longer checked by the difficulty of transporting sufficient food. Express trains now carry even the most perishable food, from an area of country ever widening with the increasing demands of the city.

"Railroads have also fostered the growth of cities by rendering possible the concentration of industries. This growth has also been increased by the irregularities in rates, resulting from the competition between roads centering in a city. The towns having only one road have no choice but to accept the terms offered by the railroad, and hence must pay higher rates than those charged by the same road in competition with others in a city.

"The railroads have an opportunity, on account of the magnitude of the system, to do much for the working classes, and in some cases they avail themselves of this power.

"Among the evils in railroad policy are discrimination, free passes, pooling, stock-watering, bribery, and law-breaking. Discrimination, that is, a difference in rate where there is no difference in cost of transportion, may be classed under three heads: (1) Traffic discrimination between different classes of business, resulting in classification rates: (2) Local discrimination between different localties, resulting in differential rates. This favors those who ship products a long distance. (3) Personal discrimination between different individuals, resulting in preferential rates and rebates. While there is some justification for these, their general effect is to favor large towns and large shippers at the expense of the smaller town and shipper. These preferential rates and rebates have been a great item to the Standard Oil Company. To this railroad favor may be attributed in part the ability of such a corporation to give \$1,000,000 to Chicago University every few months.

"Government ownership has been advocated by many, including several railroad presidents, as a remedy for all the evils of the present system. This would stop the duplication of lines, thus saving a heavy expense. It would also lessen expense by means of lessened rates of interest. The superior credit of the Government will enable it to borrow money for 31/2 per cent., for which the private owners pay 6% per cent. The money thus saved would perfect the system and cheapen transportion. The debt which this purchase would bring upon the Government would be different from the war debt, since there would be a tangible value to show for it, and its interest, principal and expenses would be paid by the earnings of the road. Nor would this new debt require a dollar of additional taxation. The employes would be disciplined like the army and navy, and would never strike; thus the system would prove, indeed, a true servant of the people. "State railroads have been tried in Prussia and have proved a success."

The general error into which writers and speakers fall is, that they speak of railroad building as something apart from the great

public, apparently an effort to make it appear that a few men only as compared with the mass, have any correct or just appreciation of the importance of a railroad or of the benefits to be secured by building them, such comprehensions being limited to the few who own and manage them. This glaring misapprehension lies at the bottom of all the antagonism, first to the inter-state commerce law enacted by congress, and second, to all legislation by states looking to the control of railroads. How often is it iterated and reiterated that legislatures, when they touch upon railroad matters, are an aggregation of ignorance, stupidity and viciousness, that their ambition is to cripple railroads, confiscate their property and bankrupt their owners, and so on for quantity and quality? Such literature is vicious in may regards. It does not speak well for the intelligence of railroad officials, and is confessedly at war with their best interests. It indicates forgetfulness that the people are sovereign, that they grant charters and can revoke them; that while railroad corporations are granted certain rights, the people still retain superior rights, that the people are honest, and in the aggregate, to put it. mildly, have more intelligence than all the railroad corporations, presidents and directors, and their attorneys combined, and that it does corporations no good, indeed, that it is fruitful only of harm to intimate that the people are simply so many asses, to bear uncomplainingly any and all burdens railroad corporations may see fit to impose upon them.

It is a falsehood of fabulous folly to so much as intimate that the people are opposed to railroads, and it is equally vicious and nonsensical to intimate that only a set of speculators can investigate railroad affairs, and solve railroad problems, and to suppose that the people will not do this very thing is a fundamental error, and will be fruitful of unnecessary disaster to railroads; that is to say, their stubbornness will provoke resentment, and the people once aroused to the fact that the corporation intends to disregard the mandates of the people will deprive them of much of the power they now possess.

Suppose a state legislature should enact that a commission be appointed to determine by investigation, the absolute cost of the railroads within the state including every item. The task would not be difficult. The facts are within easy reach. Suppose the commission should ascertain the cost to be \$300,000,000, and the roads had been collecting interest and dividends on \$500,000,-000-\$200,000,000 being fictitious, not one dollar of which had ever been invested; and which constituted a fraud as glaring as ever sent a culprit to the penitentiary. Suppose the legislature should enact that rates of transportion should be based upon the honest investment, and that it should be felony to collect or attempt to collect dividends on the fraudulent \$200,000,000; what would railroads do about it? Would they take the chances? How would they stand in public esteem?

There is not a state in the Union where the fraud is not practiced. Everybody knows the fraud exists, and yet, when the people, through their representatives, seek in some measure to overcome the fraud, railroad corporations rebel and proceed to impose penalties upon such states as have the temerity to protect their citizens by demanding reasonable rates of transportation. What do they do? First, they try the constitutionalty of the law; failing in this, they reduce the number of trains and dismiss thousands of employes, and then shout "that is what you have accomplished by your unjust legislation." It is open rebellion. It is foolish defiance and, if persisted in, will bring the corporations eventually to grief.

It is needless to deny the corrupting power of \$10,000,000,000 when used by daring and designing men. It has been seen and felt in legislatures and in congress. It has aroused the people.

We talk loud and learnedly of the demoralizing influences of lotteries, but the railroad pass has wrought more iniquity in the United States than all the lottery tickets that were ever sold. The railroad pass has made contemptible sneaks of men who have passed and are still passing as men of honor and probity. Law makers and judges have been debauched by a rail-

road pass when railroads have had interests to protect. On such occasions, nothing is more common than to see men accept degradation, and all men know the secret of their defilement.

Dr. Ross points out the "evils in railroad policy" as "discrimination, free passes, pooling, stock watering, bribery and law breaking." He says these are "among the evils," as if these were not enough to arouse the people, and the term "among" is appropriate, but the way to correct the evils is not for the government to purchase the roads even at actual cost. Ours is not, and ought not to be a paternal government. When the government takes the place of "We, the People," the doom of the Republic is sealed. What is wanted is just laws, and the courage to administer them. These are conflicting signs which men may comment upon as they may deem proper; for one we believe the time is not far distant when the people, as Lincoln said, will "wabble right," assert their sovereignty and punish scoundrelism in high places as certainly as that which flourishes in slums.

## COURTS AND JUDGES.

In the United States Senate, some weeks since, there was a contest for a seat in that body by two gentlemen hailing from Dakota. Hon. Wm. F. Sanders, of Montana, with others, discussed the subject exhaustively. Mr. Sanders in his opening remarks quoted scripture as follows:

"And Paul earnestly beholding the council, said.
"Men and brethren, I have lived in all good con-

science before God until this day.'
"And the high priest Ananias commanded them

that stood by him to smite him on the mouth.
"Then said Paul unto them, 'God shall smite
thee, thou whited wall, for sittest thou to judge me
after the law, and commandest me to be smitten
contrary to the law."

Following up the quotation Mr. Sanders

said:

"This is the first great contempt of court of which
we have an authentic history, and it resulted in the
triumphant acquittal of the accused and in the find
and supreme condemnation of the judge. More
than that, it separated the function of a judge from
the sordid occurrences of life and lifted it into the
serene sky where, in popular apprehension and in
ethics, it has ever since remained."

It is doubtless true that in the past,

judges have appeared to be a superior being in the estimation of men generally, as men who, by some hocus-pocus operation, were separated from the "sordid occurrence's of life" and became sublimated mortals, who dwelt on high, above all sublunary contaminations. They were, in "popular apprehension," etherealized mortals, no longer of the earth earthy, whose occupation was from "morn to dewy eve" to meditate upon justice, hold high converse with truth and ceaselessly frown upon error. Such popular idolatry has long since dissappeared from the civilized and enlightened world.

Jay Gould, the stock gambler, stock waterer and Wall street lamb shearer sounded the key note of the times when he said, "When I want a judge I go out and buy one," and this old Jay bird knew what he was talking about. He knew that in the crackaloo methods adopted to sublimate men for judges, the refining processes do not refine; that they remain the same sordid creatures they were before the purifying influences of partisan politics were visited upon them, and that all the talk about "ermined robes," etc., is just so much bosh.

There is no truth more widely accepted in the United States than that the courts are corrupt, or that judges are not selected for their purity of character, their integrity, and their ability when on the bench, to be anything more or better than they were before they donned the "ermined robes" of office.

It does not follow that all judges are corrupt any more than it follows that all legislators, congressmen and senators are depraved. The right man is occassionally honored, and the exceptions bring into the boldest possible prominence, the vicious and dissolute characteristics of the majority. It is often found that mere jack leg lawyers, utterly unable to make a living by the practice of their profession-men but one remove from mendicants-practicing methods as base and vulgar as chuck-a-luck to keep soul and body in alliance, are picked out and picked up, and by the legerdemain of politics transformed into judges. These creatures, before their election, would take a case for a jack-knife or anything else worth a nickel, and being skilled in legal (?) chicane amass reputations for shrewdness, and having been partisan torch bearers and primary spouters, are compensated by being made judges. The country is full of such judges, and the lamentable result is that a popular verdict proclaims courts as corrupt.

It is well understood that a poor man, in a controversy with a rich man, has no more show than a humming bird would have to protect its wings in a fiery furnace. Let a maimed employe of a railroad attempt to present a claim against a corporation for injuries received, and the chances are as 99 to 100 that he never gets his claim into court at all. The average judge sees to it that the corporation is "on top" and remains there.

As in the case of the High Priest and Paul, the cripple is smote in the mouth. Metaphorically, at least, he is silenced and goes out of court and may nurse his wounds at his leisure.

Of the many misfortunes the country has experienced, of which prudent men never complain, there is not one more threatening in its influences, than a debauched judiciary. It is a cancerous curse forever eating at the vitals of the liberties of the poor, making the boasts of liberty a sham and a snare, and the contamination has not much further to spread until courts will stink in the nostrils of all right thinking men.

The Princess of Wales uses, exclusively, Ceylon tea, made of the blooms and the buds of the tea plant, imported expressly for her, at a cost of \$23.00 a pound, and which the workingmen of England pay for.

THE announcement is made that Jay Gould has forever retired from Wall street. His son George, will now wield the lambshears, and the plaintive bleating of the lambs will continue.

THE cordage syndicate informs those who want to go to the land of "nowhere," by the "break-neck" route, that now is the time to purchase the rope, as prices are bound to advance.

# ESSAYS.

RENT, INTEREST AND WAGES.

THANK Mr. Ward for the very clear exposition of his views contained in February Magazine, and assure him that were it possible for me to admit the truth of his premises on the main question, I should succumb to his faultless logic, and accept his conclusions. In his analysis of the laws of distribution, Mr. Ward has stopped far short of first principles. error, it seems to me, is mainly attributable to an imperfect conception of the nature and cause, of both rent and interest, and their relation to each other; also the relation between rent and wages. The proposition, that to reduce interest, is to reduce rent and raise wages (which, briefly stated, is Mr. Ward's Nervus probandi) is funda-mentally wrong. The relation between rent and interest is one of opposition, not of conjunction. The relation between interest and wages is one of conjunction, not of opposition. The relation between rent and wages is, by Mr. Ward, correctly apprehended; it is one of opposition. Now I will formulate a very simple proposition, which follows as a logical sequence of the accepted law of rent, and which, if maintained, will effectually dispose of the controversy in hand.

Both wages and interest will be high or

low as rent is low or high.

Now it must be understood that this is a general proposition; it is not to be denied that unjust social conditions have brought , into being economic forces that modify, and in particular instances, change the natural relation of the three factors of production, each to the other; but without discussing these, what I may call superfluous economic forces, I propose to get down to first principles; prove as far as lies in my power, the truth of my proposition, and show that the only effectual way to arrive at that Ultima thule of human liberty, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," is through the total abolition of private property in land. By which is meant, all opportunities and forces freely offered by nature, to man. I will commence by quoting the words with which Adam Smith begins his chapter on wages.

"The produce of labor constitutes the natural recompense, or wages of labor. In that original state of things which precedes both the appropriation of land, and the accumulation of stock, the whole product of labor belongs to the laborer." Taking this selfevident proposition as our starting point, we are in a position to ask why, if it is in opposition to natural law, does the wages of labor constitute less than the whole pro-

duct of labor, after "the appropriation of land, and the accumulation of stock?" As the use of diagrams that appeal to the eye, are sometimes more effectual in illustrating a principle than any amount of argument, I will present some with the view of answering the above question. Let us imagine a country of immense resources and free land, such as was our own at the time of its discovery. There is a great extent of first quality land, which we will represent by diagram:

There is much more of this land than can be used; but each takes what he needs, and begins the business of producing wealth. Each man works for himself, some in hunting, some in fishing, and some in tilling the ground, and it requires no argument to show that the wages of labor will be the whole product of labor.

Let a period of time elapse; settlers have inrceased in number, stock has accumulated, and wants have become more numerous and varied, so much so that many persons find it profitable to employ their labor and accumulated stock in supplying the wants of others. Thus, one starts a blacksmith shop, another gets together a stock of goods, such as are generally needed, and opens a store, another a saw-mill, and soon. Now, there being a great extent of land in diagram 1, still unoccupied, these persons will not employ their labor and stock in this way, unless assured of as great a product as could be secured directly from the land; hence, the blacksmith must secure as much as his labor would yield him in hunting, fishing, or tilling the soil, and also an increase equal to what the wealth accumulated in his building, forge, and implements of trade would show if invested in those forms of wealth which increase independent of labor, such as sheep, cattle, swine, horses, bees, etc. The product of the land in diagram 1, which primitively equaled wages, must now equal wages and interest, it will do this without the natural wages of labor being in the slightest reduced. For labor being free to employ land, on the same terms as capital, will not accept less. all things considered, than can be made by direct application to nature, as by hunting fishing, or tilling the soil. If the blacksmith wishes to employ a workman to aid him in his business he must pay, as wages, the full product of labor, else the workman cannot be employed; and so of the storekeeper who employs a clerk, the proprietor of the saw-mill who employs labor to assist him, etc. If this land which before yielded only wages, now yields wages and interest with out wages being thereby reduced, it must be because there is an increased product due to the use of capital, and this is the

fact. Capital by being employed to supply those wants, which formerly could only be supplied at a great expense of time and labor; those wants may be now more easily supplied. Things may now be procured at a small expense of time and labor, that before might only be had by undertaking a long journey, or the sacrifice of much time and inconvenience; the time and labor thus saved will be applied to further production, thus increasing the product. The duction, thus increasing the product. law of supply and demand, operating freely, will distribute the product equitably be-tween labor and capital. We have now noted the effect of the "accumulation of stock," and the consequent appearance of interest, and see that the natural wages of labor are not thereby reduced. As yet there has been no rent. We will now consider the effect of the appropriation of land, and appearance of rent. Let us construct another diagram, thus:

1	W. and I.	RRR	R i R
2	W. and I.	R R R	R
3	W. and I.	RRRR	
4	W. and I.	RR	
5	W. and I.	R	
6	W. and I.		

This diagram will represent product; that part numbered 1, being the product derived from the first quality land indicated in our first diagram. This product as we have seen, is equitably distributed as wages and interest. We will now suppose that all the land in diagram 1 has been appropriated, and the land upon which labor and capital is free to produce, will yield only product 2 of our second diagram.

Now it is apparent that product 2 is all that will be distributed as wages and interest. That being all labor and capital is free to produce, it is all they can claim; the difference between products 1 and 2 will attach to the land yielding product 1, and appear as rent. The competition of labor and capital, for the privilege of creating product 1, bringing about this result. The same influ-ences which operated to make an equitable distribution of product 1, into wages and interest, will continue to operate as to product 2. At less than the highest rate of wages labor cannot be employed, and at less than the highest rate of interest capital cannot be employed. If the principle of private property in land is admitted, it will be seen by the owners of the land yielding product 1, will now be able to appropriate that part of the product marked off by the dotted line running up from the end of 2, and wages and interest will be reduced by

so much. Let the process continue until land yielding product 3 is brought into requisition; we can now mark off an absciss for rent on product 2, a second one on product 1, and wages and interest suffers a still further reduction. This process will continue with the increase of population, every recession to a lower soil increasing rent, and decreasing wages and interest until all valuable land is appropriated, and labor and capital can only claim product 6. This will represent the barest subsistence point for the laborer, and slightly more than the bare replacement of his capital for the capitalist. This is the point which Ricardo, and other economists who accept the Malthusian doctrine, denominates the point of "natural wages" and which Mill supposed to regulate wages, which will be higher or lower as the laborers consent to subsist at a higher or lower standard of comfort. It is the point toward which wages and interest inevitably tend, and when reached we may see an enormously wealthy and arrogant class of non-producers, who live wholly by the receipt of rent, living by the side of a class of producers who work and live upon the verge of starvation, and whom the slightest misfortune is sufficient to turn in-to criminals, tramps or paupers. We may see the palatial residence by the side of the hovel; the elegant public building by the side of the tenement, where human beings, packed like sardines in a box, are compelled to endure an existence more nearly akin to that of beasts, than of beings created after the image of God. In all countries, under all governments, the process is the same, as rent rises both wages and interest fall. To find laborers fiercely competing for wages that afford but a bare existence, and great masses of wealth that may be employed as capital at the lowest rate of interest, we must go where rent is high, and land is of great value. It must not be supposed that the process I have outlined is as regular and plainly marked as is here shown, such could only be the case if the quantam of the respective products remained stationary; if economies in production, and the march of invention, render it possible to secure as great a product from a lower soil as was before secured from a higher, the descent to a lower soil will not be marked by an absolute decrease of wages and interest, they will remain the same as a quantity, and decrease only as a proportion; rent will increase as a quantify without the decrease of wages and interest, as quantities. After land has been fully appropriated, however, improvements in production can have no effect to maintain wages and interest either as a quantity or a proportion; such improvements will then go only to increase rent, and all that labor and capital can secure is product 6. It is the effort to escape this inevitable tendency as to wages that has brought into being the numerous trade and labor organizations, and it is a noticeable fact that wherever such organizations have secured a general increase of wages in their respective trades, the legitimate earnings of capital have not been thereby reduced. It is the effort to escape this tendency as to interest that has brought into being those great masses of capital known as trusts, syndicates, pools, combines, etc., which use their power to control supply, and fasten monopoly charges upon the peo-ple. Here is one great general fact which I wish to notice in this connection: The movement of labor in search of higher wages is always from a country of greater productive power and dear land, to one of smaller productive power and cheap land. The movement of capital in search of higher interest invariably takes the same direction as that of labor. Many ingenious theories have been advanced to account for this evident refutation of the wages fund doctrine; the most generally accepted one, I believe, is that of Professor Cairnes, who, in defending the wage-fund theory from the attack of Mr. Thornton, explains the higher wages and interest of new countries, by assuming that in the new country where industry is more generally applied to the production of food and raw material, it requires less fixed capital to carry on production, thus setting free a greater proportion to be applied as wages. For instance, in an old country, of \$100,000 devoted to manufactures, \$80,000 would probably be expended in buildings, machinery, etc., leaving but \$20,000 to be expended as wages; but in a new country, of \$30,000 devoted to agriculture, no more than \$5,000 will be required for tools, etc., setting free \$25,000 to the payment of wages; thus, high wages and high interest may exist side by side. 'This theory, although plausible, does not explain why as wealth increases, the active factors in production receive a steadily decreasing proportion of the whole product. By the way, this same Professor Cairnes "sees the cat" quite plainly, for in discussing the effects of material progress, he makes use of the following language. "The large addition to the wealth of the country has gone neither to profits nor to wages, nor yet to the public at large, but to swell a fund ever growing even while its proprietors sleep; the rent roll of the owners of the soil." Yet although the author of "A Logical Method of Political Economy," he failed to apply his logic to this obvious fact, and the only remedy proposed by him for the inevitable degradation of labor, is the establishment of cooperative industries, or, as he terms it, the bringing of "profits (of capial) to reinforce the wage-fund."

Now it will be noticed that the idea, that

to reduce interest is to reduce rent, depends upon the hypothesis that interest is the determinator of rent. I think it has been sufficiently shown that such is not the case: but on the contrary, rent is the determinator of interest. Indeed, the fallacy involved in this idea becomes apparent, when we consider that capital is not an absolutely necessary factor in production, and land is. Consequently it is the less which must give way to the greater; not the greater to the less. Let us put the question in the form of an illustration. We will invent a condition that is purely imaginary, and which cannot exist, but which, nevertheless, will answer the purpose. Suppose a number of capitalists to be placed, with their capital. upon an island owned by one man; suppose the conditions are such that all wealth may be produced without any labor, and wholly by the increase of capital; that these capitalists have only to place their capital upon the land and give it no further thought than to collect the increase. It will be apparent that the owner of the island will be able to collect as rent any part of the product he desires, I am inclined to think that interest would fall to that point which permitted capital a bare existence. These cap italists might form a government, make declarations of independence, call themselves free men, dispute as to the relative merits of protection or free trade as economic theories, assert that they are robbed of their interest by the fluctuations of an unstable currency, but all their declara-tions will not alter the fact that they are the absolute slaves of the landlord. Again, suppose that by some miraculous means, a land should rise out of the ocean within easy access of the United States; suppose this land to be incapable of being appropriated, and to furnish unlimited opportunities for labor to earn at least three dollars a day, and capital fifteen per cent increase. Ask a man who has never read a line of political economy, what would be the effect on wages and interest in the United States, and he will tell you instantly that wages and interest must rise to a minimum of three dollars a day, and fifteen per cent, respectively. Ask him what would be the effect on land values in the United States, and he will tell you that they must fall.

I have attempted at some length, to trace out the true and natural relation between the three factors of production. I think it will be apparent to those who reason from first principles and do not allow their minds to become confused by the complexities of modern production, that interest on capital is not the cardinal point to be attacked. That the farmers are great sufferers from our false system of social economy there can be no doubt, and it is quite natural for them to support any measure that

promises to afford them relief. The saying that "the farmer feeds all," is both trite and true; and it is natural for many to believe that any measure tending to benefit the farmers as a class must redound to the benefit of all classes. The reasoning that supports this argument is both specious and plausable, but it will hardly bear the test of analysis. There is in this country an ever increasing class of proletarians, to whom may be applied the words of Tiberius Grac-chus: "Men of Rome, you are called the lords of the world, yet have no right to a square foot of its soil! The wild beasts have their dens, but the soldiers of Italy have only water and air." It is this class which forms the lowest strata of society, and upon which all others rest who must be taken into consideration, and raised up, before progress can be either true or permanent. No land loan nor sub-treasury scheme can redound to the benefit of this class, the only way to change their terrible environment is to touch the fundamental fact and assert the common and God-given right of all men to the soil of their common country. Both justice and expediency support this conclusion; there is no sentiment, no vagary about the matter; it is a simple question of mathematics.

This article is already long; my subject is large, and did I attempt to do it justice and follow it through- all its ramifications, I should overpass my limits. I will content myself by noting some other points in Mr. Ward's argument. The idea of interest being the determinator of rent acquires its plausibility from the method in vogue, of capitalizing rent. This method is analagous to the one employed by railway corpora-tions in watering stock. Land is a favorite investment, and the owners of wealth always prefer to become receivers of rent rather than receivers of interest. There is also a constant tendency among interest receivers to transfer their capital, or as much of it as possible, from the productive industries to real estate investments. This fact standing alone should be sufficient to prove that rent increases faster than interest. Suppose I invest \$1,000 in land, and put improvements on it worth another thousand; the current rate of interest is five per cent. I figure two per cent on the value of my improvements for insurance and repairs, and am satisfied to secure a profit on my investment of \$120 per year, of which \$50 will be rent and \$70 will be interest. Suppose, what is a very common occurrence, that in the course of a year the location of my land becomes favorable for carrying on a particular branch of business, and I am enabled to invest another thousand dollars in improvements, and secure a profit of \$500 from my investment; here I have secured \$380 from an investment that should have returned me but \$70. Will it be asserted that this excess of profit is interest, and that it may be stopped by simply reducing the rate of interest? I think not.

Now suppose I were asked to put a valuation on my property for selling purposes; my original investment will have not the slightest effect in determining the selling price. I will figure this way: My property is paying me a profit of \$500 a year, that is five per cent on \$10,000, therefore my property is worth \$10,000, and that is the sum I will fix as my selling price. Reduce the rate of interest to two per cent and see how the transaction will operate. I now figure like this: My property is yielding me \$500 per year, that is two per cent on \$25,000, and that will be my selling price. Remember that no consideration will induce me to take any less than this, for if two per cent is all I can get for the use of my capital, there is no inducement for me to sell at a smaller price.

This is the invariable method by which the selling price of land is determined, and it will be observed that the reduction of interest is not the most practical way in the world to bring about a reduction in the selling price of land. The values which Mr. Ward speaks of as being due to the monopoly of money are not land values, and cannot be so considered. They are speculative values, and under the operation of the single tax would be utterly annihilated.

As to the effect of the single tax upon the monopolies mentioned by Mr. Ward, it would be this: The Standard Oil Company collects inordinate profits by limiting sup-ply. It is enabled to limit supply through its control of the source of supply; thus, it owns a vast extent of oil-producing land, and in the actual production of its commodity, uses but a small portion of this land. The land actually used is taxed at a fair valuation, upon the theory that it is yielding an income; the land controlled, but not worked, is taxed at merely a nominal value, upon the theory that it is non-productive. In their capitalization account, this land is all valued alike, and the low tax upon the greater part of it enables them to figure a greater profit by holding it out of use, and limiting supply, than could be made by selling it and suffering the fall in price that would be brought about by competition. By applying the single tax to this land the profit made by holding it out of use would disappear, they could not afford to pay full economic rent for land which they were not using, and must either use it themselves or leave others to use it; thus bringing supply fully up to demand, and establishing the price of the product at the natural rate. There is no possible way in which they could continue to hold this land, and shift the increased tax upon the

consumers of the product; for while their control over supply is almost absolute, they have no power to regulate demand, the condition upon which they could shift the tax would be that of getting rid of an increased product at an increased price. Increase in price checks demand; they would soon find the only profitable course would be to fully work their land so as to earn interest upon legitimate capital and allow supply and demand to be adjusted in the natural manner. The same process should be applied to the coal lands of Pennsylvania.

The single tax might be applied to telegraph and railway corporations. In this way the stock of such corporations largely consists of the value of the land which the companies cover with their lines and buildings and their bonds represent practically nothing else. The franchises of such corporations, which constitute a large part of the value of both stocks and bonds, really consist of nothing but the right to use certain tracts of land to the exclusion of all other parties. We might subtract the value of their buildings and personal property from their capitalized value, thus laying bare the value of their privilege; by taxing away the full value of this privilege, we could squeeze all the water out of their stock and bring about an approach to justice. But while these great corporations may be managed in this way, I think there is a better way. Here is one point upon which we heartily agree. I am in full sympathy with that portion of the single tax platform, which reads:

"With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in railroads, telegraphs, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state, or national, as may be."
And by long odds, the best plan I have yet seen for bringing about that result, is the one outlined by Mr. Ward in these columns

a few months back.

A few more words on interest and I have The belief that interest can be arbitrarily fixed by statute law, rests upon the fallacious assumption that man can improve upon the methods of nature. It has been tried time after time, always with bad results. When interest is fixed by law, the borrower of capital must always pay more than he otherwise would; the lender adding a greater per cent to the insurance for risk, which the borrower must stand, and which added to the natural rate always forms the rate of commercial interest.

There are many ways of evading the law, and they will always be found. The statement that the English Government regu-

lates the rate of interest is erroneous. Parliament abolished all usury laws in 1868. and since that time the rate of interest has been determined by natural law. This is one reason why interest is lower in England than elsewhere, borrowers are not compelled to pay a premium for evading the law. The Bank of England has no power to fix the rate of interest absolutely. The general rate of interest in England, as elsewhere, by the value of the opportunities for its employment, the Bank has the power of a large holder of capital, and no more; it can determine the momentary rate of interest, but not the general rate, in the words of Bagehot, "it can determine the deviations from the average, but not the average."

W. P. Borland.

# CIVILIZATION WITH ITS PROBLEMS.

JE all can notice that, in proportion as civilization advances, each nation seems to become more and more like a large and compact family group. Not only that, but each nation becomes more intimately connected with other nations. It often looks as if the day was not far distant when we shall recognize that each nation is but part and parcel of that still larger family group that we call humanity.

Theoretically we already admit that humanity is but a large family group under the Fathership of God. But how far are we yet from admitting that conception as a matter of fact! And how little attention we pay to that sound and solid conception as soon as we imagine that it is to our interest to pass it over, to repudiate it as a mere senti-

mentality, as a mere theory!

It seldom occurs to people that whatever is good in theory must be good in practice. There can be no divorce between theoreti-When correct, a cal and practical truth. theory is but truth in the abstract. When that theory is realized it becomes truth in the concrete. We must, of course, discriminate between a theory and a hypothesis By the former we understand a group of thoughts resting on certain foundations of truth. By the latter we mean a group of ideas that may lead to truth, and it often We have not even the right to look with contempt on a mere hypothesis, with out a conscientious analysis on the subject. Much less do we have the right to sneer at any theory that we cannot prove to rest on incorrect conceptions of life. In human eyes even the cosmos rests on a merc theory, the theory of gravitation. But let us return to men in their general relation-We can hardly say that we ever find even to each other.

the savage entirely disconnected from something like a social compact, however crude in itself. The primitive tribe is but the precursor of the nation of to-day. The intermediate link is the city of the old Greeks, with its belt of surrounding country, villages and farms. But there is a cardinal difference between the primitive tribe and the nation of to-day. The aim of the former was often, if not always, to become self-supporting, as much so as possible, and thus have no need of any constant relations with any other tribes, far or near. The nation of to day is always trying to see how to expand her relations with other countries. Even our friends, the protectionists, are slowly discovering that reciprocity-a little expansion of international commerce-can do some good to the great republic.

No nation ever existed that, like ours, could so well afford to live isolated from other nations. But imagine, for a moment, that a wall of flames permanently isolates us from all other nations. We could live and prosper, in so far as monopolists would allow the workers so to do, and the latter would allow monopolists to rule. We could prosper and live, really live and really prosper, every one of us, if we should decide to suppress all monopoly. And the job is not at all difficult, if the workers only come to an understanding about it. The extent of our territory, the variety of our productions, the initial force of the race, because a compound of nearly all races, the beauty of our geographical conditions, &c., &c.—yes, we could live and prosper; but who is it among us that longs for any such isolation from all other nations, or would be satisfied if it took place?

Apart from our commercial relations with other social groups, day by day we want to know all about them. know all about them. We take an interest in all their developments. We want to avoid the mistakes they may happen to make. We want to imitate them in whatever good line of thought or action they may initiate. We have an eye upon all the other social compacts. They have an eye upon us. Such is civilization—a constant desire to forever expand relations with all other countries. Large as our nation is, we would feel as if shut up in a cage if we were forced to live without any international relations. We can hardly realize the importance of that growing aspiration of modern life—a desire to know all about other nations! That desire acts like a magnet. It attracts men of dif-ferent races toward each other, for each other's good, very often, anyhow. It feeds the best elements of human nature, in most cases it not in all. It generally eliminates the old race prejudices. It prepares the soil for a grand civilization, and yet, how many unsolved problems still lie in our midst before that grand civilization can be-

come a reality? How many individual petty fears, how many class antagonisms, how many race infatuations have to be put down before the holiest divine ideals can be realized among men? But we shall not despair. Hope and faith are the dynamical forces of the soul, and I don't mean the hope and faith which is satisfied with platitudes, nor even that hope and faith which are limited to the life of the future, and which are good enough in so far as they go, but which don't go sufficiently far. I mean the hope and faith which work for large, tangible results here on earth, for results transcending any mere patching-up processes, for results ris-ing from the rectified foundations in the fabric of civilization.

We can hardly doubt that all in nature is a question of design for some useful purpose, or for a purpose of beauty, anyhow. A certain process of growth in forms and forces resting on general principles perme-ates all time and space. Effects rise up from causes. Results spring up from given congitions. The force or forces that were vesterday in a potential form have to-day become actual, or vice versa. We have, in short, what we may call a philosophy of creation. I know that the word philosophy has been made the receptacle for all human dreams and fallacies-and yet, fallacies and dreams are just the opposite of philosophy. Every set of words that connects causes and effects is but a fragment of philosophic thought. A philosophy of creation implies a philosophy of human life. The latter implies a philosophy of social growth. Those three grand departments in the realm of philosophy involve pretty nearly all knowledge worth having, outside of art, &c.

While the philosophy of creation embodies all our relations with God's universe and all God's external beauties, the philosophy of human life and that of social growth embody all our duties to God and men. They also reveal to us the beauties of the "Divine Mind." I assume that most of my readers shall agree with me if I say that the decalogue gives us, in a condensed but admirable form, what we may call the philosophies of human life and social growth, if we can only overcome all petty prejudices against the word philosophy. At the same time I recognize that all thoughts, human or divine, are subject to two different interpretations evolving different conclusions in different minds. have then two general interpretations of the divine philosophy of human life and social growth. One rests on the principle that the development of humanity is bound to be es-sentially imperfect until all at once divine agencies force it, so to speak, into a chan-nel of perfection. The other interpretation rests on the principle that the development of our human race shall be imperfect until

men see fit to co-operate with divine agencies for a perfect or symmetrical individual and social growth. Outside of God the word perfection must be understood in the sense of relative perfection. Absolute perfection belongs to God alone. For practical purposes relative perfection is all that is necessary in the life of humanity as well as in all forces and forms through the universe. The two interpretations above mentioned constitute two schools of human thought. I don't know why we should not call them as follows—that of faith limited, and that of faith unlimited. I don't claim that my definition is exact. I only feel that it gives us the distinctive lines of thought and action with those clustered around the two schools in question. The result is, anyhow, inevitable. Those belonging to the school of faith limited can but work for a partial suppression of sin among men. Those belonging to the school of faith unlimited can work for the total suppression of sin among men. For the former any movement shall be of a dreamy character which aims at the gradual establishment of social righteousness on earth.

Up to our days the life of humanity has been so painfully saturated with drawbacks and disappointments, that most men will naturally be unwilling to expect that human development can ever attain, through gradual processes, any conditions of uniform joy because of symmetrical growth. It takes time and patience to direct the minds of the bulk of men into broader, higher and holier channels of thought.

When we take pains to carefully study human history we can discover that while on the one hand every period has had its special problems, on the other hand we are to-day face to face with the same fundamental problems that directly or indirectly have always troubled the life of humanity. Can we assert that men have ever as yet definitely solved any substantial problems of life? We have certainly solved problems after a fashion; but other problems have sprung up to replace, as it were, the old ones. That would indicate, it seems to me, that our solutions have not touched the foundations of human life, or that the problems themselves were simply dealing on surface questions, having no action on the fundamentals of human growth. Of course such growth has been very unsatisfactory, under conditions of reform simply dealing with the incidentals of life.

The whole march of human developments plainly tells us that sooner or later, and the sooner the better, we must stop dealing with the mere incidents of human growth. We shall fail in the future as we have failed in the past if we cannot evolve a social organism resting on foundations of ethics, and thus giving to all men equal industrial rights,

that life may not have to be, for the many, anyhow, a mere struggle for animal existence, without much chance, if any, for the development of that manhood that God no doubt means all men should acquire and exhibit in all their relations with each other.

Men can seldom develop much manhood without a certain amount of positive comfort and ease, without time for study, for communion with God, for grasping and assimilating God's truths. As long as most men need to pour out all their vitality to merely obtain the bare needs of life, and often not enough, as long as that takes place, what can we expect from most men in the line of real manhood?

José Gros.

[To be continued.]

### THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

T were folly to pooh, pooh now. The People's party has come. It exists, and considering its age, it gives promise of increasing strength and influence in shaping legislation.

Necessarily a party must have a name. There is, confessedly, something in a name. All parties have names, and considering appropriateness, the name "People's Party" appears as felicitous as that of any other party now before the country. Indeed, I am unable to think of a name more germain or more to the point. I think it may be assumed that the introduction of another party in American politics is a cheering evidence of the growth of independent thought and purpose on the part of a large number of citizens throughout the country, as independent thought is always intelligent thought; proof that men no longer accept political creeds and dogmas manufactured for them by the bosses, and that they are in open rebellion to the party lash; proof that they have discovered wrongs which, through old political agencies, they have been unable to correct, and have determined to organize a party which shall exert its strength to bring about needed reforms.

I do not hesitate to admit the mighty influences exerted by long affiliation with a party. Men are born into parties as into churches, grow up in them, and without study or reflection, become identified with them, and adhere to them with a tenacity that seemingly defies all the power of argument, reason and logic. Such conditions, such traits of character, such fealty to party, church, association or fraternity, are not to be made subjects for ridicule, they are not to be classed with whims and vagaries; on the contrary, they become deep seated convictions which, growing with growth and strengthening with strength, are often beyond the reach of all

eradicating influences.

A new party is at once confronted with these obstacles, and unless it can be shown that the foundation principles of the new party are vital to the welfare of communities, to the state and nation, it cannot and ought not to live and flourish.

Again, old parties boast of their years and of their achievements. They point to illustrious names; men, dead and alive, who advocated their platforms, and who, in defeat as in victory, were proud to be known as Democrats, Whigs, Republicans, Abolitionists, Prohibitionists, and so on to the end of the list.

Such historical incidents have their in-They are calculated to captivate and to hold men fast in the party shackles, and unless it can be shown that something better ought to have been accomplished, and can be accomplished by a new party,

the old regime will continue to bear sway.

The old parties exclaim: "We have added new empires to our national domain. We have broken the fetters of slaves. We have pursued a policy that has covered the land with a net work of railroads; built cities, made the wilderness bloom, &c.," and sure enough, look which way we may, the panegyric is fact. Wherefore, then, a new

party?

It has been said that splendid architecture exerted an elevating and refining influence upon those who were so fortunate as to live beneath its shadows, and this has been the excuse urged for building costly cathedrals dedicated to the worship of God. But the facts are that in every center of population, from Jerusalem to Rome, in Christian and in heathen land, the opposite is lamentably true. Find the land of splendid architectural adornments, and you find the masses sunk to the lowest depths of degradation. Splendid palaces did not feed the sans-culotte of Paris in 1793, nor do the homes of the aristocracy mitigate the sufferings of the starving seris of Russia. The palaces of Victoria and the splendid seats of the English nobility do not contribute to the happiness of the English toilers, nor were they considered when 300,000 miners came up from the pits and said to all England, "if our wages are cut down there shall be no more fire in your factories." No, no, it is as true now as eighteen hundred years ago, when Paul said: "The Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands," and it is as true that under the shadow of material splendors the canker of poverty, degradation and crime ceaselessly eats at the vitals of nations.

The boast, therefore, of the material prosperity of the country, unless it can be shown that the people generally, the masses, share in this prosperity, avails the old parties nothing, but rather, is calcu-

lated to bring them into disrepute, since any government whose laws enable the few to prosper and force the many into poverty, must be pursuing a vicious policy fraught with danger to the peace of society.

Who are those who are complaining of the old parties, and are chiefly responsible for the new party, or the People's party? The answer is, the farmers of the United States. What of the farmers of America? There are many millions of them who cultivate the soil and supply food for all the people. They are toilers in the strictest sense of the term, and accepting the most authoritative data, receive less compensa-tion for their investments and labor than people engaged in any other industrial pursuit, whatsoever.

By the census of 1880 there were 4,008,907 farms and 7,670,493 persons employed on farms, and the investments of these farmers amounted to \$10,197,096,776. Now, I think it would be safe to estimate that during the past ten years, or from 1880 to 1890, there was an increase of 25 per cent. all round, which would give us now approximately 5,011,246 farms, showing an investment of \$12,746,370,970, and 9,838,116 per-

sons engaged in farming.

I have said that farmers are chiefly responsible for launching the People's party upon the country, and the figures I have

given indicate its backing.

It is asserted that all the farmers are not identified with the People's party. The point, I think, is well made. It is true. But it may be said that all Christians are not identified with a church, still they are not hostile to the church and often contribute liberally for its maintenance. If it is found that the People's party adopts a policy calculated to promote the welfare of farmers, then, upon the principle that "blood is thicker than water," it is safe to conclude they will break away from old associations and vote for their own emancipation and welfare.

It is claimed that the People's party iavors a policy promotive of the welfare of wage workers in every industry in the land. The declaration is well worth pondering by laboring men, of every trade and calling. I notice that Mr. T. V. Powderly, in

a recent speech, said:

The farmers have decided to stand by us. Let us The farmers have decided to stand by us. Let us resolve to stand by them—make their cause our cause everywhere and in everything. When they are assailed we are assailed, and should resent it. When they are in dauger, so are we. Let us act together in getting out of it. They are assisting us in our struggle for the rights of our brothers of N. T. A., 231. Let us assist them in their struggle against the evils that make it possible to boycott Knights of Labor. Let our resolve be to act with them, study with them think with them and yote with study with them, think with them and vote with

Mr. Powderly's opinions are entitled to great weight and will doubtless exert a

powerful influence upon the minds of workingmen throughout the country, particularly in the ranks of Knights of Labor, and it is quite probable that others, known to be men of great ability, recognized as champions of labor, will deem it prudent to aid the People's party in its efforts to

inaugurate reforms.

The writer hereof is not a member of the People's party-simply a student of politics in its relation to good government and I am aware that the platform of the People's party proposes measures in advance of the partisan thought of the rank and file of the old parties. But working people are confronted with the fact that for whatever wrongs exist in governmental affairs the old parties are responsible, and that notwithstanding the supremacy of the old parties change; that though one goes up and the other goes down, the wrongs of which labor complains, remain undisturbed, and that they flourish like the banyan tree-spread out and send down their arms to take root, and regardless of what party is in power, as coverts for those who dery law and continue their piratical methods.

In this writing I have no purpose but to awaken reflection in the ranks of labor, to "prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good," to note well the fact that if farmers finally conclude to federate, they have the power to make the People's party

victorious all along the line.

Thos. D. Irrington,

HAVE just been reading the March number of your very excellent Magazine and note what Messrs. E. J. Shriver and Christ Skdoreiski have to say about me

and my theories.

Mr. Shriver has misunderstood me. I did not misunderstand Mr. Atkinson. I do not underrate the efficiency, usefulness and almost perfection of the present system of banking routine details. Nor do I underestimate the immense service rendered to civilization by our system of credit devices (checks, drafts and clearing houses). Neither do I make any mistake when I say that the borrowers who use the credit, not of the banks, but of the individual depositors, pay the enormous tribute of not less than four hundred and tifty million of dollars a year for its use. Nor am I fool enough to believe that we need, or should have enough actual money to enable us to use cash in each transaction. As we use 97 cents in credit devices to 3 cents in money, in our various exchanges, I can figure well enough to know that even if we concede that there is now in the hands of the people, outside of bank reserves, the sum of one billion dollars, \$50.00 per capita will just be about one-tenth enough money to enable us to use all cash and no credit.

So far as is concerned my monkeying with figures to such an extent as to figure it out "that the people of this country pay over considerable more wealth every year than they produce," a man of Mr. Shriver's apparent intelligence should be able to comprehend that if a farmer pays out his whole annual production and yet fails to pay his debts, or to save his farm from foreclosure, that farmer, in the loss of his home, pays out more wealth than he produred that year. And it would also seem as if any man might be able to see that if labor (which produces all wealth), twenty years ago, owned three-fourths of the thirty billions of national wealth, while now when the nation has sixty billions of wealth, labor owns only one-fourth, while 31,000 individuals, non-producers, own three-fifths, that the producing classes must have been paying out more than they produced. Mr. Shriver should learn that sometimes the expenses eat up the capital.

But in order that Mr. Shriver may understand just where I do stand on the question of finance, I have formulated the following platform upon which I stand:

1. (a) The right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit; hence we demand the abolition of the national banks, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasure bills he issued in such volume as may for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury bills be issued in such volume as may be demanded, not to exceed the present assessed value of improved, productive real estate, such bills to be legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, and when demanded by the people to be issued to them at a rate of tax not be exceed two per cent, per annum upon improved. exceed two per cent per annum upon improved. productive real estate, in sums not to exceed the present assessed value of such real estate.

(b) We further demond the actabilishment of

(b) We further demand the establishment of United States postal banks in the cities and principal towns, which said banks shall be banks of deposit lowns.

onteu states postal banks in the cities and principal towns, which said banks shall be banks of deposit, loan, exchange and discount, and loan more at two per cent. Interest upon real estate and personal security and upon storage receipts for nonestand experition of the consession 
per cent. per annum.

(d) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, upon equal terms with gold, and that
silver coin be made full legal tender, in ay
amount, for all debts, public and private.

N. B.—In Kansus the assessed value of real estate
is about one-third of its actual value. In Missouri
its about four per cent

it is about forty per cent. This will also answer Mr. Skdoreiski question. "But can we get along without

Mr. S. says "it is possible that Mr. Wari banks?" may be able to explain how people are to issue money to themselves at cost of is sue." Nothing is easier. The foregoing platform should be a sufficient explanation, but I will give Mr. S. an illustration.

Suppose a man receives from the government or people of whom he is an employe, one of the bills described in the above platform? The bill passes from hand to hand in the course of business exchanges, until nearly worn out and at last is paid back for postage stamps to the people, who destroy it. What has this bill cost anyone, beyond the cost of issue? And what tlaws can there be picked in the system?

Banking is a public utility as much so as is the postal service. All public utilities should be owned and operated by the people, for the people, while any profits accruing from their operation above the cost of operation, should be utilized in the reduction of taxes. No argument can be brought against government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, express businesses, street car lines, etc., etc. that will not apply with equal force to the present postal system. And who would wish to have the postal service transferred from public to private hands? And who, having been a railway postal clerk, would care to become the employe of a private express company? Ask the Adams Express employes (whose organization the Express Company is even now engaged in crushing out) if they do not wish the Express business was a goyernment function and they employes of the people, of whom they themselves are component parts.

If the railroads of the nation belonged to the people, railroad employes would enjoy shorter hours, better wages and Sunday rest, as well as having a powerful voice in righting their own wrongs and adjusting their own grievances. "A word to the wise," etc., etc.

I have already stated that a reduction of

interest to two per cent. and the consequent beating down of profits to the same level would largely increase the purchasing power of the \$2.00 a day the locomotive firemen receive. So far as concerns the vulnerability of my claim that three-tourths of the value of metallic money is given to it by fiat of law, no less an authority than the Financial News of New York city says: "The two precious metals have an intrinsic value and a coinage value, which are by no means necessarily identical --which in fact never are identical. The coinage value of gold is the difference between its intrinsic value for use in the arts, and its exchange value as money. difference is so material, that if gold were demonetized—were not coined or used as money--its price per ounce would probably be less than half its price at present."

Financiers all know and understand this fact, but the Financial News is one of the few financial journals that has the honesty

and courage to acknowledge it.

Geo. C. Ward.

HERE are plenty of weak spots in Mr. Ward's letter to your February number; and I would like to call attention to a few of them. In the first place, he is entirely mistaken in supposing that the English rate of interest is regulated by "the English government through the Bank of England." The Bank of England has really very little influence over the rate of interest in England (this is one of the fancies that Mr. Ward has caught up from Wall street operators, who know but little, after all, about economic science), and the English government has no more control over the management of the bank than Mr. Ward or myself have. Then again, he is mistaken in revamping the exploded notion that the English manufacturers have "cheaper labor" than American ones. Even Republican politicians are chary about making this assertion since Mr. Blaine admitted that the superior efficiency of American laborers made their labor the cheapest in the world. As to his phrase "low rates of interest make light profits," I would simply suggest that he turn that round the other way and see whether it does not look more reasonable to anyone but a man who is hopelessly addicted to driving his cart before the horse.

But to take up those incontrovertible propositions of his:—

First, no one disputes that the rate of interest an investment will return, is commonly taken as the criterion of its profitableness, just as the amount of coal an engine burns is one measure of her economy; but it does not therefore follow that the less coal you use, the more work she will do. The most profitable of all investments are those which do not pay any interest at all for a great many years—such as buying

land on speculation.

Second, the competition of house-owners does tend to keep the rental of houses somewhere near the ordinary rates of interest, but the competition of land-owners (those of them who understand their business) is not who shall get users for their land, but as to who can hold out from having their land used the longest. The ones who do this to most advantage in an advancing community, are the ones who win; provided they don't kill the goose that lays the golden egg, as they so often do, and thus hurt others without helping themselves.

Third, it is neither "basic, immutable or true" that profits tend to lower rates than interest on money. They always rule

higher.

Fourth, the influence of banks over even the volume of circulation is of the least possible importance; and has nothing to do, anyhow, with the rate of interest. As

I tried to explain to Mr. Ward in a previous letter, what men borrow and lend is services or the title to them, and not cur-

rency.

Fith, as all these premises are wrong, the conclusion is naturally wrong; or would be if it were not so much like the "astral bodies" that we read about nowadays. What Mr. Ward proposes in his scheme for doing away with interest, rent and profits is, to use another technical illustration, much as if we should dispense with coal and water and with their product, steam, and try to run an engine solely by the use of a contour card.

Holding this letter back until your March number came to hand, so as to keep it right up with the current discussion in your pages, it is a disappointment to find that Mr. Ward is so brief this month as not to afford any adequate target; so I am going to take it on myself to answer some of the questions addressed to Henry George by Mr. O. B. Dick. If Mr. Dick will come on to New York, I will take great pleasure in showing him some of the examples of special privileges and economic rent about which he seems to be skeptical. I will point out to him land which sells at ten million dollars an acre and upward (one corner bringing at the rate of fourteen millions, the building on which was worth so little that it was torn down and sold for old brick almost immediately after purchase) merely because the owners can get proportionate rents for the "special privilege" of using it. And if he were to take one of these lots and raise grain on it, he would find that he could not get a cent a bushel more for it than for grain that was raised on land costing only five dollars an acre; a fact which ought to convince him that rent is not a cause but an effect, and that a tax on rental values cannot be added to price. Or if he wants to look further into this (though he might do this right in his own town in the same way) I will show him two retail traders occupying similar buildings (showing that it is the land only which makes the difference) on different streets, where one pays five times the rent that the other does, and yet the first sells goods cheaper than the second. Then if he will reason about that, he will see that it means that men pay more or less rent solely for the "special privilege" which the location or some such quality of the land conveys, enabling them to use it to greater advantage; that they will always pay for that privilege whether or not it is taxed, and will not pay any more because it is taxed, since the taxing it does not in any way increase the advantage for which they are paying; and that taxes on land values cannot, therefore, be shifted. While if the tax is laid on "land" in proportion to its area and not its value (and Mr. Dick is mistaken in supposing that this is what

"everybody" has supposed all along the single tax to mean) it would not touch the special privilege at all, because it would fall as heavily on those who did not control a "special privilege" of location or otherwise as on those who did.

otherwise, as on those who did. Mr. Dick can wander around New York and see plenty of people who do nothing for their living but collect rents out of the results of other people's labor; but if he would like some specially vivid illustra-tions, I can take him up on the West Side, and show him lots there which cost about \$3,500 each about ten years ago and for which is readily paid to-day from \$12,000 to \$20,000, although the owners have not expended a stroke of labor on them and no money except small taxes and assessments, amounting in the ten years to perhaps \$1,500 average. That will suggest what "unearned increment" means, because what has increased the value of these lots is that their owners have kept them lying idle while other lots were being improved in their vicinity. It is harder to find land in use now which has no value, because there has been so much done in the way of holding valuable land out of use for a rise that people have been forced to use poor land, but if this kind of business were made unprofitable by placing all taxes on the value of land, he would soon find plenty of land accessible the use of which would just afford a living, but which it would not be worth anybody's while to pay rent for and would, therefore, bear no tax; and he would find nine-tenths of the homesteads in the West in just that shape.

Then a little further reflection will convince him that there is absolutely no "special privilege" except the ownership of particularly desirable land which cannot be duplicated by labor, except that part of railroads and similar property as is conveyed in the franchise, and which comes substantially under the same head; that when he puts a tax on anything that can be made, it won't be made unless the tax can be got back from the customers for that thing (whereas the owner of land has nothing to do with making its value, which is a result of its productive power) and that this applies to so much of a railroad as is built; for which the investment cannot be got unless there is a chance of getting the tax out of the patrons of the road.

This matter of taxing other things reminds me that there is one point on which I would like to lock horns with Mr. Ward again. I can't imagine where he gets the notion that Mr. Shearman concedes, if only by implication (and he says "even Mr. Shearman," as if everyone else did) that the single tax would not more than support the national government; but the idea is a mathematical impossibility. Accepting the current estimates as being correct, there is a total of less than 750 million

dollars to be provided for out of at least 7,500 millions of annual product. Just how much rent is paid by tenants or absorbed by owners as users also, no one seems to know exactly; but as we do know pretty well that rental values in New York alone are between 50 and 100 millions these cannot be less than 300 millions in all the Whatever it is, it is certainly country. less than the total product after present taxes are deducted, because it comes out of it; and as the causes which give rise to rent—the difference in productive capacity between different lands—would be in force equally under a single tax, that tax could be deducted from the total product for the benefit of government just as easily as it now is for the benefit of landlords. And this is assuming that there is no stimulus given to production by making the chances better for getting employment.

E. J. Shriver.

### A FEW WORDS TO CRITICS.

A LL civilizations have so far been wrong, more or less, because resting on privileges granted to the few and denied to the many, resting on monopoly, on taxes that invite, encourage and make monopoly far more profitable than labor, and give to the few a large share of what is produced by the rest, by the mass of honest workers.

The sequence of such processes is that we should reverse the past and present economic schemes, and should establish a system of taxation that leaves labor free from all restrictions, and simply takes the extra profits of all privileges, of all monopoly. That would suppress all monopoly, all privileges. That would give us a civilization resting on equal rights to all, something that we have never had as yet.

Everybody who is in possession of any fragment of land, large or small, for which there is some competition, every such man, or group of men, or corporation, holds a privilege and should pay for it, should pay to the community the land value that the community alone has created.

Land does not acquire economic value until at least two men want it for use and are willing to bid for its possession. That is the privilege we should tax, the highest annual land bid, the whole of it, approximately.

If I hold a piece of land for which there is no competition, because of plenty of similar land around that can be had for use by simply settling down there and using it, then, my land, although it may be valuable to me for my especial purpose, has no economic value for the time being. Every thoughtful man travefing around, can see plenty of such land beyond a certain distance from centers of population. It may have a prospective or speculative value, that is all. Such land should not be taxed.

The community or nation has not yet imparted any actual value to such land and so it has no right, whatever, to tax it.

so it has no right, whatever, to tax it. When we have grasped the admirable justice of that method of taxation, the public appropriation of economic land values, land rents, if we have any leanings, any tendency to do homage to a Power beyond that of men, we then naturally attribute to that Power the intrinsic beauty of the method in question. We then speak, and have the right to speak of the harmony of God's laws. We then feel justified in asserting that the highest divine ideals in connection with men, are those of equal intrinsic justice in their social adjustments, and so equal intrinsic justice in land distribution.

The only effectual way to attack the single tax is to show its injustice, and so to show the justice of our present methods of taxation, although they were devised by all despots and all conquerors in old Egypt, Persia, Rome, etc., etc.

We have no right to perpetuate the iniquity of legalized land robbery, even if it could be proved that God has sanctioned it, as Mr. S. F. Pike has, unintentionally, I suppose, implied in his otherwise lucid article in the March number of this Magazine, through his references to the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites.

Each generation is responsible to God according to the light and conditions that God sees fit to fix for the generation in question.

The same Power that has conditioned man's life on earth to a support by labor, that same Power gives to men, and to each man, by implication, anyhow, and explicitly in the decalogue, a clean title of possession to the land he may see fit to use, since land is indispensable to all labor. That enjoins the social organism to regulate the land supply in such a way that no men may need to pay tribute to other men for the privilege of living on earth.

But, can our economic land values cover our national, state and local taxes? It can be mathematically proved, and any one can see by himself, with a little trouble, that our economic land values are at least twenty-two billions. At 5 per cent. \$1,100,000,000 annual land values. Our capitalized railroad land values, the railroad franchise values, are not far from six billions. They can cover our national expenses at 5 per cent. annual value, with some economy. Part of the local land values could gradually cancel the legitimate capital of local franchise corporations.

Later on I may show how we could cancel the legitimate capital of our railroads through an orderly annual issue of government notes above the amount of coin or collaterals withdrawn from circulation. All according to the monetary system alluded to in my articles for October and December,

1891, of this valuable Magazine. Something like that is the natural, honest and scientific process by which governments can place their notes in the hands of the people with benefit to all, with injury to no one, and without any industrial disturbances, as other processes are apt to bring forth. That cancellation would cheapen transportation, gas, and city water, etc. That would suppress a general heavy mortgage on all labor. What are the securities of all corporations, even those embodying legitimate capital, but a regular mortgage on labor?

As for that bugbear that taxation on land values would also increase prices, or the like; well, wages increase prices. The higher the wages the higher the prices. We cannot suppress that any more than the force of gravitation. Shall we strive for low wages? Oh, ye of little faith! Suppress all monopoly earnings, and so all power to shift taxes from the one who loafs or schemes to the one who labors and produces. Suppress the power of some to impoverish the rest. Is not that the problem of all problems? Does not that touch, more or less, at least 95 per cent. of the race? Suppress, in fact, all legalized injustice through the simplest and most fundamental processes, and, naturally enough, The Kingdom of Heaven shall be at hand.

José Gros.

### GETTING EN RAPPORT.

THE more we study the condition of the laboring classes, the more we mingle with them in their organizations, and listen to their pet theories of how we can best deal with the great questions that are now exercising the minds of wage earners, and indeed of all classes, the more we are persuaded that the work of uniting laborers is one of great difficulty and one requiring extraordinary tact and ability to grasp situations.

Now, that it is pretty generally conceded that federation and closer union of all labor forces in the nation is of pressing importance, it behooves us to study carefully what constitutes a perfect union; as well as how to achieve the desired result. I am sure I state the experience of every reformer when I say that the barriers to successful union are an unwillingness to sacrifice individual opinion.

Bankers sometimes find it necessary to act together, as do all classes of moneyed men, and no matter how varied their opinions may be in regard to deails, in four hours they are a unit upon the main question. This is possible because each one is satisfied to sacrifice something of opinion in order to attain the object sought. But laborers and farmers are years in getting together, because unwilling to sacrifice anything of their preconceived opinions.

Thus they fail to get en rapport.

How to get them in closer touch; how to effect a union that is real and not merely upon paper, is the question to which every earnest labor advocate must address quimself.

Last summer, at Cincinnati, we witnessed the spectacle of a monster convention of men, trying to effect a union that would be efficient to deal with the questions, concerning which labor and capital are now contending. We saw them unit in resolutions upon paper, but there was no real union.

Industrial slavery will never be abolished except through perfect union. Great good may be accomplished through organization of each separate class of wealth-producers; federation has for its object the reaching out to still grander achievements; but nothing short of controlling legislation will ever bring complete industrial equity.

And the sooner we get ready to do that the better for us. Why should any oppose it? Are there really any amongst the producing classes who are so blind as to not be willing to let their ballots be the expression of their own interests? I am persuaded that just in proportion as the great producing class, the farmer and wage-earner, shall be educated to a thorough understanding of existing conditions, they will be found ready to exercise the responsibility of casting the ballot in the interest of their own family and their own home, rather than to be owned, tagged and bossed by some political party.

There are those amongst the wealthproducers who oppose organization, others who favor organization but fight against federation, and yet others who favor organization and federation, yet kick against a complete industrial union. And it will invariably be found that these three classes of opinionists mark three distinct stages in economic education.

The man who opposes even organization is a blind worshipper of plutocracy; his real reason for his opposition is that he fears he will offend some one in authority over him (one of his idols), and thus merit his idol's frowns, rather than his smiles. And he wants to retain the privilege to touch the hem of his idol's holy garment. The blindess of the other two classes is the same in kind but modified in its intensity.

Industrial depression is universal; it reaches every class that lives by labor. The battle to be fought is not a battle of farmers against laborers, nor trades unionists against unskilled labor, but is labor against capital. In all the ages of the past capital has never been satisfied with less than all the profits. It was so in Egyptso in Babylon, so in Rome, so in all the countries of Europe, and will soon be so in this God honored country. The biggest business firm in this country to-day is the firm of Grip, Grind, Gouge & Co. The mem-

bers of this monster firm believe in organization, federation and perfect union. And not only do they vote their own interests, regardless of party, but furnish money to buy the vote of their opponents. They realize (if labor does not), the importance of being en rapport. They realize the importance of such a union as shall control legislation and fix up courts of equity.

Legislation has for a long time tended in favor of this firm, and it may be safely asserted that there is no sufficient relief for the men who toil that does not shape leg-islation the other way. This is the only reasonable hope of relief from industrial slavery. It is natural for us to be hopeful, natural, perhaps, to call those who are not so hopeful, alarmists or calamity shrickers. It was just as natural for the plutocrats to call our Saviour a babbler; but however painful it may be to face the truth, we must learn to deal with facts as we find them. But plutocrats tell us, "you can't legislate money into men's hands." In reply I want to say with as much emphasis as possible, that every single act of legislation either legislates money into our hands, or out of them. Let us no longer be willing to have others do our thinking for us. Every national election there are three million voters that, by their ballots, indorse some phase of several great economic questions that said voters do not understand even the elementary principles of. Is not this a lack of wisdom upon the part of those of the laboring class who are awake and alive to what is going on, that they do not see that such a grand union is formed as will draw within its educational folds all who labor?

There is every reason why all labor should be united. Their interests are identical. Their oponents are united against them and are every day reducing their chances of freedom. A union has recently been formed upon paper at the city of St. Louis. Shall it be a union in deed and in truth of all who labor? The answer depends upon whether we are willing to quit our quibbling and get en rap-port with each other. "The eye can not say to the hand, I have no need of thee; neither can the hand say to the eye, I have no need of thee." "But we are all members one of another." There was a time when we boasted of a middle class in this country; a class that acted as conservators that held the balance of power between the very rich and very poor. But the time is not far off when we will all be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, unless we awake from our sleep and refuse to feed on the taffy furnished by skilled politicians. What matters it that we have the grandest territory stretching from the lakes to the gulf, and from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate? What good in the boast that we could put all of Great Britain in one of our western states? That we have the grandest prairies, water courses, mountains and waterfalls? The grandest gold and silver mines, and the biggest oil wells? We also have the biggest monopolies to control them. We have the biggest railway trusts, the biggest telegraph system, the biggest bonanza farms, and we pay the biggest tobacco and drink bills. We have entered upon the biggest and most corrupt epoch of making fortunes. We have the biggest and most corrupt elections. We have the biggest corruption funds during campaigns, and the biggest lot of offices to distribute as spoils. Whew! What a country we are!

Let no man charge that this is written in the interest of the people's party. I would not spend two minutes to make a man a people's party man; but would talk long and earnestly to make him an independent voter. I have referred to the St. Louis convention because I regard it as a great industrial conference rather than a political one. And even if we view it as a purely political move, let us consider its platform in comparison with the platforms and records of the two dominant parties and see which of the three is really in sympathy with us as wealth-producers.

But the important thing to do is not to merely leave your old political affiliations and drop in with a reform party, but study to know just what your interests as wage-earners are, and study until you have a conception of just how relief must come if it ever comes at all. And in doing this, in studying it in the light of economic science, in the light of the political history of the past, you will lose much of your partisan ardor and be ready to ballot for your own interests.

I am not troubled at all about what party laboring men will vote with when they come to understand what reliefs are needed and from what source relief must come. The work of education is begun and it will not not down at the cynical. unsympathetic treatment of the pluto-cratic powers. The only way for the dominant political parties to stop this movement of labor reform is to grant the de-mands that justice makes. It cannot be side tracked; every farm mortgaged, every lock out instituted, every black list filed away, every ship load of Italians landed, every dollar of railroad stock watered. every workman thrown out of employment, every child employed under fifteen years of age, every man shot by Pink-erton rifles adds scores and hundreds to the number who are already clamoring, not for a new political party, but for right and justice and equity.

Let the wealth-producing classes get keenly to the situation as it is, and stand ready to indorse the right under whatever party they find is for the right, and above all, let them lay aside jealousy and suspicion and get in perfect rapport with each other, is the wish of Nathaniel R. Piper.

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# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscriptso as to reach the Editor not later than the tenth day of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

## ONE WAY TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

In an address delivered before the National Prison Reform Association, Prof. Wayland, Dean of the Yale Law School. gave the report of the legal committee appointed to suggest the best means of saving children from becoming criminals. Compulsory education is not sufficient, he says, because the children spend five or six hours in school and the remaining twentyfour in abodes of idleness and crime, such education as they receive only increasing their capacity for wickedness. schools do not reform, for the warden of any penitentiary will testify that his most hopeless convicts are graduates from these schools. The influence of the more depraved upon the younger boys is demoralizing and ruinous. Plainly some other methods than those now in use must be found if we are to save those children who are born amidst vicious surroundings. The only possible hope seems to be to take them out of their environments and place them among people of honesty and industry and respectability.

But how is this to be done? Plainly, there is but one way, and that is to separate them from the parents, and here comes in one of the most difficult problems with which we are confronted. According to the statutes the state has an undoubted right to do this; according to the laws of humanity it is a cruelty to do it. By the strict construction of the statutes the parent has no natural property in his children; he is entitled only to their guardianship. If he wants to give the custody to another he must call upon the courts to make out the legal papers. Parents are entrusted with the control of children because it is supposed that their love for them and their

interest in them will be so great that nothing will be left undone for their welfare. But when they grossly fail to do their duty in this respect, then the state has the legal right to transfer the guardianship to more suitable hands. This, however, is seldom done, and when it is, then there is a terrible outcry against the inhumanity of such a proceeding.

And thus the matter rests, and we have generations of criminals, grandfather, father and son in the penitentiary, mothers and daughters leading lives of shame, children brought up in the companionship of thieves and liars, taught to swear with their first words, reared in an atmosphere of liquor and smoke, without education, and in complete ignorance of the moral laws. There is absolutely no hope of such children becoming good and useful citizens. They are fore-ordained and predestined to lives of crime and wickedness. And yet if those who have the preservation of society at heart should go to these parents and say: "You cannot, by the nature of things, do what is best for these children. Let us find comfortable homes for them where they will be educated and kindly cared for and have a fair chance in the world;" they would be met by that fierce mother-love and possibly father-love which clings to its offspring, and would sacrifice their future opportunity for the sake of their present companionship. It is, perhaps, a natural feeling and one in which all parents will sympathize, and so we enlarge our penitentiaries and jails and reformatories, and increase our taxes, and prove ourselves fully capable of furnishing all the necessary punishment for crime, but wholly unable to find a means for its prevention.

We will ask our correspondents once more to be brief. Instead of attempting to discuss several topics in one letter, make two letters out of them. We wish to distribute our space impartially among our contributors.

"BLUE-EYED NELLIE," of Peoria, writer pleasantly of W. F. Haines Lodge, No. 48, and of the pretty city which she is making her home while she is attending school.



#### PREMATURE HOUSECLEANING.

This will find our readers in the midst of chaos, or, at least, that disturbed condition of affairs which comes with the annual upheaval of house-cleaning. Let us hope that you have not been "fore-handed" and gotten it all over, that is, if you live north of Mason and Dixon's line. You would have the satisfaction of knowing that it is finished, but the time saved, doubtless, would be expended in nursing sore throats and other manifestations of a cold. Clean the cellar, if you please, and the attic, the "spare" bed-room, closets and cupboards, and "get a good ready" for the rest, but touch not the "living" rooms until you are sure the last cold wave has taken its flight northward and the warm days have come to stay. The first consideration in the household should be comfort; make all other material things subservient to this. Do not worry if your neighbor has her house-cleaning finished before yours is commenced. Possibly you will see her family shivering in their immaculate rooms while yours are gathered about the fire. comfortable in spite of the winter's dirt. In point of fact, our housekeepers should never yield to the temptation to take down all the stoves and close up all the grates. Would that we, of Indiana, might share with all of you our priceless blessing of natural gas, which gives us a fire at the touch of a match. Every thoughtful housewife will have one place where a little blaze may be kindled upon those damp, chilly evenings which come occasionally during every summer.

A CORRESPONDENT asks for the authors of the song, "When the Pay Car Comes Again." W. I. and Mrs. Lizzie Leggett, we believe of Galesburg, Ills., but are not certain of the address. The copy sent to us was given to a young girl who attends the Catholic school at Indianapolis, and the teacher was so pleased with it she ordered forty copies for the pupils.

James N. Doak, West End Lodge, No. 18, Slater, Mo.: Please refer to another editorial paragraph in this issue for the information you desire.

#### MODERATION.

We trust the members of this department will not fail to observe a tolerant and kindly spirit. We cannot afford, in our intercourse with each other, to neglect the amenities of life which help it so largely to make it worth the living. There are manifold temptations to make the retort discourteous, but nothing is gained by it. The people who have the most and the truest friends are those who have always a pleasant smile and a cheerful word. This does not imply that one must practice hypocrisy, but simply that he shall not inflict his infirmities of temper upon the innocent people around him. If everything goes wrong and you feel cross or gloomy, do not impose these feelings upon the helpless individuals whom you happen to meet. When you read a letter in the Magazine which is directly contrary to all of your cherished beliefs, do not set out immediately to annihilate the writer. Remember that she has exactly the same right to express her opinions as you have, and that vou cannot convert her with a sledge hammer. As we grow older we become more charitable, less certain of our infallibility and not so certain that we possess a monopoly of correct ideas, while our neighbor is wrong on every point wherein she differs from us. We have an unquestioned right to disagree and to state our position, but let it be done without any personal insinuations or abusive language. Persuasion is a much more effective weapon than coercion.

A LETTER is received from Mrs. Maude E. Moore, Box 389, Stratford, Ont., in answer to one from "A Chicago Mother" in the March number. Mrs. Moore is Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the B. of L. F. She states that there are twenty-one lodges in existence, with a large membership, and that they will hold a convention sometime during this year. Mrs. Moore will give any information that may be desired upon the subject of organizing auxiliary lodges. Mrs. Alma Rice, Ft. Gratiot, Mich., Grand Treasurer Ladies' Auxiliary, B. R. T., also, offers to give the desired information.

Considerable newspaper comment has been aroused by the admission into Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of a man who, a year ago, murdered his rival in the rooms of his mistress. The old congregation of Henry Ward Beecher gathered about him with every manifestation of welcome and there was more joy over the one sinner who repented than over the ninety and nine accessions who had not gone so far astray. It is the recognized object of the church to save sinners, and here seemed to he a good opportunity, so that one wonders why it should excite comment. But the question suggests itself: How would it have been if the woman in the case had sought admission into the church? She had not added the crime of murder to her other sins, and, therefore, is not so guilty Would the sisters have as the man. crowded around her with outstretched hands, and would they have permitted the brothers to do so?

A CORRESPONDENT from Emporia, Kan., in the name of several friends of the Woman's Department, sends a private letter containing an earnest protest against the articles attacking the Bible and the Christian religion, which have appeared in our columns. We frequently publish communications with reluctuance, but use them because of the desire to give the greatest possible liberty of thought and not allow narrowness or bigotry of any kind to prevent the expression of the individual opinions of our writers. Politics and religion, however, are two topics which invariably provoke bitterness and hostility in discussion, and there seems to be no alternative but to bar them out from the good natured controversies which are a distinguishing feature of the Woman's Department.

It was somewhat of a question whether or not to use the letter of C. E. McB., but its length, over two pages, was against it. The principal reason for concluding not to publish was the decision not to give space to any more theological arguments. The letter contains a number of good points, and the writer can have it returned by enclosing stamps and sending address.

"ORA," of Wagoner, Indian Territory, expresses a high opinion of railroad men. She approves the letter of "Avis," and sympathizes with "Mr. Wilda Chesterfield" for being cheated out of his wife through a

"A RAILROAD MAN'S WIFE," of Jackson, Tenn., gives a good report of Friendly Lodge, No. 201, and thinks mothers, wives and sisters should use their influence in favor of the Lodge of B. of L. F.

"GRACE," of Derry Station, Pa., compliments the Magazine and Chestnut Ridge Lodge, No. 310, of which her husband is a member.

L. M., of Louisville, Ky., speaks in warmest praise of No. 415, and E. Jones, W. F. Madden and M. Ewering.

"An Engineer's Sister-in-Law," of Brazil, Ind., writes to express her appreciation of the Woman's Department.

FLORELLA PERKINS, of Houston, Texas, in a "first attempt," says some pretty things about railroad boys.

GYPSEY AND SUNSHINE, of Utica, N. Y., send love and best wishes to all the firemen.

RATON, N. M., February 21, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

As I was looking over the February number of the Magazine I noticed a letter in the Woman's Department by Grace B. Cutler, entitled "Marriage For All." I differ from her on her theory that bachelors should be taxed. On the contrary, I think there should be laws passed restricting marriages. How many times do we see a poor man with a family, who is not able to provide properly for them. And as soon as his children are from ten to fifteen years of age they are forced out into the world without any education, you might say, to compete against their own father. Now, as the average American family has about four or five children I think if half of the men got married we would have enough people to keep this world of ours rolling, and we would have fewer divorce suits to crowd other matter out of our courts, because these no-account, good-for-nothing men would not get married. [Here is a chance for a controversy.—En.]

### A MOTHER'S DUTY.

Though this is not a great social problem of the day, to be solved on the blackboard of the world, it is an ever active and powerful motor of civilization. It might be said the mother is the educator of the race. Children learn their first lessons of law from her, and it is she who gives a direction to their whole character in view of law.

There was a time when the lullabys sung over the cradle were war songs, when the Grecian mother told her son, "Come back victorious with thy shield, or stretched dead upon it." Then the glory and pride of conquest filled every heart, every son was trained a warrior, and never were a people so happy as when they led their en-emies in captivity or saw their blood spilled in the arena. Times have changed since then, and love alone now sways the scepter. in the mother's breast. She would send her boy to battle to-day with the words, "Do thy duty, my son, but come back to me, I will not love thee less if thou comest empty handed." It is not that she loves her country less but that she loves her child

When Napoleon said, in answer to Madam de Stael's question as to France's greatest need, "Mothers; we need mothers," he spoke for the world. As the family is the birth-place of the nation, as it is there where men and women are made, it follows that, as the birth-place is, so will be the nation, and as the home influences make The subjects "How to manage a Husthe children, so they will be when they be-band" and "Novel Reading" have been come men and women of the world. A mother should at once feel the importance of her position and the weight of her charge, and endeavor to make each little life entrusted to her care a wearer of the crown of honesty, perseverance, love, and purity. She should keep the little heart faithful unto herself, let him find her eyer ready to sympathize with and advise him. He should find her ever ready and always interested in any good thing he is doing. She should never be shocked at anything he tells her or scold before he has fully told, for that would drive away his courage and his faith in her. Gain a hold on his confidence, and an influence over him, and then be ever watchful lest you lose this guarding care over the little feet, for remember you are responsible for the paths they tread. Do not let it be too long before you realize that he is growing from boyhood into manhood, a time when it is hard to gain that love and influence over him that you should have gained while he was yet your "little boy." Remember that the watching, guarding care of every hour throws back its influence over the heart of the mother, making it richer for having imparted these, and it throws its influence on, in years to come, in the homes of children and grandchildren. Remember

that all that gives beauty or value to the human character is the outgrowth of some good, true woman's influence. Let every woman consider it her right and duty to use her heart, hand and mind in bringing more to the ranks of our ideal American citizens. Nora Bull.

Prairie du Chien.

JACKSON, TENN, February 26, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

The February number of the Magazine came the 13th and as soon as possible I turned to the pages devoted to the interests of women and read with pleasure the many letters from the sisters in different part of the Union.

From my childhood I have taken delight in reading letters to papers and magazines but now the Firemen's Magazine is more attractive to me than all others, for my life companion is a member of the B. of L. F. and you sisters can easily imagine why the Magazine is my favorite periodical.

Railroad men were strangers to me until a little over a year ago, when I met my railroad boy, and I, as are all others who don't know them, was inclined to regard firemen and engineers as rather rough specimens of humanity. But soon I changed my mind and now I think there are not to be found any men with more noble hearts than firemen and engineers.

ably discussed, yet I must say a few words about novels. It is not a good plan to read too many novels, but as some one said, "variety is the spice of life," so we must vary our reading and not go to extremes on any subject. Scott, Dickens, Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, Lytton, Lew Wallace, and many others have contributed much to the literary world to cheer lonely hearts and, I think, to enlarge the understanding. In fact my opinion is that no education is complete without the knowledge of the standard works of fiction.

As to managing a husband I have not much to say, for I have not been married long enough-nearly six months-to have any trouble with mine, still I don't expect any serious difficulty on that score for my husband is so good to me I let him manage

himself and me too.
"Sella," of Stanbury, Mo., in February number voices my sentiments in regard to woman's rights. I know I find very few women who will bother their minds about the laws, and I can say with certainty that three fourths of the girls in our society at college know but little about laws. Why some of them would not try to understand parliamentary rules, and as for political economy they said "O, that is for boys, we will never have any use for such things," and you will find it that way in almost all colleges. I don't blame the girls. It is the way they have been "brought up" for generations. Girls' schools have not been thorough enough. There have been too many accomplishments and not enough good solid study in the majority of female

institutions.

I do not object to accomplishments but I think more attention should be paid to what will be of use to girls in the battle of life. Why should not girls have the same education as boys? I am sure they can learn as well if it has not been instilled into their minds from childhood that "such and such" books are for boys only. I think women ought to have the same rights as men so far as property rights and protection go, but I don't believe in their voting and holding public offices. Some say women will make politics purer but I can't think that way.

Woman is by nature sweeter and more gentle than man, but put her where she loses all that sweetness and gentleness and

she loses her charm.

Another reason, a woman is too vindictive in her disposition to rule a nation. She would crush her rival by every means in her power if by so doing she could gain the end she had in view.

Give a woman the reins and she will

drive the horse to death.

But enough on this subject for there are many others who can handle it much better than I.

I am a young housekeeper and find many valuable suggestions in the sisters' letters. I think it is so much more pleasant for young married people to keep house than to board, and we find it a vast deal cheaper. We boarded three months but I soon grew tired of that for there was no work for me to do, and as I am a farmer's daughter I know how to work, even if I have been in the school room most of my life. Mothers neglect their duty if they don't teach their daughters how to work, for to understand the intricacies of housekeeping is a great source of happiness to the daughters when they have houses of their own.

If my first letter finds a welcome I will write again and tell something about our little city, as I never see any letters from here, and also give some recipes for cook-

The old "North State" being my former home I still sign myself

A Tarheel.

[We do not understand how women can be so sweet and gentle and yet so cruel and vindictive it would not be safe to give them the ballot. The property, rights etc. that you speak of have been secured through the efforts of those persons who are seek-

ing equal rights for women and have been granted by favor of men who have authority to withdraw them if they choose. Would it not be better to give women the power to protect their own interests? Wellesley, Smith and a number of the larger colleges for women have special classes for the study of political economy, debating, discussing current topics, etc. Our correspondent will find northern schools much more progressive than southern schools in this respect. Come again; your letter has ideas and is welcome.—Ed.]

### HOME MAKING.

I have just received the first two numbers of this year's Magazine, and after reading the letter from New York dated December 19th, in February's Magazine, I feel that I cannot refrain from writing a few lines, on this subject, from personal experience. I have often thought on this and tried to find what caused the failure. I have seen a little on both sides and fancy I know some thing about it. When I say both sides, I mean in this way: one that tries and one that does not go out of the way to try. Now first, my dearest friend tried her best to make her home all that it ought to be. She did all and everything a wife could do, in this way, staying at home, waiting on her husband, getting him everything she knew he liked, and never complaining (I often wonder if those things are necessary) and failed. I hate to write the words, but nevertheless it was so. When I look back and think of all that dear one bore and put up with to have peace, I wonder, is there another like her? I can safely say that family never knew what it was to have a pleas ure, when the father was around, and still if the sun shone ever so little that dear one was happy. She seemed to forget the past and live for that time only; and she never was appreciated. And still, when that family, one by one, left that home to make homes of their own, each heart was sad, although their own had never been a home of happiness. But still who can go out into the unknown without a fear, and who can turn away from a mother without that feeling of sadness?

When I was married I made up my mind that I would try and do what was right and trust for the best, and in all my married life I have never done anything out of the way. And my husband thinks I am one of the best, and I have no doubts about him. I have been an invalid for six years and no one could do more than he does, and my heavenly father alone knows how thankful I am for it all, and how happy he has made me. But this is the question, Why did get all that makes life worth living to without any effort, when that patient one

tried by every means for forty years and failed? It was not for the want of religion, for that was her only comfort and staff, and she taught all her family to love and trust God, and out of a family of eleven there is not one that brought the blush of shame to her face. It must be her training, for we would all grow like weeds without some training, for I do not believe there is any chance work about that.

I have many lonely hours, and generally read all the letters that are in the Magazine and I find much food for thought from the different opinions. And this subject has often been before me, and many may be blamed for marring a home, when they have tried their best to do their duty. There is one thing certain, those who have a good home and husband should try to keep them. Let no trifle come between you, for we all know, it is the "litte foxes that spoil the vines," and let us remember, we have what so many have failed to get after years of toil, and pity and pray for those who have "missed the way" perhaps from no fault of theirs. We all have our crosses, and perhaps the want of love from those to whom we have given our young hearts and lives is one of the heaviest, but

God makes us brave to trust each loss,
Without a sigh:
To do our work and bear our cross,
Nor question why.
He knows the secret of our ways,
And what is best:
The long, dark sorrow, pulse with praise,
And leads to rest.

E lisabeth.

#### JILTED.

There is no excuse for jilting in either sex. It is a thing unworthy of man or woman, and yet it is of frequent occurrence with those who sustain a character for truth and honor. If a mistake has been unconsciously made, if there is no prospect of happiness following marriage, it should be rectified without publicity; the course should be such as to cause the world to believe the separation a mutual desire of both interested parties, and no ground for gossip or scandal should be given.

A girl should never trifle with the affections of a man who loves her; never permit special and undivided attentions from one whose affection she cannot return. No true woman will pride herself upon the conquest she makes, or sacrifice the happiness of another, simply that her own foolish and reprehensible vanity may be gratified. There are various ways of making a man understand that his affection cannot be returned, and a woman of any delicacy or refinement will know instinctively the best way to accomplish the unpleasant task. A man will be quick to discern the truth, and

if he possesses a particle of manliness and good feeling will mentally thank the girl for her thoughtfulness, and will withdraw without haste or rashness which may give rise to remark or gossip.

Every girl knows the state of her mind and heart, and should know whether or not she can feel any warmth of affection for the man who honors her by his attentions. It is reprehensible to the last degree to keep an honorable man in suspense month after month, only in all probability to reject him when at last he summons courage to put his fate to the touch, and "win or lose it all." And again: When he asks for a decisive answer to his proposal of marriage, he should have it, for it is justly his due. A woman should not need time to "make up her mind." Her mind should be made up before the important question is asked, for the cases are few and far between where a maiden does not discover when she is belowed.

ovea.

But there is another side of this question as well as to most others we are called to write or talk about. It is bad enough for a man to be jilted, but it is far worse for a woman. A man is never lowered in the opinion of others by being jilted. It is the woman on whom all the blame falls, and very justly too, as a general thing. But a jilted woman suffers in many ways aside from the wound given her heart. She has lost much valuable time; the illusions of love have been dispelled never to return with the same force or color; she is made the subject of gossip, and she is injured very materially in the matrimonial market. Young men jest at her wounds thought-lessly, and speak of her as "second-hand goods," prating about wanting "first love from which the bloom has not been taken." The jilted woman is a martyr and the disappointment she has suffered is never forgotten, either by herself or her friends. Not a day passes that she is not reminded of it in some way-it takes little to arouse memory and its stings are very keen.

There should be some penalty attached to the crime of jilting. It is thought too little of by some people. There should be no need of entering on a suit of breach of promise. The high-spirited and true woman will never thus expose her wrongs. She shrinks too much from the public to wish her name in the mouth of every corner lounger and her story the topic of conversation in every bar room and club house. Her heart is too sacred a thing to be laid bare before the eyes of the world. She would suffer any torture sooner than have the veil torn from her private life, and no amount of money awarded her by a court of justice would heal the wound she has received at the hands of one in whom her dearest wishes were once centered. And then, too, her

pride is great. That suffers almost as much as her heart. It is a bitter blow to know that the society in which she moves is gossiping and speculating over her sorrow. She does not want to be pitied. The pity of her nearest and dearest friend stings her like the prick of a red hot needle. The wound in her heart is far too tender to be touched even by the gentlest and most sympathetic hand. She shrinks from any allusion to her pain, and, like the poor ostrich which hides its head, believing that therein lies safety she struggles to be alone, out of sight and hearing of those who cannot help her. Sorrow such as this leaves the heart sore at every point and compels the sufferer to be

ever in fear of new wounds. The jilted woman feels as if "jilted" was branded on her forehead so that all who run may read. No wonder her disposition changes. If her character is a strong one she grows bitter and rebellious and loses faith in the honor and love of all men; if soft and yielding she grows fretful and re-pines. No matter what her character, she has received a wound which will materially change it. Again, her love for the man who has jilted her does not die out all at once. Perhaps it ought to, but hearts cannot always beat just as they ought. The blow of his desertion wounds it, but does not strike dead the love which has budded and blossomed there. In time she learns to forget, perhaps to forgive him who has wronged her; but time only can diminish her love. It is hard to kill, as all who have tried to crush it could tell if they would, and it is this which causes the greatest suffering, the most poignant anguish. If love died when the blow fell on the heart, the woman, in spite of her pride and anger, would have comparatively little suffering to endure.

Victoria, Tenn.

[This is indeed a picture true to life.—Ed.]

S. L. S.

### TO ONE I LOVE.

In winter when the snow falls down. I look without my window and
The mists make dim the mountains old
And whitness covers all the land.

On such a day my thoughts revert To one who dwells beneath my heart, Whose image is implanted there So deep it never will depart.

I've thought of him since early morn, And in my heart I feel and know That he will think of me with love Deep in his heart where e'er he go.

On such a snowy winter day My beart would weary grow, indeed, Were't not for love which brightens earth And makes a flower of a weed.

COMO, COLO,

## LESSON OF THE WATCH.

The hands on my watch face before me point to twenty-six minutes past eight, as I begin this letter for the Magazine. thing is a watch! For years this piece of mechanism has been a companion and it has never told me a falsehood. Can the one who made it say as much? Such questions come home a little too close. Let us hope that all who read these few lines may look at their watches and see if they are truthful, and then if the wearer be better or worse than the little, delicate machinery he carries, and often blames for not keeping its promises. We like a watch. It is a pleasant companion, a neighbor who lives in a little gold house and who fills his house with earnest music, as he tells us how fast we are traveling to the great river which separates us all from the golden house over there, as the Grecians once thought the ocean-river with its tides and waves separated their island from chaos and from heaven. Brave and cheery companion is this watch. It works without grumbling —would that all of us could do likewise—it strikes off the seconds clear and sharp, as the true man does his life, earnest and to a purpose. When wound up and given work to do, at once that work is entered upon faithfully and continued till it is finished. Were all of us like good watches in faithfulness, what a world this would be to love and live in. Let us open the case and then see why it is that the mechanism can guide and direct and inform the mechanic. What beautiful machinery! Wheels within wheels; springs delicate as the purest idea of love; racks, pinions, rachets-inventions upon inventions. Everything in these cases is bright and clean. There is a place for everything and each part has its work. Thus a perfect, beautiful whole is formed. If men were made like watches, if they would do their work without grumbling. and from day to day apply to their hearl-hidden mainspring -the key of good intentions, what a glorious triumph would be the handiwork of our Father, which is 80 prone to forget its duty to time and eter-Ten minutes after nine! How time speeds back on its way to the beginning. One week nearer home. Indeed we are thankful that another milestone has been

I close with many good wishes for the B. of L. F. and their Magazine. Maud Curtis.

Laredo, Texas.

In a paragraph which appeared in this department of the Magazine for April (page 316) it was erroneously stated that single copies of the Magazine could be had for treath-five cents each. The price of single copies is treather. copies is ten cents.

# HINTS ON BUILDING.

Doubtless, there is a large number of persons among the readers of the Woman's Department who contemplate building this Those who can not build this spring will probably this fall and so on. A few hints from one who has given some little attention to the convenience of houses may be appreciated by such. Before proceeding allow me to say that this article is not intended for those who are blessed with an over sufficiency of this world's goods. It is for the man or woman who has a continual struggle with the almighty dollar. In other words for every one who must make one dollar do the work of two.

The first thing to do is to plan the house. And don't do this in a hurry. Spend a good deal of time and thought on this. To begin with have a good brick foundation, even if you only erect two rooms, and a sufficient number of air grates. Have your rooms large with plenty of windows as they are always healthier. Don't build an 8x10 bedroom with one window and put it away off on the north side of the house. away on on the north side of the house. If there is one thing I would impress on you it is this. Have your bedrooms large with at least two windows and have them on the south side of the house so they may receive all the sun, air and light possible. Every bed room should have a good sized closet placed where it will receive the light. Avoid dark closets. Don't have all the bedrooms open into the parlor or front room. When you go to place your doors, flues and windows, think of your furniture. That which you already have, and that which you some day intend to purchase. To do this you will have to measure and measure until you are all tired out. The width of the windows, doors and a certain article of furniture must be taken into consideration. Be sure to have a large pantry to the kitchen. Have the shelves to this in the contract, it saves time and is cheaper. Have your windows on weights with locks, door pumpers to your doors and transoms over all outside doors. Be very

transoms over all outside doors. Be very careful about hanging your doors so that one will not open back against another.

For a one story an "L" is more convenient and costs but little more than a square front. Don't have a ceiled house. You will pay just as much as for plastering. And when the plastering becomes dirty have it painted. If the inside wood work is to be painted, a gray-green besides being odd is very pretty. I recommend a gray-green as it is not poisonous. Outside have at least two good coats of paint and have best flooring laid in porches. And have best flooring laid in porches. And now for the cistern, as plenty of water is an essential. An 8x12 is the ordinary size. Have the platform built up even with the back porch, so there will be no step ups or

downs. Right here let me say I would not have carpet strips only to outside doors, as it is easier walking. But you will have to stand right over the carpenter or they will put them in, in spite of you. Now, having planned your house, comes the cost. I can give you an idea of it. A four room cottage with conveniences named can be erected for seven hundred and fifty dollars and even cheaper than this according to class of material. Having accepted the figures be sure and have everything down in a written contract. And now comes the hardest part of all, getting it put up prop-erly. The carpenters will tell you that your closets and pantries are old fashioned, that your rooms are too large. They may even inform you that you have no furniture to put in them, but let them. You might take a frisky spell some day and want to waltz, and it is well to be prepared in cases of emergencies. They will tell you that this window would look better here, and can't see why that door is not over there, and why the other door swings that way intead of this. They don't seem to realize that it is you and your furniture that are going to occupy that house. To guard against all mistakes you must understand your plan thoroughly. Time and space forbid any more hints at present.

Wilda Chesterfield.

Murphysboro, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 2, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

May I join this charming circle? I have before me the February number of your interesting periodical, given me by two members of the Firemen's Brotherhood, who are, according to our ideas, the bravest and handsomest of all the railroad boys. I have two boarders, and they are both firemen on the K. D. M. & B. R. R. Until lately I had not the opportunity of forming an opinion of railroad men. I do not think too much can be said in praise of them. When one thinks how often human life and the happiness of loved ones at home and the happiness of loved ones at home are depending upon the courage and industry of those who are daily guiding the iron horse over the rails of our many railroad avenues, the memory of them should be revered always and not spoken of in scornful accents or be made the subject of a remark, such as I observed at the heading of an article I read not long ago, entitled "He is only a Fireman." The ably written and well worded criticism which followed mention says "A man's a man for a' that. What matters the rough exterior. I hear the whistle blow, and I must prepare sup-per for my husband and firemen. Good luck to the B. of L. F.

A fireman's true friend. Gussie.

They resign then-

W. H.

#### TWO PICTURES.

The night is growing dark; I look across the park, A dim light here and there, Some snow in patches bare, Tall, lonesome trees so high Look gaunt against the sky.

I sigh, "And is our whole life so? I sign, "And is our who have he so."
Bare earth or chilling snow?
Cold, cheerless, grey and sad,
Holding less good than bad;
Sometime a little light
Quenched by the dark of night?"

I think it o'er and o'er, I muse, and feel heartsore.
"Ah, friends, indeed, are few,
More false ones, fewer true,
And troubles multiply— Is't best to live or die?"

I look across the park; It is no longer dar The moon and all the stars Shine brightly; nothing mars The beauty of the snow Touched yet with sunset's glow.

Oh, what a happy change! Here is, in truth, a range For poetry and art, It cheers, it warms the heart; On this fair winter scene I gaze with soul serene.

What if the world now old, Looks of times hard and cold, Sunshine yet falls on snow, There's good in high and low, And, surely, brightness shines From mountains into mines!

INDIANAPOLIS.

proudly, reverently. selves to motherhood with a devotion that is nothing short of sublime. As every labor has its reward, so is this attended with abundant compensation. In the measure that a mother has been attentive to her child, so will the child's heart ripen for her a love that endures through life, a devotion that is proverbially grand. There is compensation in the touch of dimpled hands upon her neck, wondering eyes looking love into hers, the golden head nestled upon her breast and the incessant lisp of "Mamma, from innocent baby lips. No words express the profound tenderness of a devoted mother love, as those of the world-weary woman who wailed, "Over my heart in the years that have flown. No love, like mother love, ever has show."

to dwell upon the overwhelmning majority

of women who accept their manifold duties

Having instilled everlasting affection into the heart of her child, no true mother can review her work and not feel that her re-

ward has been great.

Arduous as is a mother's task, her labors may be greatly lightened by judicious management. In no branch of industry is systematic action of greater avail. There is probably no kind of a bad job that can compare with a mismanaged baby. Where the means are sufficient, the services of a nurse are of incalculable value in relieving the mother, but in either event, a regular system is inestimable. At the very beginning adopt a systematic course and adhere strictly to it. Baby will surprise you by conforming promptly with your rules; he will grow hungry and sleepy when the clock says so. Exceptions must of course be made in case of illness. Further, prompt obedience can be taught a child at a very early age; he must understand that you expect him to comply unquestioningly with your wishes. This will spare you many vexations. Another essential requirement is, to teach your child, just as soon as he is old enough to comprehend, that he must be orderly, and that he must be independent. The first can be accomplished by requiring him to pick up after himself, and the second by assigning him small duties. A child of two and a half years should be able to button his own shoes. While he is sitting on the floor engaged in unbuttoning them just throw the button hook down to him and he will work like a Trojan to master the situation. Having learned the use of the button hook, hang it upon a nail within his reach and tell him when he has finished, that it must be hung upon that nail. You will need to tell him but once.

Also, at three years, a child of ordinary intellect should be able to undress himself for bed, the mother, of course, unfastening the buttons; after he gets into his night

# THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHILDHOOD.

"'Tis writ that children shall their parents honour. But parents do much owe to those beings they un-questioned bring into this troublous world."

If there is one obligation a mother owes to her child, it is that of her personal attention and care; if there is one privilege a child, by virtue of their relations, is entitled to, it is the guardianship of its mother. Maternity implies guardianship. In anticipation of her destiny, nature endows woman with a soft, pliable disposition that at maternity develops the beautiful motherlove that strengthens her to assume, as a labor of love, the responsibility of the little being who comes so helplessly into her life. She gently resigns herself to her new duties and offers up the sacrifices without which, conscientious child rearing would he impossible. Upon the mother's sacrifice of self is almost exclusively based the successful rearing of the child; upon this underlying principle it is needless to enlarge, for there is not the mother who does not know all it implies; no woman who has borne and reared a child, but knows at what cost.

That some mothers are devoid of maternal instincts, is a deplorable fact; that such ignore their duties we cannot deny, but we regard these as unnatural and pass them by



dress he will whisk around until every garmen has been laid across his own little chair and the little shoes side by side, under his bed. This can be accomplished almost without an effort, and by so doing you will get him "off your hands" in a surprisingly short time, and he acquire habits that ben-

efit him all through life.

As for punishments, for small offenses inflict light sentences. Endeavor, if possible, to govern with love. An ex-school marm, I introduced into my home to good advantage, many "ways and means" acquired in the school room. For insubordination consign the young offender to a corner in the room with face to the wall. He will not remain there long, he will readily acquiesce. Corporal punishment should be resorted to only in extreme contingencies. In my experience I found it, at the proper time, an excellent thing. Like all strong remedies, it must be judiciously administered. Brutal punishment is, of course, out of the question, but when a child of reasonable understanding willfully and persistently does that which has been for-bidden him, and refusing to accede to gentle measures, there is nothing half so effective as a peach limb. Never punish your child when you are angry; punish discreetly and deliberately and if the worst must come, set aside the laws of pugilism which pro-hibit striking below the belt. In this case let the blows be confined to the reverse side of the anatomy and strictly below the belt.

Keep your promises, execute your threats, do your duty and require him to do his, and when your life work has been concluded you can retire to your well earned rest, conscious that so long as your children live, your image is enshrined in their hearts, loving memories of home and mother cling about them, and the mother's guiding hand keeps them strictly to the

path of duty.

The methods above are tried and true, the result of actual experience. I have been in active service four years. I meant to offer suggestions long ago, but this is the first time I have had time since I entered

the ring.

Irene, our faithful Irene, remains with us year after year, and her writings, like sparkling wine, grow richer with time. Readers of the Woman's Department can never estimate her services too highly. She is reaping the rewards that await persistent effort combined with natural talent, and we are happy to find her pushing forward to the front ranks in the field of literary endeavor.

I enjoyed the pretty things Mrs. Miller said about children in the March number. Her course commends itself to all mothers, abounding as it does, with sweet womanly thoughts. In the discharge of her duties, Mrs. Miller is alike gentle and courageous,

an ideal woman. I agree with her, that Shandy's twins have too many sets of teeth. Maybe, alas! there are several sets of—twins. If so, p-o-o-r Shandy.

Eugenie Debs Selby.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

### ONLY A MECHANIC.

Frequently we hear some thoughtless person say, "Oh, he's only a mechanic." Such an expression always makes me very indignant. Only a mechanic! Well, for my part I hardly know any one I respect more than I do a faithful, skilled mechanic, who puts thought into his handicraft and knows why he does things. His hands may be hard and his working clothes rough, but I wonder what we should do without him, you and I? We should sit under a rock, perhaps, cooking our food on a bit of a stick over a fire of dead branches, without a roof to cover us and certainly destitute of stoves, ranges and stationary tubs. Only a mechanic! Look at the great buildings that line our streets which vast crowds enter without fear; think of the long stretch of sidewalks, the gas lamps, the pure, cold water to be had by turning a little faucet. Think of the carriages we ride in, the railroad cars, the steam engine. Think of almost anything we use, from a fork to a locomotive, and then turn up your nose at "a mechanic" if you dare. Mechanics, led by scientific men, have made every improvement we rejoice in. They are not all inventors, but inventors are mechanics of the better sort, mechanics who have original thoughts. Mechanics are by no means an ignorant set of men; they generally keep pretty well up with the times; they educate their families; they have neat little homes with comfortable surroundings. Thanks to the advantages they have here they are, in this country, at least, well spoken and well mannered people, with no servility about them and no necessity for being servile. ()n holidays they dress as well as anybody else; and are often more comfortable and grow a great deal richer than people who speak so contemptuously of "a mechanic" without really thinking what a mechanic is, or what—if he is a genius—he may be. It would be an uncomfortable world, I assure you, my dear friends, if mechanism and the mechanics were left out of it. It would be a great deal better to have none of the more dainty folks, for, left to themselves, they could not do much and would go back to the unpleasant condition of the cave dwellers, who had not a mechanic amongst them.

A fireman's neice,

Lucile.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.



### LOVELESS MARRIAGES.

Ever and anon a wail goes up over the prevalence of "loveless marriages" and the "wave of divorce" that sweeps over the land. And yet, in the columns of this department of the Magazine can be found those who clamor for the enactment of laws that will force people to marry. What a pleasing reflection it would be to a woman to think that some big hearted bachelor had married her to escape the payment of a dollar and a half or two dollars tax! How wrong it must be to send missionaries to India to teach the people that it is not right to "marry off" their daughters in childhood without their knowledge or consent. Anything for a husband to-day, everything for a divorce to-morrow. True, it is, however, that the tendencies of the law have been to encourage or promote marriage, but in doing so, it has as surely promoted loveless, unhappy marriages and divorce. In the humble opinion of the writer that marriage that does not promote itself had better go unpromoted and unconsummated. The absolutely lordess marriage, however, is not a matter for serious solicitude. The marriage that is loveless only on one side, one where there is love in one and that which is most frequently mistaken for love in the other of the contracting parties is the matrimonial condition most to be deplored. But the marriage that is entered into with a fair, square understanding that no love is given or expected, absolutely loveless, might reasonably be expected to lead to satisfactory results. If we look into the matter carefully, I think we shall find comparatively few loveless marriages. But if we change the investigation to that of unhappy married life we find ourselves very soon supplied with cases for consideration. And what are the causes of unhappy married life? Verily, there are many. Can any of these causes be removed? Some of them probably can. But what are the most frequent causes? The writer does not claim to be authority, or to be in possession of facts or statistics upon which to base an argument, but will venture an opinion. Marrying for a home, for food, clothing and shelter is a frequent cause of unhappiness in married life, because, when people marry for a home, that is, a place in which to live, they are hardly ever satisfied with nothing but a home. They find that while food, clothing and shelter are absolutely necessities there is something more needed in the married relation to make home happy or endurable. Is the desire to indulge one of the strongest impulses of human nature a cause of unhappy marriages? I feel sure that it is. A marriage that is contracted through motives of this kind, especially where there proves to be great indifference on the part of one of the parties, is almost

sure to bring disaster. Now, then, if marrying for a home is one of the principal causes of loveless and unhappy marriages, and the promptings of passion another, it seems to me the only remedy is such a reconstruction of the social and civil laws as will render men and women equally self-supporting and permit a legal indulgence of man's baser nature outside of wedlock. But "there's the rub." Would you rather live under such a dispensation or under the present order?

I wish to thank the editor for her explanation in the foot note to my last article. I see it all now. It's all clear. Until I saw that I thought there was just a shade of malicious mischief in her reference. Now I know there was no malice, and charity instead of mischief, in what she said, for no doubt a man who openly declares himself fond of a good hug and kiss is too tempting to be permitted to roam at will through the ladies' columns, unlabeled. Hereafter, when I appear among strangers, I think I had better attach o. m. m. to my signature, which, being translated, means old married

"Youthful engagements" has been suggested as a topic for discussion in this department, with the intimation that they may be a cause of loveless marriages.

Friar Tuck.

[Would it not be better for men to be taught from boyhood that vicious propensities should be restrained instead of legalized?—ED.]

# A RIDE BY RIVER AND MOUNTAIN.

I have not seen anything in the Magazine for some time from Leadville, hence beg leave to trespass on your valuable time. wish to have something to say of the D. & R. G. from Leadville to Dillon. On leaving the D. & R. G. depot at Leadville, we take a north-eastern direction up the Arkansas river, with its clear, crystal snow waters sparkling and dancing in the sunlight like so many diamonds, and whose rush of waters over great pyramids of rocks makes sweet sounds akin to music; and here we so liloquize upon a drop of the pure liquid beverage that is to wander on and on, from the tops of our own snow-capped mountains, through gorgeous canons, over the sandy plains, where the sage brush and cactus are the great monarchs, and the prairie dogs find a pleasant home. On and on the drop goes until it reaches the sunny south and here, as it glides on down the "great Father of Waters," how many a blood stained battle field it passes; blood shed by brave men who fought, each one, for a cause he believed to be right. Finally, through days of toil, it reaches its great home. But here I must stop, we are at Alacanta, where, perhaps, this drop of water first

started on its tiresome journey. At any rate, this is where the Arkansas first starts from gushing springs and finds the courage to roll onward, and here, nestling among mountains, is the little mining camp mentioned.

The Denver and Rio Grande forms a perfect horseshoe, and to this point many a weary miner travels; many who have spent the best part of their lives in search of the precious metals, as it is a superstition among them that yet great mines are to be discovered at this point, the horseshoe that God builded so many thousands of years ago being an emblem of "good luck," and who knows but that it may be true? Only the Great Ruler knows. Yet during this winter one poor mortal met his fate in a snow-slide; entered the Great Beyond, crossed the deep, dark river from which none return.

Then we go on climbing the mountain sides, through pine groves that bow their tall, stately heads as if to welcome our coming. Now we are at the Great Divide, Fremont pass—so-called from Gen. Fremont, who crossed in 1858. This Divide sheds its waters in opposite directions, one toward the broad Atlantic, and the other sends its waters rushing on through sand and gorgeous canons to the Pacific. From hence we glide down the valley of the Ten Mile, a dashing, foaming little brook, with here and there a cataract or waterfall, singing their pleasant songs. Here we stop at the little mining camp of Robinson, so named for the discoverer, and here I will record his fate. The mine was in litigation and he had ordered the men to admit no one without the pass-word. He himself advanced but upon being halted, lo, he had forgotten his own pass-word. In vain he pleaded with his men, told them who he was and of his absent mindedness, but the word he could not recall. He attempted to advance and was shot by one of his faithful sentinels and died within a few days.

We are still enjoying the music of the little brook when we reach Kokomo, which has large bodies of ore; then we are at Wheeler, a lumber camp, from whence large quantities of lumber is shipped daily.

I glance backward and see the South Park come speeding along, and I must pass several side tracks by that we may reach Frisco first. The two roads run side by side down the Ten Mile. I do not like to trespass on Sister D's right of way. There is something stimulating in the scene; the two iron horses, the one trying to beat the other, as they come snorting and foaming along with gloomy, sullen countenances. Even the passengers are all excitement; women and children wave their handkerchiefs and "bald-headed deacons" have been observed to toss their hats wildly into

the air and utter detonations not unlike the savage yell of an Indian. At Frisco the two roads separate; we continue toward Dillon and the Nouth Park, like "lazy Ned," to climb that hill, the other side of which will finally carry them into Como, the home of Sister D.

The whistle is sounded, the brakes go on and we are at the depot. Dillon is a picturesque villa situated at the confluence of the Ten mile and Blue, and as the sunlight falls in mellow rays over the busy crowd, it strikes the crowns of "Little Nick and his wife," it lights their faces with mystic beauty that proves what we know, that they have a grand soul. The village is supported by mines, lumber camps and agriculture. Last, Fatty comes forward with grins and graceful bows and many remarks of the day, to assist the passengers to alight, especially the gentle sex, whom he handles with delicate care; many who have heard of his aspirations and of the time he took the responsibility and gave the engineer the "one hundred and twenty-five dollar signal," and left his conductor to trudge on like many an unfortunate traveler, and be picked up with a half-famished look, upon our home coming.

Sadie.

LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

[The Woman's Department will enjoy this interesting description.—En.]

### "TIME MAKES SMOOTH THE RUG-GED ('LIFFS."

"The road of life has ups and downs, Broad sunny spots and broken bridges; The fairest fortunes has its frowns. And oft we walk on slippery ridges."

As the sun shines undimmed in a clear sky at early light, so shines the happiness of a young heart in the cloudless morning of life:

> "Glad of existence, the child goes Laughing and singing, Little dreaming what toils lie In the future concealed..."

And is as happy as the flowers in rose-crowned summer when bathed in early morning's silvery dews; happy as the breeze that sways the blossoms in gentle playfulness. Yet the flowers droop their bright faces to the earth and die, and the wind in fitful madness wanders over all the earth, moaning, howling and shrieking. It is well we do not know what our lives may be. We plan our future so bright, never thinking of the shadows that touch the stream—that life has its December as well as its May. Nor would we have it otherwise. Let the young and thoughtless in the buoyancy of youth build their air castles and dream their day-dreams of the future. Do not dampen the ardor of the imaginative mind. We have all been

architects of the visionary edifices, and found "like the flashing of angel's wings, they lend a glory to common things."

Advancing in years we gradually cease to think as a child, and instead of wasting our time in the vain efforts of planning our tuture we look about us and learn as much as possible of the things necessary to us in

the present.

After attending the school of experience, we find life indeed not what we planned it.
"No man is absolute lord of his life."
Many render themselves unhappy by a ceaseless struggle to reach the highest pinnacle of fame, to hear their name uttered by every tongue:

"It is success that colors all, Success makes fools admired, Makes villains homest, All the proud virtue of this Vaunting world's fawns On success, how'er acquired."

A noble life is far better, lived in tent or palace, amid the dust, smoke, clamor, heat and ashes; amid the clink of wheels and hammer, over the engine's iron head. There is a found genius, ever extending science and its world of power. There in busy, active labor, should man be happy, for every commanding movement serves not one, but all mankind.

The solemn shadow that bears in his hand the conquering scythe and glass of sand means joy and sorrow alike to all. And then 'tis Time's soft magic that wears away the sorrow, and Patience does her perfect work and Hope sows laughing blossoms on the path, until all that lives and moves

"In Life's wide range, May bless the vicissitudes of change."

Many are our mistakes in life, but we should not cease to think of them and hang them in memory's ball as a mirror, into which we may look with profit and bear the reflection we find through all time.

Disappointment is one among the hardest trials we have to bear. It is, indeed, a stone we are wholly unable to roll from

our hearts.

A writer once said "that we make our lives a harvest of thorns; a heart to bound or break." It is the disposition of some to look always on the dark side of life. They are those ill-starred creatures who continually seek after something in life to complain of.

Pleasure is spread over all the world in stray gifts to be claimed by any one. Life is not long, and the years are fleet. We should not look back with despairing heart on the sunshine that made the shadows and think our lives are vain. Gaze not on the past with a mournful sigh.

We have much of sunlight; days whose splendor blinds our sight, and the clouds

that fall between us have all a silver lining.

"Theu cheer up. Straight on your way, Whichever course the tide be flowing. For some must work, while others play—All help to keep the old world going. And so goodnight, the day is done. If sorrow comes a smile we borrow, Another day is lost—or won."

Good night. Success to the Magazine, and good luck to the Firemen. A Friend.

#### TRAINING CHILDREN.

In reply to Sister Stuart it may be said that it is not the use but the abuse of amusements wherein lies the harm. If you keep cards from your son for fear he will be a gambler, you will have to take him very early in life, just as he emerges from the petticoat kingdom and enters the realm of You find your wingless angel around the corner playing marbles, winning or losing as the case may be. "Oh," you say, "what nonsense; that is not gambling." Still, it is the surest shot that wins. In a few years more he joins a base ball nine; his club plays another for so much a side; his side wins-you are elated at their success. Still it is a game and you are encouraging a gambler. "Oh, but that is not cards," say you. I know it, but it may prove just as bad. My way of thinking, all games are gambling, whether we use cards, dice, checkers, or a harmless box of tiddlede-winks. Now, sister, I am going to tell you what I am going to do with my sons. In starting I intend being their kind sympathizer and balm for all their troubles; instill into them a mind and will of their own, to be able to repeat two very small words and mean them, namely, Yes and No. I think instead of being objects of fear in a home, a father and mother should exercise more kindness. Don't get so old and sensible you cannot be a child for an hour and take part in their amusements. If they see cards and would like to play, why, play a game with them, but whether at work or play, teach them that "life is real, life is earnest," and that our time is too precious to waste much of it in nonsense. When I look around and see some who are blessed with children, Sunday come and go, no mention of God, no thanksgiving for His many blessings, then I do not wonder at the number turned from the narrow path. Can we blame those children? No matter how tired you are, fathers and mothers, teach your children to attend church. They will hear nothing bad in any of them, and we are living in an age where there is enough different religions to suit the most fastidious. Teach them if they want to be great, they must be good. Instill into them faith in a great Redeemer, a cheerful and kind disposition, and when the day comes in which the great temptations of their journey pre-



sent themselves, they can stand like a staunch vessel on an angry sea, getting a thump of the waves on one side and fighting the fury of the elements on the other, and finally, when the clouds have passed and when the storm has turned to sunshine, they will stand more beautiful and grand than before. Teach them not only to do as you say, but to do as you do, then guard your actions well, remembering little eyes and ears are always open and every action is a lesson.

4. B. C.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

### A HAPPY HOME.

Please open the door and let me in. Much has been said about making happy home circles. I want to tell you about my quiet little home that a jolly fireman and I vowed to make happy four years ago, and it is pleasant to know how well we have kept that vow. We have had one sad visitor, death, which claimed our baby, but that is all the sorrow we have had in our home, and we are made happy to know we will live with him again in a brighter home than this if we "trust and obey," which, with God's help. we mean to do.

with God's help, we mean to do.

In all the good letters, I have never read one that said it was necessary that God must dwell in our home ere it is happy. That is why I write. We may heed the good advice given our department, but if God dwells not in our heart and home there is not perfect happiness. We are too weak to try to live without God and be true to ourselves or any one else, but with the aid of our Divine Father, we are very strong and all things are possible. Do not persist in taking the happiness of your home and that of your children in your own hands, but put it in the hands of your Savior. Mine is there and you cannot find a happier home.

I have never tried to manage my husband, he has never needed it; he manages himself better than I could, so I have no trouble in that way. He has found his clothes needing repairs and did not scold, but often made the necessary repairs, if it happened to be buttons or rips. Our blue eyed darling is overjoyed when papa comes, so is mamma. He gives me all the cake and pie I want. He seldom pays me a compliment, but we are happy just the same. He is a model hubby. Some of the men may turn their nose up at this, but let me ask you to quickly turn it down again or you may miss the good hot dinner your loving wife has prepared for you. With good wishes to all the noble brothers, I remain a loving wife and mother

Ryma.

Ennis, Tex.

# THE CONSOLATION OF RELIGION.

I have been a reader of the Magazine for over a year, and have found many good articles in it. I have just read H. C. P's. letter in the February number. I do not know why, but my heart went strangely out to you, H. C. P. my dear sister. Has God taken away some dearly loved one from the disappointment to bear that you are so bitter against Him? When I read your letter I thought, "Oh, if I only could go to that woman and put my arms around her and kneel down and pour out a whole-souled prayer to God she could not but believe in Him. I shall make you a special subject of Him. prayer, that you may be able to taste of His goodness, and to see Him as He is in all His beauty of holiness. You cannot, or I cannot, or anybody else, no matter the height or depth, length or breadth of our knowledge, we cannot but acknowledge that there is a supreme power over all. It has been tried and failed; yes, utterly failed, time and again, to spread abroad this same belief. So you see it is far better for us to lay down our puny arms of rebellion and trust wholly in Him, and we shall receive such a shower of His power and glory that we are forced to cry out in anguish of soul. "Oh! my Savior, what have I been saving? Take all; take everything, only stay Thou near.

This belief you may be able to live on, but you cannot die by it. One of the greatest infidels in the world, when he came to lie on his death bed, exclaimed: "I have full and plenty. I have all that money can buy; but oh, what would I not give for one minute's peace with God, for there is a God. I feel His terrible and just indignation and my soul is forever lost; lost through my own folly."

No, no, my dear sister, it is by far better to slip your hand in His and let Him lead you over the dark places, than to struggle to unveil the future, or search the past for hidden meaning, and the only way for finding it all out, is to have the deep abiding love in your heart. It is the shedding abroad of God's love in us that brings the positive knowledge of divine things. The faculty of spiritual knowledge is in the heart and not the head, and divine love is the only thing that can revitalize this in-terior faculty so that it will be able to gather up the spiritual knowledge from the fields of revelation with the same facility that the senses gather knowledge from the fields of creation, and in proportion to the fullness and intensity of knowledge. Some things we must know in order to love God; but with God and spiritual truth we must love in order to know love is the alchemy that transmutes revealed truth into experience. When God spoke to Samuel it was to the inner organ of the soul, and not

the outer physical ear, for in that case Eli could have heard it as well as Samuel. The fiery horses and chariots in the mountains of Samaria were not seen by the physical eyes of Elisha, for in that case his servant could have seen them as well as he; but it required a special act of divine grace opening the interior organ of vision to enable him to perceive the heavenly guardianship about the prophet. The psalmist says: "O, taste and see that the Lord is good;" which cannot mean a physical but a spiritual tasting. Perfect love floods the inner senses with such vigor, vivacity and keenness that the soul moves in a kingdom utterly unknown to others. It gathers honey from what, to others, seems only a carcass; it perceives the path of duty where others see only confusion; it can detect the presence of good or evil where others do not; it can feel the warmth or the ice in the midst of a congregation of worshippers; it can hear God's voice over land and sea; it can feel the temperature of the social current in which it moves as readily as a sailor can detect the warmth of the gulf stream, or the chill of the ice-bergs; it intuitively knows things without being told, which others are oblivious to. No one can describe the subtle, ethereal, rapid movement of the inner senses when acting under the fullness of God's love, not only in the hour of death, but in many seasons and ways.

Mrs. J. D. Hawk,

East Mauch Chunk, Pa.

[This is a very strong presentation of the religious phase of the argument and we have given both sides a fair show. The discussion must cease here.—ED.]

### MORE ABOUT KISSING.

I want to say to Wilda Chesterfield that his test in regard to kissing would not do for everybody. I once knew two men, they were brothers-in-law, who put the test to their future wives in this manner. -, the elder, declared most positively that he would never marry a girl that would let him kiss her before marriage. So upon the eve of their marriage he said: "Mattie, will you kiss me?" and she replied, "No, indeed, Mr. E., no man has ever kissed me and none ever shall, except it be my husband." He was satisfied and they were married, and so far as I know lived tolerably happy afterward, though a very formal and dignified couple, always addressing each other as Mr. E. and Mrs. E. The other, a whole souled, generous, affectionate young man, was just as positive that he would not marry the girl of his choice unless she would kiss him first. So he also put the question to his affianced immediately after their engagement and she kissed him, too. What is more natural than for us to kiss those we love? They

too were married, and to-day they are our of the happiest couples of my acquaintance as merry as two children. I have known scores of pure women that have kissed their husbands before marriage, in fact, I was one one of them, and I never regretted it in his life-time, and since he is gone I feel as if I would not for the world have refused him a simple kiss. But let me say right here, I do not advise promiscuous kissing; far from it, but girls when you have met the "love of your life" you will know it, and if you are to be a true hearted wife to him you will not refuse to kiss him.

With best wishes for the success of this loved Magazine, and unlimited words of praise for Flowery Land Lodge, No. 346, I remain yours,

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Theola.

### TRUE WOMANLINESS.

"Who would be the perfect woman must grow brave of heart and broad of soul, to play her troubled part well in life's drama." Many are the opinions expressed in the annals of modern literature in regard to the future woman. And many are the girls who have an ideal of womanhood before them. And as time, with broad, silent wings, flies over our head, shortening our span of life and bringing us nearer the moment when we shall join that innumerable caravan which moves ceaselessly on to a land from which no traveler returns, they strive, each day, to more nearly attain that ideal. Humanity is inclined to censure greatly the "girl of the period"—giving her such remarkable names as "butterfly, doll," etc. Taking as the standard of the womanhood of to-day, our unfortunate sister, whose mamma taught her that labor was degrading, and brainwork masculine, fit only for men and strong minded women. Admitting it to be the case that there are many such girls, it is unjust to blame and abuse the whole sex because of their home training. Girls, we rule our own destiny, and our lives are what we make them, and cannot the girls of this century attain ideals of true and perfect womanliness that have long been praised by poets and sages? The world has attained a high degree of perfection in intellectual education and a desire for great spiritual training is manifested. Who is more suitable to give this instruction than those who possess a character of true womanliness? Let us endeavor to reach this ideal, and strive to be earth's greatest treasure—a perfect woman. Be not fashion's gilded lady. Be a brave, whole-souled, true woman.

The excellent Magazine is sent me through the kindness of a friend—one of those boys who shovel coal—and its merits are innumerable.

Marguerite.

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# MECHANICAL.

# TECHNICAL MATTERS.

Water is a necessity, and its physical properties and their relations are one of the most important of any one subject in the whole realm of investigation. From it we are to make the motive power to drive our locomotives, our steamships, as well as through it. We have to know then what it is, or what it will or can do under different conditions and when at different temperatures. The weight of a cubic foot of water is one of the most important of the units, as on it or from it comes all our basis of computation for the steam and through the steam comes the coal for duty and evaporation, also the volumes of steam, density and the duty in condensing. We are to take water and convert it into steam, do work with it and then return it to water again, and to economize we must make careful use of all the factors, so as to get a high duty out of the coal.

In studying the tables we have access to in the matter of the weight of water, quite an amount of difference appears on first sight. This is caused by not stating the conditions and in part in not taking into account the temperature. Some years ago five of the European governments made an effort to get at the exact weight of one cubic foot of water, the result is not a real success or not accurate, and is as fol-

French-62.3566 pounds: Russian-62.3866 pounds: Swedish-62.3746 pounds; Austrian-62.3347 pounds; English-62.3860 pounds:

and all took the temperature as at 62 degrees Fahrenheit. While these are but slightly differing from the fact there is difference enough to make a confusion, especially when the results run into millions of cubic feet, as is frequently the case. Regnault, better than any other observer, has given the weight in French units, as equivalent to 62.425 pounds per cubic foot, at the temperature of the greatest density, or at 39.1 degrees Fahrenheit, and at 62, F. it is 62.355 pounds, and Prof. Rankine has determined in his own very close way what the expansion of water is and the weight due to any change in temperature from ice to boiling water. This last is one of the most frequently used of all the needed units, as in any test it is so often necessary to determine with close approach to absolute, what the weight in pounds of water is at varying degrees, as in a test of the pumping engine through say 72 hours, and while the immediate result on an hour's work or duty is small, in the aggregate it is a quan-

tity that we are compelled to take notice of in a duty test, and when a million gal-lons an hour are lifted or forced the amount of a few degrees is a large quantity. So in the duty test of a locomotive, if we are to take the water from the tank at near the freezing point and turn it into steam at 175 pounds, it will require far more coal than if we took it into the tender at 75 or 85 degrees, and to take proper care of these points we need to have access to some of these units at every turn, and some times it is not possible to have all the tables with us and many of them are not correct, hence the need of knowing how to calculate the matter from the data, and with proper as well as correct

Taking the density of water at 39.1 degrees F., as 62.425 pounds per cubic foot, and Rankine gives the following rule: Twice the density of one cubic foot as numerator, or 124,850 divided by the required temperature plus 461 divided by 500, to which is to be added 500 divided by the required temperature, plus 461, or in the formula it is as follows:

$$\frac{124,850}{T.+461} + \frac{500}{1.00}$$
 equals required density.

If we take as an example the weight in pounds of a foot at 212 F., it will afford an opportunity to test the correctness of the rule and as stated it becomes as follows:

$$\frac{124,850}{\frac{212+461}{500} + \frac{500}{212+461}} \text{ or } \frac{673}{\frac{500}{500}} + \frac{500}{673} \text{ or when}$$
all is stated it is  $\frac{124,850}{2,089}$ 

and we have the result as an answer 59.765 pounds in a cubic foot of boiling water. At the sea level and in latitude of 45 degrees the 461 used as a constant in this case is the absolute zero, or 461 degrees below the freezing point, as now marked on the Fahrenheit thermometer, and as we know the actual weight of a cubic foot of water at that temperature is almost exactly 59.70 pounds, we are sure that the formula is within a very small fraction of one per cent, and the error will be far smaller as we go down in the scale and may be safely neglected even in very accurate work, then by simply remembering this rule, and the way it is to be worked out we can, at any time, get within a close fraction of the accurate result by a close observation of the temperature and using the rule. (It is frequently stated that the Centigrade thermometer is at 4 as the equivalent of the temperature of greatest density on the Fahrenheit, or 39.1. This is not a fact; the Centigrade should be 3.96, not 4.) while the difference is not large it is not right to

take any other than the fact, most especially in such cases as to run up in very

large amounts.

In case of wanting to get the weight of any of the smaller amounts of water it is easy to work from the cubic foot of 1728 inches, or if the weight of a cubic inch is wanted divide the 62.425 by 1728, and it will be interesting practice for the readers to do this without any further carrying out of the data by the writer and it will be better remembered than if all was put into table form, and if any thing is not clearly stated a note to the editor will bring full reply in the next article.

The specific gravity of water is 1,000 and the expansion of one unit in rising in temperature from ice to boiling is .0475, or

closer is .047747 in volume.

The weight of sea water ordinary is 64.05 pounds per cubic foot and its specific

gravity is 1.026.

Chemically water is not the simple substance we so often speak of. It is made up of oxygen and hydrogen, and is never found chemically pure in nature. It is built up from its constituents and may again be decomposed into them, and it may exist as ice, snow, rain or hail, and as a gas or vapor in steam. As ice it has a lower specific gravity than as water, the specific gravity of ice being only .917. The symbol of water is H<sub>2</sub> O, and means that two atoms of oxygen and one of hydrogen are mixed to form the new compound and that is water.

It is not the purpose of this article to deal with all the different sorts of water, as it would require a long time to do it, but the basis is here given from which very much can, perhaps, be filled in by those who care to do it, and so many elementary works can now be had at so small a figure that it is unnecessary to go into the school

details

Hard and soft waters are only the mediums for carrying salts of lime magnesia, and sulphur, in all sorts of combinations, and in all sorts of amounts, and there are temporarily hard, as well as permanently hard waters. The first are made soft on boiling, and the last are not soft on boiling; the temporary are mainly of lime carbonate, or calcium, and another name is chalk, while the other is from calcium sulphate or (gypsum) or a mixture of magnesium, and this is the water with which our fire-men are somewhat acquainted. They know of scale and these waters in their modifications are the real cause of the mischief, and the various so-called scale compounds and solvents are to a great degree utterly helpless to make any permanent improvement, and the mechanical appliances are in the same helpless condition, with a few exceptions, and one reason for this is the fact that

the water is not always the same. It changes, and at times contains more solvent mater, than at others, and these solvent materials are simply contamination of the water, for this reason, we say that pure water is never found in nature, and if we wish to have pure water it is necessary to distill it, or to convert it into steam by the application of heat, and then by proper apparatus condense the steam and the resultant product is nearly pure water.

Spring water is often the most impure of all, for various reasons, and frequently contains, dissolved or suspended in it, mineral and organic substances, either or perhaps both. Sea water has the most of the mineral in its composition, and well water, supposed to be the standard of purity, is often the most unfitted for family uses, from the fact that it has silted or sifted through the soil for long distances, so much organic matter that is poison to the human system when used for drinking and cooking, and it is worse for the inside of a boiler, if possible, than for the human stomach, for the skin of the iron or steel is exceedingly sensitive to corrosion or the chemical action of some of the mineral acids, when combined with high heat. Where the heat of the human stomach is rarely above 92 F., and is not under pressure, the inside of a boiler is at nearer 400 F., and subject to varying pressures and to a constant strain, and any influence that weakens it acts seriously and constantly and, in many cases, in a more serious way, from the fact that a change is constantly going on by using one sort of a water one part of the run and then changing at another tank to a combination of different impurities that may be, when worked together with a previous one, than would be the case when it was solely used, and when these combinations are made the results are not desirable or of advantage to the boiler as a piece of the machine. River waters are subject to almost any amount of fluctuations in the amount of foreign elements they carry in solution or suspension. Rain water is usually the purest if it has no contamination in the process of storing it, but when led into brick cisterns or through open ditches it is the worst of the whole, and when it is fed by the shed of cities or towns, and especially, of manufacturing establishments, for it may, and often does contain filth of varying character, and in an excess of almost any other, in the amount of impurities per gallon, although we are often told that it only has to run a short distance to "purify itself."

Water is the common solvent for a vast number of substances, in which we find solids, acids, bases and salts, and gases are found in water to an amount that is often to an extent that forbids its use; and what is curious, water mixes with so many sub-stances that it is not water, but a solution of more or less density, with several chemicals, requiring care in its use for our purpose and a great deal of skill in its uses in a boiler, and much study and no small amount of chemical knowledge to use it all, with even reasonable approach to any economy. From this mention of facts it will be seen that water is not such an easy thing to supply for the uses of a steam plant on wheels, that must take a train for a hundred or more miles and be ready at the return to make time and do good work in the face of the various disadvantages now named and that are real, and in not the slightest degree theoretical, as some of our railroad managers are now aware, after paying thousands of dollars for their experience, in repairs for new tubes and new boiler shells, with an occasional explosion thrown in to emphasize the matter. Some of the ingredients found in water are driven out by heating, others are made worse to do anything with; and we have all the various efforts to cleanse boilers by chemical "com-pounds" and mixtures of all sorts, as well as mechanical cleaners, all of which have a limited field as valuable, but none of them are, in any broad sense, applicable, as different chemical combinations require different re-agents and it would be difficult, in actual work, to carry and change a half dozen kinds of such compounds if, indeed, they could be made available. The effect of any impurity in water has an immediate and greater or less influence on the steaming of a boiler or on the economy of its use, and will be treated in the next.

Thomas Pray, Jr.

[To be continued.]

#### $IS\ IT\ A\ LOCOMOTIVE?$

In the March Magazine our friend, Amboy Division, again introduces the fulcrum problem, and remarks that if in Fig. 2, the wagon is moved, "then it is a locomotive."
"You say it is, but is it?" is the first thing that popped into my head when I read that statement. Now, in connection with this matter, the "stone" is a very essential part of the machine. But, according to A. D's proposition, the "Imp" uses it once and then goes off and leaves it. If he wants to go farther than "one stroke" he has to go and procure another stone. Did any of the Magazine readers ever see a complete, well regulated locomotive go off and leave her fulcrum behind? It's a very good illustratrion, A. D., but it won't quite do. One very essential feature of the locomotive is, that she keeps her fulcrum right along with her. The ease and grace with which the "boys" "jumped on to" the mistake I made about moving that eccentric, shows how necessary it is to "talk straight" in this department.

A. H. Tucker.

#### IN REPLY TO " THE IMP."

In the March Magazine, page 232, we find the "Imp" (Fig. 1) riding on his machine and looking, with fixed gaze, into the dis-tance. Now, if we could only, "by an in-genious arrangement of his back and neck, succeed in getting a good movement of his head so that he could see the piston over which he is sitting, and it is to be presumed that he would have to admit that the piston does not move, consequently, "does not travel through the cylinder at all," but that the cylinder moves over the piston. It is to be hoped that the creator of the "Imp" will give him the power to turn his head and look under himself and

see what is plain to others.
In Fig. 2 "Imp" becomes inquisitive and wants to know "whether the stone will move, or the wagon," and says, "a great deal depends upon it." As he has failed to give us any idea of the weight of the stone or of the wagon and its passenger, it would be hard to tell which would move. But suppose the wagon moved while "Imp" was giving such a desperate pull and per-mitted him to sit down! If he would only look to the point under his heels he would find that it had not moved, was just as near to him as at first, and must be the point around which the lever turned. Imps are the creatures of imagination, and to offset them let us imagine a monster locomotive, with an extra long and strong drag rope, standing on a suitable track running north and south. Still, in imagination, let us fasten our drag rope to the north star and to our monster headed toward the south. Give her steam and take up the slack of the rope and the locomotive becomes stationary. Is she not a locomotive, because she stands still? Give her more steam! Ah, now she slips! Is she not a locomotive now? Give her sand to get a hold on her iron belt line and imagine the result. If the engine is strong enough, and her belt does not slip or her drag rope break, she will turn the old globe till New Orleans, Mexico and South America would pass by in review. The same thing on a smaller scale, is done on every road in the country, but on account of the comparatively small size of our locomotives, they travel over the belt instead of drawing the belt under them. The same mechanical principles govern each motion.

A catechism is usually taken Catechism. to be a series of questions and correct answers to them, founded on true and solid facts, and would thus form a valuable aid to the study of the subject em-braced in its scope. We thus have the cat-echisms of the different religions, each supposed to give correct explanations of the system of salvation as understood by the denomination issuing it. And now we are having editions of catechisms of the locomotive, but as mechanical laws are immutable and cannot be changed by any act of man nor abrogated by any twisting of words, there ought to be no chance to get up more than one true catechism on

the locomotive.

Mr. Rob't Grimshaw, in the April Magazine, gives a chapter of Locomotive Catechism, some of which is good, but some answers might be improved and made clearer, while some others would be better if omitted altogether. For instance, the question: "Are the engines of all locomotives reversible?" With the answer: "Necessarily so, by the difference in surface," does not seem to make sense or is difficult to understand. It might be that the author may have written, "the difference in the service," but even this is not as plain as it could have been made by saying, "It is necessary to have them reversible, as, in service, they have to be able to run both ways."

Again, in answering on the advantage of inside cylinders, the statement is made that "the engine takes up less room laterally, hence narrower tunnels and bridges suffice for a given power of engine." Observation on most roads will prove that the cars, especially passenger coaches, are wider than any of the locomotives, and that if these have any clearance in tunnels and bridges, the locomotives have ample room.

Again, in answer to questions on page 336, April Magazine, "the principal disadvantage of the ordinary two cylinder loco-motive" is said to be "that the connecting rod is unbalanced, so that its weight and velocity causes the engine not only to wave from side to side between the rails, but to deliver vertical blows upon them," and then proceeds to describe the Shaw method of four cylinders as the perfection of loco-motive building, and flatly says that no two cylinder locomotive can be balanced. This sounds very much like Lockwood, who is ever ready to find faults in all others but the "Shaw," and yet does not seem to get much credit for his pains. Still, with a persistency that will take no defeat, Mr. Lockwood keeps at it, as witnessed by the latest news about the case, from

WASHINGTON, March 3.-William E. Lockwood, WASHINGTON, March 3.—William E. Lockwood, managing director of the Shaw Locomotive company of Philadelphia, to-day made an interesting argument before the house committee on railways and canals, in favor of a bill to appropriate \$25,000 to enable the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, to test the force of what is known as the hammer blow of a locomotive's driving wheels. The bill has heep regentanced by the American

the hammer blow of a locomotive's driving wheels. The bill has been recommended by the American Railway Master Mechanics' association.
Mr. Lockwood said there were 20,000 locomotives in the United States carning fixed charges and dividends on 911,000,000,000. He submitted photographs of the Shaw locomotive, which, besides consuming smoke and cinders, had an advantage over other locomotives as respects the hammer blow, the shock

from which was a frequent cause of railway accidents. Mr. Lockwood urged that congress take measures to test the various locomotives in use.

Those who have attended recent conventions are acquainted with "Hammer-blow Lockwood," especially those who attended the convention of June, 1886, or who were at Cape May last year.

The last question is, "Which is the back head of a locomotive cylinder? is answered: "There is no such thing. There is the crank end and the out end in both a locomotive and stationary engine cylinder; the use of the terms 'back' and 'front' on either, being confusing, particularly in the case of a locomotive engine." The terms front and back have become so firmly established by common usage that it will be a hard matter to overthrow them, nor do they seem to be in any way confusing, for a locomotive certainly has a front, and why should not the cylinder head on that end of the cylinder be called the front head and the opposite end the back head? A child would know the front end of a locomotive and the back end, but it might be confused by the "crank" and "out" end, and so. also, with some men who have ever thought they had a right to call the heads front and back cylinder heads.

Vulcan.

THE directors of the New York, Susquehanna & Western are said to be looking about for independent terminals on the Hudson river. At present the Lackawanna provides facilities, but the Susquehanna company believes that it cannot only save money on the operation but largely increase its tonnage also, if it obtains terminal facilities of its own. The present tonnage of the road is a little more than 800,-000 tons per annum, but the management wants to make it 23,000,000. There are 35 acres of water front property just above the West Shore's terminals at Weehawken which the Susquenanna people believe they can get. Just what the plan is has not been announced, but rumor says that a syndicate has been formed for the purchase of the property with a view of leasing it to the Susquehanna. There is talk of an independent tunnel through the high ground at that point, but it is also said that negotiations are pending with the West Shore for the use of its tunnel. Should the plan be completed it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the Susquehanna, for under the present arrangement that company pays to the Lackawanna a charge of 10 cents a ton at the initial point, 23 cents terminal charge, 10 cents to its sales agents and 33 per cent. of the remainder to the Lackawanna for its haul from Scranton to Shroudsburg. The through rate from Scranton to tidewater is \$1.80 per ton.—Railway Age.

#### MECHANICAL DISCUSSIONS.

At a recent meeting of the lodge (name and location not essential) much interest was shown in mechanics, and this prompted one of the members to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under rule 21, 30 minutes or more at the pleasure of the lodge, be devoted to a discussion of mechanics in any branch tending toward a better knowledge of machinery as applied to lo-

That all members be required to participate in

the discussion;
That all be requested to be on the lookout for anything that may strike them as novel or peculiar and bring it up for discussion :

That a question box be so placed that any member desiring to do so can drop his query in the box unobserved, and that he need not own up or father it unless willing:

That the best way, however, would be to openly state any matter or question and have it discussed: That usual parliamentary laws be held to govern this discussion, and be followed as closely as pos-

That subjects be chosen and leaders appointed to open the discussion.

These resolutions were adopted without an opposing vote, and thus become a part

of our regular rule of order.

As a discussion had taken place after a recent meeting of the lodge about the proper way of finding the square inches in an eighteen-inch piston, and as one member said you found it by multiplying by the stroke (18×24=432); another member produced a drawing of a 10-inch square laid out into 100 square inches. He had also inscribed a circle 10 inches in diameter on this 10-inch square, and thus showed that 60 of the one inch squares were left whole inside of the circle, and that those squares part of which laid inside of the circle were equal to about 18 more, thus making 78 inches in a 10 inch circle, against 100 inches in a 10 inch square. It is, however, a little more than 78 to the 100 being 7,854 to 10,-000, and from this we get the rule:

To find the area of any circle, multiply the diameter by itself for square it as some authorities call it and then multiply the product by the figures 78-4, using it as a decimal fraction by pointing off four figures at the right of the product and calling them fractions, while the whole number will be is und on the left of the decimal point. Illustration: What is the area of an 18-inch pis-

Multiply 18 by 18, the product is 324.
Multiply 324 by 7854, the product is 2544696.
Point of the four last figures as fractions we have
5544666 or 254 and nearly ½ inch in an 18-inch pis-

The same rule holds good for any size piston or circle, and it is presumed that the demonstration of this problem interrupted by questions and explanations will enable some of our members to give a correct answer on one point and be that much better posted. As was stated, a man may be able to run a locomotive, make good time and take good care of it without knowing this, but it will certainly not detract from his ability in that direction if he does know, and by knowing it he will be able to better understand the great power which he con-

Position of Piston "Wesley W. McConn" and Pins. answered "C. S. Perry" correctly by saying "when the piston stands in the center point of the cylinder the crank-pins will not stand on the top or bottom quarters nor on the forward or back centres, but will stand a little in advance on both sides of the engine;" if by that he means that in its revolution the quarters and centres have not yet been reached by the pins, but that if movement continues they will soon reach that point. The train of reasoning by which "Wesley" arrives at the truth does not seem to be very clear, for he says "If the parts should be covered on the right side, and the crank-pin stand on the exact quarter that would bring the engine on the left side on the dead centre when she could not be moved by steam.' The crank-pin on the right will ever be on the exact quarter when the left side is on the dead centre, for they are set at right angles to each other, and if they were not we should have the exhausts coming at irregular intervals. But when running along under ordinary circumstances the ports on the right side will never be covered when the piston is in centre, but one of them will be open or else will have been open and having admitted its quantity of steam will be closed or cut off and the steam will be working by expansion. When the locomotive stands with the right side on the upper quarter, the left one is on the back dead centre. If the reverse lever is thrown ahead the back steam port on the right side will be open to admit steam behind the piston turning the wheel ahead. If the right crank is leading, then the left one will be on the back centre with the valve in such position as to have just opened the back steam port to the amount of the lead, and this valve will remain in that position no matter if the lever is reversed, being ever ready to admit steam to force the piston ahead whether the pin turns over or under the axle. On the right side the position of the valve is changed by reversing the lever, for when it is thrown back the back steam port is closed and opened to the exhaust and the front steam port is opened to admit steam in front of the piston driving the wheel back. The pin on the quarter or piston at or near the centre of its stroke must ever determine and rule the direction of motion for the other side is then "dead." Of course locomotives are run in with one side but it requires good management to avoid stopping on the centre, and even this cannot always be avoided. Some time ago an engine broke down so that only one main rod could be left on. With the assistance of another engine her train was switched and she went on all right till it became necessary to stop for water. To allow the spout to reach the tank she had to be stopped on the centre, and would not move from there either way with steam. No good pinch bar being handy and time precious, the crew uncoupled the caboose, and taking it back 15 or 20 feet, gave it a start and butted the "balky engine," which did not relish to be hit like that, and started off in the way she should go. As it happened, one of the men made the coupling at the moment of impact, and as no further stop was made they had no more trouble. the right pin is on the upper quarter the reverse lever would have to be placed in the centre to cover the right ports, and as we all know she would not start or run with the lever there.

The grand jury of Westchester county, N, Y,, in the matter of the Hastings wreck, besides finding indictments against brakeman Herrick and station master Delanoy, further "censures the New York Central & Hudson River railway company for careless and negligent management of the running of their said road on December 24, 1891, in that there was a blockade on both their tracks at Sing Sing which prevented all trains from passing said blockade running either north or south, and that while the disaster which occurred that night at or near Hastings might have been averted had Albert E. Herrick performed the simple duty imposed upon Hastings might have been averted had Albert E. Herrick performed the simple duty imposed upon him, still said company should have caused some second man to go back with or after Herrick to signal any approaching train in case Herrick failed to his duty, or met with death, sudden sickness, accident or disability to perform his duty; and we intruber censure said railroad company for allowing engineers and conductors of a number of trains, some of them fast express trains, to leave the Grand Central station northbound without any signal or notice of said blockade at Sing Sing, or of trains statled on its northbound track between New York and Sing Sing; further, for not instructing its station masters, switchmen and employes to allow trains held by semaphore danger signals to pass betrains held by semaphore danger signals to pass beyond or inside of such danger signals as soon as it was possible to clear enough of the track above said semaphore signals to allow said train to stand on, and thereby give such trains the protection of such semaphore signals from approaching trains: and further, for not placing along its line a proper black swetch." block system.

The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. has at last concluded to adopt a block system for its whole line, and it is stated that in less than six months it will be so equipped all the way to Buffalo. This of course will be hailed with satisfaction by its patrons who must have felt very unsafe under the present system with its oft recurring disasters.

When a locomotive is being worked on, say a 16-inch cut off at a slow speed, has she any strong point in her re-volution; that is, has she a point where she is stronger than at any other point? If so, where is it, and why?

COUNCIL GROVE, KAN., April 10, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:-In looking through the April number of the Magazine I see that I made a mistake in estimating the dimensions of the cylinder. Owing to an attack of the grip and the quinine I was taking I should not have attempted writing, but the idea I wished to convey was not changed if

the figuring was wrong. The catechism by Robert Grinshaw is very instructive and may the good work continue. I hope the firemen will give this lesson a careful study, especially those who do not understand it. One evening at lodge I asked the question, "What is the difference between a high pressure and a low pressure engine," and no one could tell me; some of the boys had never heard of the two kinds, but that is no disgrace, for but a few days before I had asked several engineers the same question. Two of them had never heard read or of a difference: another said, "A locomotive was a high pressure, because the boiler carries from 130 to 150 pounds of steam, and stationary engines were low pressure, usually carrying from 80 to 120 pounds." I would not have known the difference but by chance: I was talking to an engineer in the Joliet Iron and Steel Works when the conversation turned on the different kinds of engines. He was running a low pressure engine and explained the difference.

W. B. Baldwin.

#### BROKEN RAILS.

The frequent accidents of the past few months might be easily grouped into classes by even a casual reader of the newspaper accounts. For a time the prevailing type of accident is head-on collisions, another group is of rear-end collisions, again the failure of brakes to act, jumping the track at switches, and grade crossing accidentsall seem to come in batches, so to speak. The cause of quite a number of accidents is attributable this month to broken rails. Notwithstanding the advanced state of the art of steel rail-making, and the exhaustive tests to which rails are subjected before being placed in service, they suddenly break without warning, and a serious accident is usually the result. A remedy is asked for this great evil.

The original function of a rail was for the original function of a rail was for the original function.

guiding the wheels and making a smooth running surface. As used, the rail forms a series of girders, and at intervals takes the whole weight of the train on itself between two bearing points. Why not have longitudinal sleepers under the rails to equally distribute the weight of the train and use the rail as a rail pure and simple. Too much is demanded of the rail, and yet surprise is expressed when it fails. Railmont

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Car Journal.

#### THE STEEL RAILROAD TIE.

The Daily Financial News publishes an article with illustrations relating to the steel railroad tie. The News says:

Steel ties are largely used in Europe and have been experimented upon to some extent in this country, but the European types had so many dis-advantages caused by the rails being brought into direct contact with the metal of the ties, causing great noise and vibration, that until the standard steel tie, whose use was begun by the railroads above mentioned, it may be said that no real pro-gress had been made here towards supplanting the wooden tie. wooden tie

The chief qualities of this tie are that it prevents the rail from spreading and upsetting; reduces the chances of accident from the breaking of a rail to a inlimium; admits of the highest possible speed at the lowest cost—its great smoothness and perfect alignment reducing resistance; its cost of laying is less; cost of maintenance is wonderfully reduced, and it is in all respects the cheapest tie a railroad can use, and when it is generally adopted railroad travel will have attained almost to the point of per-fection, so far as safety is concerned.

Several roads have already tested the value of the Standard steel tie, among them, the Chicago & Western Indiana, and the following is furnished as a portion of the report of the Roadmaster, Mr. John W. Clark:

He finds that the total expense on 1,000 lineal feet He finds that the total expense on 1.000 lineal fect of track laid with the Standard steel tie, during nineteen months, was \$45.50. The greatest part of this was expended in the first surfacing up in soft ballast to bring the steel ties to the same elevation as the wooden ties alongside. During the same nineteen months the cost of labor alone on the 1,000 feet of track alongside laid with wooden ties was \$210.25. This was equal to a saving in labor alone sufficient to purchase 65 new steel ties. The track was exposed to a very heavy traffic, but Mr. Clarke says that the part laid with the Standard tie was not only safe, smooth and pleasant to ride upon, but the ties were a money-saving device, and should commend themselves to railroad men from that commends themselves to railroad men from that standpoint. He adds that by reason of the rail being held rigidly upright, the life of the rail was increased a good many per cent. He also observed that there was less oscillation and vibration in the engines and cars passing over them, especially in heavily loaded cars of yielding material like grain. He believes that rolling stock would also have a longer life for these reasons.

If the steel tie has the virtues claimed for it by Mr. Clark, then the time is not far away when the forests will no longer be invaded for ties. The News, referring to the saving which steel ties secure, as compared with wooden ties, says:

pared with wooden ties, says:

The many advantages of this tie developed by the above experience, will, to the practical and economical railroad manager struggling to make dividends for his stockholders, be overshadowed by the remarkable saving in the labor account. Taking the figures of this report as a basis we find the labor expense per mile of steel ties to be at the rate of \$151.69 per year and that of the wooden ties for labor alone to be \$701.12, saving nothing of the cost of the new wooden ties laid each year, to replace the decayed and worn out ones. This single labor item shows a saving of \$59.43 per mile per year in favor of the Standard Steel Ties.

On 1,000 miles of track subjected to the same heavy traffic conditions as the Chicago & Western Indiana the saving in labor would amount to \$550,000 per year, which would be a very respectable addition to a dividend upon such a road, and by becoming a permanent addition to the road's resources would largely increase the market price of the stock. In fact, it would be a pretty safe finan-

cial operation, if such a thing could be done, to buy up the stock of a road now struggling hard to pay 4 per cent, per annum, put Standard ties on it which would advance its dividends to 6 per cent, and the best out at the price its stock could then be easily marketed at.

Such statements would seem to be in the line of the death knell of the wooden railroad tie.

#### Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1892.

Mr. Editor: - As I am a new beginner in the technical department of our Magazine and being interested in the contents I feel it my duty, if you have space, to ask a few questions which I hope will be answered:

First, I was firing one of our large passenger engines not long ago, hauling the Royal Blue Line limited on the Philadelphia division of the B. & O., when suddenly, after drifting four or five train lengths, reducing speed to scoop water, she commenced to slip and she slipped several minutes. I know of one cause which might have been the trouble but will answer it in the future, after giving our readers a trial

Second. What is the least amount of air pressure that will work a tripple valve in ordinary practice; and does the train pipe pressure go into the brake cylinder with the auxiliary reservoir pressure at the same time with a service application as it does

with the emergency application?

I know that that is the new feature with latest design of tripple valve, but am at a loss to know if it is the same with a service application.

I hope the above will be answered, as I think that air brake equipment will, in the near future, be a feature in the examination of firemen for promotion.

W. C. Garaghty.

#### HOW TO A VOID COLLISIONS.

The unusual prevalence of accidents from head-on and rear-end collisions has been productive of a remarkable activity in the adoption of preventive measures. The remedial measures consist principally in the equipment of our roads with block signaling apparatus, and the revision and enforcement of rules for train running. Judging from the piecemeal way in which some of the roads are putting in their equipment, one could almost imagine that the practice of block signaling was still in the experimental stage. Short sections are from time to time reported as having been blocked on several roads in the east, and the various signal companies even then appear to be taxed to their utmost to meet the demands upon them. A notable exception, however, to this style of procedure, is the case of the Chicago & Northwestern, which, after a thorough investigation of the different systems, decided to adopt the Hall automatic electric block signal, and having made up his mind on this point, President Hughitt promptly places an order for the equipment of over eighty-seven miles of that road with signals. It is to be presumed that the enterprising western road is not hampered in this progressive action by the consideration of maintaining a dividend of not less than a specified figure, which appears to be the case on certain roads in the east. The argument, urged in certain quarters, that no block system is yet so perfect as to ensure absolute immunity from accidents. is such as would be taken advantage of by presidents whose financial administration is of paramount importance, and safety in operation of trains a secondary consideration. As no human being is infallible, so no block system is absolutely safe; but it is safe to assert that there are systems in existence quite as highly developed as other mechanical appliances used in the operation of railroads. It would perhaps be hardly feasible as a regular institution, but it would prove a most convincing argument in favor of the adoption of safety appliances to carry out the suggestion recently made in a New York daily paper. This was a cartoon in which a director of the road was depicted seated on the rear platform of a train and securely bound in that position. This was offered as an effective preventive of rearend collisions. Another director, on the pilot of the locomotive, it may safely be assumed, would be a sufficient guarantee against either form of collisions.-Railroad Car Journal.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin has, we think, a very much exaggerated idea of the value of Mr. Chauncey Depew's services as a railroad president, and in discussing the matter advances some very queer logic. It says: "Could one thousand section hands on the New York Central road manage its affairs as well as President Depew does? If not—and the contrary will hardly be asserted -his services are worth one thousand times as much as any one of them." To perceive the beauty of this logic, we need only to apply it in another direction, and we ask: Could one thousand railroad presidents run a locomotive as well as one good engineer does? If not-and the contrary will hardly be asserted-then the service of one good engineer is worth one thousand times as much as that of any one railroad president. And again, why must we be confined in such matters as these to a paltry thousand or so? It must be evident that one million railroad presidents could not tamp a tie as well as one good trackman can; therefore, it must be evident that the service of one trackman is worth one million times as much as that of any one railroad president. And so we

might go on and demonstrate, according to the newly discovered system of logic, that the services of any railroad employe whatever are worth a million or more times as much as those of any other employe .-American Machinist.

#### THE BROKEN JOINT.

This question has been greatly discussed by able writers upon track work, and yet there is room for new ideas and more expression. We give below the opinion of W. B. Parsons, C. E., in his recent work entitled "Track."

"The next question is whether in laying a track the joints should be placed opposite' or 'broken.' With the old fashioned chairs, joints were weak, and it was preferable to ride with a series of vertical jumps. rather than oscillations. Even the early forms of splice bars were but little more than hinges, and scarcely remedied the de-

"With the present improved angle plates. which approximate to the strength of the rail, the decided tendency of good practice is toward broken joints, although some claim even now that in poor ballast it is best to have them opposite. But the author after an experience in all kinds of good and hall held hellers is desirable to the backen bad ballast, is decidedly in favor of broken joints under all conditions, on account of less labor of maintenance and better riding qualities. Those who will examine a piece of track laid with broken joints will notice on the rail opposite each joint a spot of in-creased wear, seen most clearly when light is reflected from it. This shows that the jump caused by a joint is transmitted by the track to the other rail and produces a deteriorating effect thereon. Now suppose the joints opposite, the pounding on each rail caused by the joint would be increased by a sympathetic jar from the opposite mate. Joints get low much more quickly this way and the labor to keep them up is decidedly increased.

"The oscillation objected to in broken joints is more fancied than real, for when the joints are broken, one side of the track is always traveling on an even bearing while both sides strike the joints together

when they are opposite.

"In question of the line the value of broken joints is still more apparent. Unfortunately the strength of joints is still inferior to that of the rail, and when laid opposite, the weak parts of both strings come together; hence on curves the track tends to form angles at the joints, and the increase of labor in keeping track with opposite joints in line on sharp curves varies from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent."-Railway Section Foreman.



## THE MAGAZINE.

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Eugene V. Debs, . . . Editor and Manager.

MAY, 1892.

#### RAILROAD EDITORS IN CONFER-ENCE.

The call for a conference of editors connected with publications, wholly or in part devoted to such problems as railroad employes are expected to solve, which appeared in the January issue of the Magazine, materialized in the City of St. Louis, March 15, 1892.

Those in attendance were: Wm. P. Daniels, of the Railway Conductor, O. R. C., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

John A. Hall, of the Switchmen's Journal,

S. M. A. A., Chicago.
D. L. Cease, of the Trainmen's Journal, B.

R. T., Galesburg, Ills. Dan B. Honin, of the Railway News Re-

porter, Omaha, Néb. C. W. Martin, of the National Federationist,

Indianapolis, Ind. L. W. Rogers, of the Age of Labor, Chicago,

Ills.

John A. Hill, of Locomotive Engineering, New York City.
E. V. Debs, of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, B. L. F., Terre Haute, Ind. A. D. Thurston, of the Railway Telegrapher, O. R. T., Vinton, Is.
It will be observed that there were nine of the Railway Telegrapher, or the state of the there were no incompleted by the state of

'em. Brother Thurston, however, came in late, but wired his congratulations in advance from Chicago, and therefore may be said to have been with the editors, in spirit from the first. But to maintain the "Sacred nine," M. D. Shaw, ex-Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, with a blandness, for which he is distinguished, maintained Rory O' More's idea of "luck in odd numbers," and did the agreeable with a suavity that will long be remembered. By the addition of Shaw it will be noticed there were "ten of us;" but whether eight, nine or ten, whichever number is selected, let it be understood that

"------a merrier (team)
Within the limits of becoming mirth
Never spent" a two days' conference together.

But it must not be inferred that mirth and jollity held entire sway. There was business on hand and this was demonstrated when, by unanimous voice, Dan B. Honin

was called upon to preside.

In taking the "chair," which was done with that grace of motion, which would win applause "at Court," or where New York's "400" assemble, Brother Honin immediately produced a gavel, recognized in all deliberative bodies as a symbol of authority. In this case it was of the Nebraska, or Wild West pattern, in the shape of a gun, lock, stock and barrel in order. But the editors were all knights of renown; all had "been west" and no man's heart sought his boot legs. If there were chickens in the audience they were of the game breed, and Dan's gavel suggested:

"'Tis not now who's stout and bold, But who bears hunger best, and cold! And he's approved the most deserving Who longest can hold out at starving.

In taking the chair, Mr. President, as well as we can remember, remarked that "his gavel never went off half cocked," and suggested that the idea was a good one for those who proposed to talk in the meeting. He did not doubt but that all were "loaded for bar" but hoped, as the conference proceeded, those high and noble impulses for which railroad editors were preeminently disting-uished, would get on top. He wanted each editor to understand that his ambition was to preside over a "feast of reason," that the "flow of soul" attachment would come later, when he hoped every editor's nose and ears and eyes would be "intact," and intimated by the "Great Horn Spoon" he would see that his program was carried out to the letter. To say that rattling applause greeted the President is to put it midly, and from the moment the President closed his remarks, there was not a cloud as big as a man's hand to be seen from horizon to zenith in the skies of the conference. The audience was baptized with the spirit of harmony, white winged peace hovered over the editors. There was amity, and though there was in every utterance a manly, even knightly presentation of opinions, the trend, from first to last, was in the direction of understanding each other, and to find out "what are we here for?"

There was not an editor present who did not understand the "free lance" business, nor one who could not "let fly straight from the shoulder," champions all, in attack and defense. Such qualities were not deplored, no one wanted to eliminate them from journalism, but the question was shall these attributes be directed in the future against ourselves or against the enemy? And the vote was, against the enemy. In this a splendid victory was achieved

for railroad journalism. In this connection the National Federationist says:

Personal journalism was the topic of discussion in the afternoon session, and was probably more thoroughly discussed than ever before at a similar meeting. When it is known that Cease, of the Trainman's Jouanni, Rogers, of the Age of Labor; Hall, of the Suichemen's Jouanni, Debs, of the Firemen's Magazine, and the writer were present, the depth and feeling of the discussion was carried on fairly, and, while at times spirited, was characterized with an absence of personal feeling that was remarkable. It is safe to say that all present understood the position of each other in the matter of personalities better for having met and talked over these things. It was mutually and unanimously agreed that personalities interested no one—not even the ones chiefly concerned—and that arguments would have better effect if used without personalities. We believe this will be the rule in the future, and that it is better so.

That the Federationist does not overestimiate the good accomplished, it is only required to say, that Rogers and Honin, Martin and Rogers, and Hall and Martin, united and as they walked together, said by acts, more convincing than words, "United we stand." Great hearts throbbed in unison, faces wreathed in smiles, and eyes looking into eyes with friendship's glow, told eloquently how the ice had melted, and like "kindred drops they had mingled," and were reaping a rich harvest of brotherly fruitions. And we doubt not that in the coming years these brothers, as memory recalls the conference, will refer to each other, and say:

"On thy fond arm with pleasing gaze I hung, And heard sweet music murmur o'er thy tongue; Hand lock'd in hand, with gentle ardor prest, Pour'd soft emotions through the heaving breast; In magic transport, heart with heart entwined, And in sweet languor lost the melting mind."

The conference developed the sentiment, that it was not a wise policy for railroad employes to antagonize the interests of farmers, but that efforts should be made to harmonize all workers.

The conference over—joys unconfined began. In the first place the opera was taken in. The music of the opera was superb, and

"It came over (the boys) like the sweet south wind That breathes upon a bank of violets."

All the editors for the time being, in location and surroundings, were the peers of "upper tendom," and it was the opinion of all, that

"The man that hath not music in himself."
And is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

The editors did their full share of applauding, and made no mistakes as to where it should come in. For two hours the banquet of song proceeded, a ceaseless commingling of melodies. It was high, low, wild, soothing, mournful, cheering, and the editors' souls were in spmpathy with the sounds; but when the curtain fell for the last time, the regrets were not painful. Stomachs are better judges of mutton than of music, and the editors were splendidly equipped with that organ and were ready at the tap of the bell

"To fall upon whate're was ordered—like A priest, a shark, an alderman, or pike." And what was ordered was equal to the demand of the most pronounced epicure. At the banquet, wit, keen but harmless was on the lips of all. As the banquet proceeded, and the rich viands disappeared there came the reign of logic, in which each editor was

" ——— a great critic,
Profoundly skilled in analytic:
He could distinguish and divide
A hair twixt South and Southwest side."

With all this came, in due time and order, the fragrant "Key West." The smoke gracefully curled around and floated away. It was a time for relaxation and languor. The hours sped on and by on tip-toe until close upon the dawning and then away to the couch and to pleasant dreams at the "Southern."

The conference, from first to last, was a success, and the word is tame. It was a triumph, and it affords us pleasure to say that the program of enjoyment was Dan Honin's all the way through. He was thoughtful and opulent. His room at the Southern was made the conference hall. His tact and talents paved the way for every movement and he made no mistakes. Genial and generous, he corralled the editors and made them feel that they were "monarchs of all they surveyed," and the farewell sentiment was, "Long may he wave."

It has been our good fortune to attend many a conference; but first and last, the St. Louis conference of railroad editors takes

the cake.

## COUNTERFEIT TRAVELING CARDS.

Elsewhere, we have called the attention of the members of our brotherhood to the fraudulent practice of using old traveling cards, out of date, and therefore valueless.

We are now required to refer to another, and still bolder fraud, that of counterfeiting the traveling card of the order. We have one of these counterfeit cards before us, taken up by Mr. J. W. Mathford, enginer. Tuscumbia, Ala., who has been able to detect three of the counterfeit cards, and secure them, for which we tender him our thanks. The counterfeit is a clumsy affair and ought to be detected at once as a fraud, from the fact that it does not bear the seal of the lodge, purporting to have issued it. To overcome this defect, the counterfeiter has written across one end of the card, "Broken seal."

The counterfeit card is a miserable botch as a specimen of printing, while the genuine card is throughout artistic, the counterfeit not bearing even a remote resemblance to

the genuine article.

We shall hope that our exposure will enable those whom the rascals seek to victimize to detect the fraud and secure the punishment of the knaves.

J.

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## CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN.

Early in January, '92, trouble between the Canadian Pacific (Western Division) and the conductors and brakemen began, and on the 16th of March culminated in a strike. The facts in the case in a strike. The facts in the case go to show that the Canadian Pacific corporation had determined to everlastingly smash labor organizations on its system. A more arrogant, autocratic corporation does not exist on the face of the earth, and its detestation of organizations of railroad employes it would be impossible to exaggerate. The first official informa-tion of the strike received at this office, was contained in the following circular:

GALESBURG, ILL., March 17, 1892.

Officers and Members :

The following telegram just received from Winnipes. Manitoba, and signed S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master, will explain itself:

WINNIPEG, March 16, 1892.

WINNIPEG, March 16, 1892.

W. A. SHEAHAN, Galesburg, Ill.: Our permission was given to all men engaged on the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway to withdraw from the service at 12 o'ciock, midnight, this date. Send out official circular at once informing all Lodges that it is an authorized affair and for the following reasons: Company discharging all the men who refused to withdraw from the organizations and prove their loyalty to the company by so doing; refusing to grant a request of the committee and discharging them, and forcing them to put their forest in order to return to their homes; also refused to treat with us in the settlement of differences.

S. E. WILKINSON, Grand Master.

S. E. WILKINSON, Grand Master.

From information at hand I can only say that all members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, represented on the above named railroad and division are in the battle, and it is earnestly hoped that all members of the organizations named will do what they can to keep men from going there to take the places of the men who have withdrawn. As soon as full information is received I will send it out in circular form to all lodges. Much depends on the outcome of this matter, and let us do our part to make it a success. Outcome of this make it a success.

Very truly yours,

W. A. SHEAHAN,

Grand Secretary and Treasurer.

The issue between the conductors and brakemen and the corporation, which brought about the strike was practically the same as existed on the Eastern Division of the Canadian Pacific when, in 1891, the Supreme Council was called to Montreal. Then the writer hereof wanted to vindicate the rights of employes by a resort to a strike. At that time the proposition was characterized as "rash," but it turns out that one year and one month later, our proposition at Montreal is vindicated by the action of the orders engaged in the strike on the Western Division.

Theorders-O. R. C. and B. R. T.-engaged in the strike on the Western Division of the C. P. have won a notable victory, as will be seen by the following circular, issued by E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the O. R. C.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, April 1, 1892.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, April 1, 1892.

MONTHLY CIRCULAR.

All Divisions and Members:

The month that has just closed has recorded in its history events of great importance to every member of the order. The first part of the month was spent by frother Wilkins assisting the committee on the S. A. & M. R'y in resisting some very observed to the control of

to service, and that immediately after his return from Montreal he would reconvene the committee and endeavor to adjust the matter. Inasmuch as the question must of necessity go to the president we agreed to the postcoessity go to the president we agreed to the postcoessity go to the president we agreed to the postcoessity go to the president we agreed to the postcoessity go to the president we agreed to the postcoessity go to the president we agreed to the postcoessity go to the president we agree the above terms. On March 5th received a call to come to with a victous attack of "la grippe." Brother Garretson was instructed to go in my stead. Before he could get started a message was received from the chairman saying case had been reopened and satisfactory settlement expected. Two days later necessage came calling upon him to come at once satisfactory settlement expected. Two days later message came calling upon him to come at once and he arrived at Winnipeg on the thirteenth meeting Grand Master Wilkinson there. At the time of our adjournment in January, on account of the dismissal of the committee and the disposition thereby shown by the officers, Brother Wilkinson and I instructed them to secure a vote of the men upon the question of sustaining and supporting the committee and the grand officers in case such taccommittee and the grand officers in case such tactics were again resorted to by the company. The ties were again resorted to by the company. The vote was practically unanimous in favor of resorting to a strike if necessary to resist such methods. Bros. Garretson and Wilkinson called upon Mr. Whyte with the committee on the fourteenth and

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were promised an answer at noon of the fifteenth. were promised an answer at noon of the liteculu. The answer came in the shape of a refusal and a declination to discuss the matter with them as representatives of the organizations. As early as the evening of the thirteenth the assistant superintendents began cailing the men into their office and presenting to them for their signatures a document pledging the signer to remain loyal to the company and to repudiate any action taken by the committee. Every one of the members to whom this was presented declined to sign it, and every one who declined was promptly discharged. This was kept up by the officers until by the time Mr. Whyte delivered his answer on Tuesday noon, some thirty crews had been discharged. Brother Garretson wired me the condition of affairs and asked if action should be suspended until vote of the member was last each and Eastern dissipation of the Rection and Eastern dissipation of the Rection and Eastern dissipation of the ready in and taking the others as soon as possible. A member was sent east and one west for this purpose, and on Wednesday, the 16th, Mr. Whyte was informed that unless every man dismissed was reinstated and the requests of the committee granted before twenty-four o'clock of that day all members on his territory would retter from service at that The answer came in the shape of a refusal and a deand on recunescay, the loth, Mr. Whyte was informed that unless every man dismissed was reinstated and the requests of the committee granted before twenty-four o'clock of that day all members on his territory would rettre from service at that hour. No reply was received from him and at midnight the strike was on in accordance with the laws of both of the organizations directly involved. As soon as it was possible for me to get out, and before I should have done so, I went to Milwaukee to meet a joint general committee for the M., L. S. & W. R. Y., who had been patiently waiting for my recovery. I spent the 18th with them and their general superintendent, and we progressed very nicely. At noon I received a message from Bros. Dorsey and Garretson requesting me te come to Winnipeg, at once. On account of the gravity of the situation I sent the M., L. S. & W. committee home and took first train for Winnipeg, arriving there at noon on the 20th. Immediately, upon arrival, the report of the vote on the Pacific division was received, and being unanimously favorable we ordered them to strike at twenty-four o'clock that date, which they did. At this time a committee of engineers called upon me and in outling my position to them I said: "So far as the dismissed members and any who have been dismissed for declining to take their places are concerned, our terms are unconditional surreader. We propose to protect our members so have any thing to fight for, or so long as we have anything to fight with: we propose to afford the amount of the members."

This same committee waiter unon Mr. Whyte and proposed to him the members.

refusing to take the place of one of our members."

This same committee waited upon Mr. Whyte and proposed to him the waited upon Mr. Whyte and proposed to him the waited upon Mr. Whyte and proposed to him the same conditional return of the inen and submission of the disputed points in the schedule to a board of the disputed points in the schedule to a board of the proposed that the proposed of

reasonable. The point for which we struggled had been gained, and without any hesitancy we ac-cepted the terms which had been accepted by the cepted the terms which had been accepted by the company, and which had, in reality, been dictated by us. Mr. Whyte placed a wire at our disposal. messages were sent out by us to all points saying: "The smoke has cleared," and in a short time the men were again at their posts and trains began to move, manned by old and competent men. This relives yours the only newsmaper in Winnings (the men were again at their posts and trains began to move, manned by old and competent men. This railway owns the only newspaper in Winnipeg (the seat of the war, which gets or sends the Associated Press reports and the reports which appeared in the papers on this side of the line were made as favorable as possible for us. The reports of large numbers of competent men being secured was false. Large numbers of men were sent out there from Eastern Canada, but they were pricipally "Hoodlums," utterly incapable of ever becoming trainmen. Occasionally an experienced man was induced to go out under misrepresentations, but as soon as they found out the condition of affair, they almost all declined to work, although ye were obliged to hire some of them and board others in order to prevent their working.

We had the vote of the men almost unanimously for all lines east of Chalk River and west of Montreal. Some may wonder why we did not call them out. We withheld the order on account of the possibility of a settlement being in sight. The officers of the company knew we were prepared to do this, and when we convinced them of our ability to the willing to accent terms of settlement not dicated.

out. We withheld the order on account of the possibility of a settlement being in sight. The officers of the company knew we were prepared to do this, and when we convinced them of our ability to the up the great system from ocean to ocean, they were willing to accept terms of settlement not dictated by themselves. There is no question in the mind of any one in the least conversant with the facts, but that the strike was forced upon us by the company in an effort to disorganize our forces and deal a death blow to organization among their employ. They pinned their faith to their belief that the men would not stand by and assist each other. All honor is due to our members for their unserving loyalty to each other and to the order. They have made a record which goes far to establish a repuation of which the order may well be proud.

The executives of some of our sister organizations gave evidence of their interest in and loyalty to our cause. Mr. Arthur explained to their general committee that under the law he had no right to interfere but expressed the opinion that our cause was just and should be supported by all organizations seemed to them best and promised to use his indience with their convention to have the action assemed to them best and promised to use his indience with their convention to have the action assemed to them best and promised to use his indience with their convention to have the action assemed to them best and promised to use his indience with their convention to have the action assemed to them best and promised to use his indience with their convention to have the action assemed to them best and promised to use his indience with their convention to have the action assemed to their their company deversed on their officers to assist. There is no question if my mind but that, if the company had declined the would not have been found wanting or hesitating. Mr. Ramsay of the O. R. T. offered to send on their officers to assist. There is no question if my mind but that, if the company hedeclined

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this emergency we arranged for plenty and had it on habd but it is far better to have the proper fund ready. The amount spent in the trouble is small and the benefits to follow are large.

Our members on this and all other roads are advised not to think because won this that we are justified in going to war indiscriminately. The fact that we were successful will oit in any way change the policy that has been pursued by your representative officers. We will all all we can to protect those who are unquestionably right and to resent such injustices and wrongs as were placed upon us in this case. We will not allow a policy of "might makes right" to influence or govern our actions.

Some several years ago after than allow an advance in rates, the Canadian Pacific Co. established a plan of paying their engloyes a sum each month called a bonus. In the bease of a conductor the sum was \$12, which they were supposed to be entitled to in case they made 2,600 miles or were ready for service full month and toused. Some time after this the company arbitrarily reduced the bonus of all one-half, and later began fining the men a month's bonus for rivial offenses and reducing the amount of bonus, proportionately with the days worked when en were not able to make full time. These things led to the request for new schedule. Before this settlement, in addition to the bonus (which they received perhaps) freight conductors were paid \$2,65 per hundred miles and allowed (?) overtime after twelve hours at the rate is to be advance to \$3,00. They are allowed voertime after eleven hours at 26 cents per hour and after Aril 1st, 1893, at which time the rate is to be advance to \$3,00. They are allowed overtime after eleven hours at 26 cents per hour and after Aril 1st, 1893, the rate will be 27% cents per hour. Ain line passenger conductors receive were in this affair they were required, for once, to deal will representatives of organizations as no one else could declare the strike off. The thorough were prepared to leave no effort untiried

is due to the engineers committee for their untiring efforts to bring about a settlement based upon the principle that we were right in our determination to protect our members against such unreasonable and uncalled for discharge. We cheerfully accord it.

cord it.

In answer to many inquiries I decide that each member of the order is liable for and required to pay all assessments for the Protective Fund which may be levied or regular quarterly assessments which may fall due after his initiation. Members which may fall due after his initiation. Members to pay the regular duarterly assessments provided to pay the regular quarterly assessments provided for lise. I, Art. XII statutes. All who pay the special assessment will be excused from the payment of regular assessments falling due this year miless we are obliged to use the fund created by this assessment, in which case all will be notified by regular call.

inless we are obliged to use the lamb be notified this assement, in which case all will be notified by regular call.

The time of Bros. Wilkinson, Garretson and myself was entirely devoted to the Canadian Pacific trouble during its existence, and on account of being short of officers and supplies several new divisions ready for organization have been put off. These matters will be attended to as soon as possible. Bro. Budd, chairman of our general committee for the B. & O. Ry, reports very satisfactory settlement of some matters taken up by them among them the reinstanement of three dismissed members. I think we all have reason to congratuate ourselves on the improvement in, and the growth and accomplishments of our order. Let us strive to make our organization more perfect and to cement our membership with "Friendship" which will be "Perpetual." Extra copies of this

circular are sent to each division. Please hand them around among the members until all have had opportunity to acquaint themselves with the facts herein given.

Your truly in P. F.,

Grand Chief Conductor.

Grand Chief Conductor.

It is worthy of notice that the O. R. C. and the B. of R. T. had the active sympathy of other organizations of railroad employes, a cheering sign of the times, speaking trumpet toned for the principle of federation, a principle that is certain to be asserted as often as troubles of a serious character arise between the corporation and its employes.

Most cordially does the Magazine felicitate the orders who compelled the autocratic corporation of the Canadian Pacific to get down from its lordly stilts and recognize the power of organization by revising its decrees. The strike, properly wielded. when occasion demands action, is a weapon, if backed by federated power, that will win a victory every time; a fact which all wise men see and know.

#### FARMERS, AGRICULTURISTS, AND THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN KANSAS.

Nothing is more common in legislatures, in both houses of congress, than for members of such bodies to "rise to personal explanations," and to send to the clerk's desk printed matter with a request to have read criticisms more or less of a character requiring explanation.

It so happens that the Neodesha [Kansas] Register, in its issue of March 18th, deems it important to address an article something in the shape of an "open letter" to the editor of the Magazine, and the editor of the Magazine, by letter from C. C. Crouse Esq., one of the editors, is requested to print the document. This we could do as editors often say "elsewhere," and leave the reader to hunt for it, but under the circumstances. we prefer to print the document in the body of this article, though it is somewhat lengthy for such a place.

The caption of the article or letter is

"Old Story Rehashed for the Benefit of E. V. Debs." The story may be an "old" one, but we confess it is the first time we have heard it, and this fact, under the circumstances, makes the "old story" something in the nature of a surprise. But without further preliminaries we introduce the article or "open letter" as follows:

Eugene V. Debs, editor of the Locamotive Firemen's Magazine, has one of the best arranged publications of that character, and he is a host when he undertakes to go after any subject. The write is like Hon. L. S. Coffin in one respect, he does not want to cross' the young giant; but then there is one question that Mr. Debs seems to be off on. Are the railway employes trying to down the farmer? He seems to think that some of them are but the writer does not. There are two classes of farmers in Kansas. It may be that Mr. Debs does not understand this. The real farmer works the soil, and the other

-the "agriculturist"-works the farmer. The rail-—the "agriculturist"—works the farmer. The railway employes of the west have no fight to make on the farmer, but they have on the agriculturist. A great majority of the western railroad men came from the farm. Their fathers, brothers and other relatives are still on the farm and are farmers. Why should there be any hostility between these

why should there be any hostility between these people."

The writer claims there is not. The "agriculturists," the white-handed, long-tongued individuals who tried to make believe they were representing the honest tillers of the soil of Kansas in the last legislature of this state did not represent them at all. There is not one real, honest farmer in the state that will approve of the actions of those "agriculturists" in their fight upon the railway employes of this state. Hundreds of them have said so. What right had these "agriculturists" to curse the railroad men when they came to the purty that 70 per cent. of our class had voted for and put into position to help themselves and the railroad men when they came to the purty that 70 per cent. of our class had voted for and put into position to help themselves and the railroad employes also? What right had they to pass a bill that would fine a railroad man 8100 and remove him from his position if he remained on duty more than sixteen hours? What right had they to pass a bill saying that three railroad commissioners should regulate our pay? What have the different organizations of railroad men been working for these past twenty years? It would have looked more like they wanted to be friendly if they had fined the companies \$100 for making a man work overtime when he did not want to.

They could have made friends of every railroad man in the state if they had done what they promised they would do during their campaign. They could have prepealed the conspiracy laws of Kansas, they could have passed a law to prevent the blacklisting of railroad men, they could have employment bill, they could have stopped the bone business, they could have passed the employment bill, they could have stopped the bone business they could have to prevent the blacklisting of railroad men, they could have employment bill, they could have to prevent the blacklisting of railroad men, they could have employment bill, they could have stopped the bone business, they could have passed the wo

board of arbitration we asked for, they could have compelled the roads within the state to adopt and maintain automatic coupiers and power brakes that the national law makers can not get at.

Yes, they could have treated us as human beings, as citizens of the state. The railroad employes of the state have kept it alive for the past five years. The farmers raised nothing to speak of, but the fifteen million dollars which the railroad men earned and paid out to them for their farm products kept the wolf from many a door. Who came to the aid of the destitute western farmer quicker, or did more to relieve their hunger and distress, than the railway employes and the companies that employed more to relieve their hunger and distress, than the railway employes and the companies that employed them? Why do these "agriculturists" Ife and misrepresent things when they write to eastern publications? Congressman John Davis, in a communication to the Firemen's Magazine of February says: "I was not in the state, nor did I see the bill [381] after the legislature convened," and contradicts himself in half a dozen places before he has finished his article.

The affidavito (one thousand men can be procured.

The affidavit of one thousand men can be procured The affidavit of one thousand men can be procured that he was in the state: that he met the legislative board of railway employes before the house labor committee on the 20th of February, or after thirty-seven days of the session of fifty days had passed. The railway employes of Kansas know he was here, and they also know what a hypocrite he is, and after next November Congressman John will have plenty of time to write lies for the calamity papers and for eastern publications that have a good cirulation in Kansas and the west, and tell how the rail-ation in Kansas and the west, and tell how the railand for eastern publications that have a good cfrulation in Kansas and the west, and tell how the railroad inployes are 'trying to down the farmer.' The chances are that he will be better known to some of the eastern editors than he is now, and that they will stop his tale of woe. The railway employes of the west have nothing against the real farmer. Mr. Debs, but they have against that class of 'agriculturists' of the John Davis stripe who have been kicked out of the old parties because they were not good enough to belong to them, and are now trying to stir up strife and discord among the wage carners and the real farmers.

are now trying to sat up same and custod and the wage carners and the real farmers.

Last winter was the first time in the history of the state that a delegation of laboring men ever went before the legislature and asked for anything, and

it was refused us by the men we thought would help us. The old parties have put some good labor laws on the statutes of this state, and they were not asked to do it either, but I never heard of either of them saying that railroad men got 50 per cent to much money. Did either of the old parties ever say for forget themselves or their positions that they could tree the refused many we did not come ar lorget themselves or their positions that they said "g — d — the railroad men, we did not come here to make laws for them," as Representative them of Rice county did? Did any body ever hear of any member of either of the old parties threatening to furnish five men for every railroad man's position in Kansas if they did not do a certain thing?

RMIL UNING:
Who ever heard of double-crewing all trains in
Kansas just to make work for a part of the 6,000,00
tramps in the Unived States and cutting the wage
of the original crew in half to pay the second crew
of tramps? That originated in the fertile brain of
lobby Davis, and he was the man that said that the of trainps? That originated in the fertile brain of trainps? That originated in the fertile brain of John Davis, and he was the man that said that the People's party would furnish five men for region to the people and the protest against the reduction of freight rates was not withdrawn. The railroad men of this sate have had enough of the people's party under their present leaders and managers, Mr. Debs, and when we cannot get what we desire from the diparties a railroad man will be elected and tripht, and the leaders may be representing the wish of the people but in Kansas the people are lost sight of, and the "agriculturists" are working the first to keep themselves in positions of trust and responsibility by making war on the real wage earners of the state.

state.

In every appropriation bill that was before the lower house the salaries of the working people were cut almost 50 per cent. and where a pool old washer-woman in the state insane asylum was getting \$15 a month under Republican rule, the people's party cut her down to \$8. It is not likely Mr. Debs knows of these things, for he is too good a friend of the wage earners of our nation to do anything against them. He has heard only one side heretofore. If he knew John Davis as the railway employees of Kansas know him, he would not speak to him when he met him. The time is coming when he will hear the other side.

As a matter of course and of fact, and of

As a matter of course, and of fact, and of dictionary, we do not comprehend the difference between a "farmer" and an "agriculturist," for the simple reason that a farmer is an agriculturist, and an agriculturist, and an agriculturist farmer is an agriculturist, and an agriculturist farmer is farmer in a farmer i turist is a farmer. To be explicit: FARMER--Agriculturist, husbandman, cul-

tivator of the soil.

AGRICULTURIST—Husbandman, farmer, tiller of the ground, cultivator of the soil

With this explanation we fail to see how the Kansas "agriculturist works the farmer." But strange things are happening nowadays, and it may be that the agriculturist in Kansas wags the farmer and rio rersa

The author of the "old story" expresses the opinion that we have assumed that railway employes are trying "to down the farmer." He puts it as follows: "Are the railway employes trying to down the farmer? He, Debs, seems to think that some of them are;" and it is just here that the writer of the old story explains wherein we have made a mistake, growing out of the fact that there are "two classes of farmer in Kansas, the farmer and the agriculturing ist;" the "farmer who works the soil, and the agriculturist who works the farmer. We confess that is not an "old story," but



a brand new story. It is a mystery. We confess that we are totally unable to see just when a farmer ceases to be a farmer, becomes an agriculturist and begins to "work" himself. We have never discussed such a proposition, and must leave it without a word of comment. It is too profound, too mysterious, too cabalistic for us.

Personally, we care nothing for parties. We have neither commendation nor denunciation for parties except as they favor or oppose the enthronement of right and justice for the men whose labor and skill carry forward the vast industrial enterprises of this age in which we live. We care nothing for the name of a party, we do care much for the principles it espouses and enacts into laws for the general weal. If these men who had control of the Kansas legislature and refused to enact just laws for the protection of railroad employes as set forth in the "old story" then they betrayed their trust, and should not be permitted to occupy such responsible positions again. They simply demonstrated that they were like the men of other parties who, in legislatures, have been incapable of comprehending issues and of meeting requirements.

The Magazine cannot be induced to enter a campaign in Kansas, nor to indicate with, what party a railroad employe should affiliate. Such is not its mission. But it may be said, if railroad employes choose to take the side of railroad corporations in shaping legislation, they will eventually find to their cost that they are in league with the deadliest foes of organized labor the country has produced. It does not matter by what plausible pleadings the employe is captured, he will wake up from his dreamings to find

that his rights are gone.

The organization of railroad clubs has in view the votes and influence of railroad employes to "down" all legislation looking to the control of railroads by the states which have granted them their charters. It would be far better for railroad employes to reserve their power for the enforcement of such legislation as is of vital importance to them.

Railroad employes, can, we think, with prudence, remember that if they antagonize the dominant party in a legislature, that that party will antagonize their interests, for such is human nature.

It so happens that the professions of men have to be accepted. That they often prove recreamt is an "old story." In such cases all that is left is to discard them and try again. The old parties we know; they have been tried; occasionally they have enacted laws bearing testimony of comprehension of the rights of labor, but more frequently these rights have been spurned.

The people's party professes to be pro-

foundly solicitous of the welfare of wage workers, and the question is, shall we test its fealty to profession? It is a question for the wage workers in every department of labor, and we leave it with them to decide for themselves.

We must beg the pardon of our readers for having taken so much space to "explain" our ignorance of the fact that in Kansas the "agriculturist works the farmer." Hereafter, should the Magazine refer to railroad affairs in legislation, we shall endeavor to remember that in Kansas, an agriculturist is not a farmer, and here let it be said it agriculturists are down on the railroad employe the Magazine will show them no quarter, no matter what party flag they march under.

#### BIRCH ARNOLD'S BOOK.

We have received from "Birch Arnold" her latest production as an authoress, entitled "A New Aristocracy." Mrs. J. M. D. Bartlett, otherwise, "Birch Arnold," is a captivating writer and is employing her splendid abilities in a righteous cause, that of elevating those who need assistance in securing better conditions of life. It is most gratifying to know that her labors are appreciated by the public and that "A New Aristocracy" is likely to accomplish the good anticipated by the fair authoress. We notice that Mr. Jos. R. Buchanan, who is high authority, refers to "A New Aristocracy" in complimentary terms, and we quote from his approving words, as follows:

The "New Aristocracy" depicted by Birch Arnold is founded upon intelligence and brotherly love; as she has said, "it is an aristocracy of heart and brain." She teaches a pure Christinnity, that which typifies the Carpenter's Son, and not the latter day hypocrisy which "assumes a virtue it has

The pervading idea of the story is that it is the duty of the educated and prosperous to help the illiterate and the poor so that they may help themselves; that only through the elevation of the mental and spiritual man can the material man be permanently bettered, and that their duty to themselves, their posterity and to a common humanity demands that those who are well positioned, in a worldly sense, should refuse to be bappy and contented while others suffer through conditions that can be changed. While I believe that the individual is largely what environment makes him, and that society as a whole

While I believe that the individual is largely what environment makes him, and that society as a whole is responsible for the environment, I recognize that the proper way to change it is to create discontent with his surroundings in the individual, and to awaken in him the desire to change it. What a new aristocracy "would leave to voluntary action, guided by goodness of heart, I would bring about by converting the majority to right ways of thinking and through organized society—the state—put in force: but in its mission of awakening the conscience of the rich and arousing the amountion of the poor, the story will have the sanction of all lovers of humanity.

Manifestly, "Birch Arnold" is sounding key notes with a master hand, and the Magazine wishes her a long and prosperous career.

#### OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Machinery Molder's Journal for March, published at Detroit, Michigan, has on record the notice that the order has 100 lodges, and that the Journal is doing a good work for the craft. Speaking of the benefits resulting from reading "foundry literature," the Journal says:

The Journal feels very greatly pleused at the success attending its efforts to cultivate a taste for foundry literature, as from every source there are constantly being received assurances that molders are beginning to realize that much benefit can be derived by that means, and the habit of reading once acquired is sure to grow. It causes a man to think, cultivates his reasoning powers, improves his memory, inspires ambition, gives him new ideas, engenders confidence, brings to light the best side of his nature, and gradually, step by step, he unconsciously advances in the esteem of others; becomes more respected, is looked up to and regarded as an authority, his influence extends, his opinions have more weight, his society is sought for and he becomes regarded as one whose example is worthy of emulation while his advantages may be envied.

The Trainmen's Journal for April, contains a lengthy editorial article relating to the troubles between the Canadian Pacific and its employes, from which we should make extracts but for the fact that elsewhere we publish the circular of E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the O. R. C., which fully explains the cause and outcome of the misunderstanding.

The April issue of the Journal of the International Association of Machinists, published at Detroit, contains the reason why of the strike of the machinists in the Pan Handle shops at Indianapolis. Efforts were made on the part of the grand officers of the association to arrange matters, but the division superintendent declined to confer with them as officers of an organization, but would condescend to talk with them as individuals, remarking that "the Pan Handle Company did not recognize labor unions"—a declaration that organized labor should make a note of.

The Union Pacific Employes' Magazine for April appears with a number of well written articles on subjects of interest to employes. We notice however a slip of the pen in the closing paragraph of the article, captioned, "The advantage of standing wage rates," the writer saying "labor organizations to be progressive or of any lasting benefit, must couple with their demands for a minimum standard of wages," etc. Labor organizations "to be progressive," never make demands for a minimum standard of wages—but, on the contrary the demand is, or ought to be, for a maximum standard, and that is, we surmise, what the U. P. E. Magazine means.

Locomotive Engineering grows grander by degrees and beautifully superb in every issue, and is becoming what George 1. Prentice once said of his Louisville Journal, an "institution." The frontispiece in the April issue is "to the life," graphic, and in its way a chef d'œuvre. "Under the wreck," almost makes one shudder to look at it. Such illustrations are more eloquent than words, and should impress all who contemplate them with clear conceptions of the perilous employment of railroad trainmen.

The Railway Age of April 1st has the following indication of the steady advance of electricity in moving cars:

An electricity in moving cars:

An electrical motor is now in experimental service at Brighton Beach near New York, for which are claimed these important advantages: No overhead wires, no conduit, no mechanism in the street, no slotted openings in the streets, no storage batteries, no inaccessible mechanism, no disturbance of the rails, stringers or ties; no dauger to horses or pedestrians and no sectional rails or contact sections." The principle by which these very desirable results are attained is called "the multiple distributing system" and its appearance is thus described:

About all that there was to be seen aside from an

described:

About all that there was to be seen aside from an ordinary car, was an unobtrusive little metal plate 6x8 inches sunk in the middle of the track almost fush with the roadbed. These little plates are if feet apart. They are no obstructions to ordinary traffic, and there is no slot connecting them and no rumbling noise, as in the cable system. They lates are termed "heads" in the electrical vernacular. The distributing system is so arranged that all of them are absolutely "dead," or free from electricity, except the two plates for the mement covered by the car as it runs along. A longitudinal metal brush underneath the car takes up the electricity from the "heads" and communicates it to the motor.

cares it to the motor.

If this device continues to prove as successful in operation as the trial runs seem to indicate it will do away with some of the objections to electrical motors as now in use and will seem to indicate agreat step in the direction of the substitution of electricity for steam locomotives, town of rail-way operated by storage battery motors, in another of the introduction of the Judsun pneumatic motor and in another of the successful running of an oil burning motor for generating electricity; while in Chicago an electric traction car imported from Germany which runs without overhead wires is being tried with promising results. So inventive minds are busy in many places and ways with the great problem of harnessing electricity, conomically, effectively and without objectionable features to the car of man, and it cannot be doubted that in one or many ways the problem will ere long be satisfactorily solved.

The Way Out, No. 5, Vol. I, a small eight page publication, comes to our office ful of pointers on the single tax question, showing the way out of tax labyrinths that have puzzled statesmen in the past and that are still perplexing them. The Way Out is published monthly and sent to subscribers "out of St. Louis for 12 cents a year" or, to three subscribers "under one envelope, for 25 cents a year." Cheapenough, and those who believe in the

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# 2.4 # ... "single tax," should send in their names with the money to 513 Elm street, St. Louis.

Chickens have not been very plentiful on the market in Indianapolis the past few weeks, and this has caused a great advance in the demand for hard rubber car springs.—The National Federationist.

Chickens indeed! How lordly some people can appear. During a three days' visit to St. Louis we are willing to swear that Editor Martin ate nothing but sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs.—Dan Honin on Railway News Reporter.

Except at that banquet, when the menu showed that all the bright zones that belt the earth, land, sea and air had been ransacked to find luxuries such as epicures and gourmands delight to see, we say at that feast of fat things, including pain-killing and joy promoting washouts, Editor Martin exhibited that refined and educated palate which so prominently distinguished all the guests.

The Switchmen's Journal for April is at hand, and in all regards is fully up to standard. The leading editorial article, "A New Grievance," closes as follows:

New Grievance," closes as follows:

What the Journal sees fit to say of Grand Chief Clark will be said truthfully and honestly but cannot be construed as reflecting in any manner upon the order. A truthfull criticism of any act of Grand Master Sweeney is entitled to respectful attention, nor will this Journal seek to belittle its force. Grand Masters are not kingtone they are as itself to error as the humblest member and he is a tool who worships the individual because of his official position. Because of the official position of Wilkinson the Brotherhood of Rail road Trainmen endorsed the most infamous act of wholesale scabbing that was ever perpetrated in America, and which in the time to come will be cursed by every honest man in the brotherhood.

#### THE CREEDE CHRONICLE.

When Cy Warman sold out his Western Railway and went to Creede to start the Railway and went to Creede to start the Chronicle, he emigrated from cozy, luxurious and elegant surroundings to those of a primative and improvised character. A monthly, a semi-monthly or even a weekly publication did not suit his mental make up, his energy, "get up and go" qualities. He wanted the rush and whirl, characteristic of the camp, all of which he has found at Creede, in the mountain gorges, where only the daring go, and where the mad rush for money, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever.

Cy in No. 1, Vol. I, March 22, captions his salutatory, "Why we are here," and says:

says:

Appreciating fully the fact that the people of this camp pine for a paper—a publication that will bring in the news of the whole world and take the news of this camp back with it. we are here. And yet we would not have our readers believe we came yet we would not have our readers believe we came saley in the interest of an aching cavity or a wide (cit want. We are here to make money and boom whitever there is in this camp deserving of a boom. While we are not here to establish a Sunday school or reform a community, we will be found at all

times on the side of law and order, justice and morality.

In No. 2, we are informed that the issue of No. 1, ran up to 5,000, though the type had to be set, while the "beautiful snow" made things a little damp about the cases. Such incidents indicate that snap and sand are required to run a daily in a mining camp. The hills about Creede, are, we are led to believe, full of riches. The Chronicle referring to the subject says:

Hundreds of people believe that the Holy Moses. Last Chance and Amethyst mines are the only producers in this camp. A newspaper that expects to stay in a mining camp, whose management has ordinary common sense, will not boom a prospect that is not a mine. It will doubtless interest our readers to know there are many other properties with very bright prospects. Adjoining the Holy Moses on the south is the Ridge, adjoining this claim, still earther south is the Ethel with a body of ore nine feet wide, and the Ethel loaded four cars yesterday. There is not a shadow of a doubt as to the future of Creede. We have got the clear, clean stuff. Millions of it in sight, to say nothing of the possibilities of the hole card.

That looks like business, and we judge.

That looks like business, and we judge from the number of advertisements in the *Chronicle* that the paper is a sort of a "Holy Moses" too, with splendid prospects ahead.

It is gratifying to notice that our friend Warman still finds time to sing, and here is one of the best of his ventures:

#### HERE BELOW.

You can talk about your honey-Suckled home beyond the sky, Your sun-kissed over yonder And your blooming by and-by; of the silver waves that warble Up against the golden shore; Bout your heathery here-after And your endless evermore. But if you've a lot of rapture And would like to let it go, You can sift a little sunshine In the shadows here below.

Don't cluster up your kisses
For my cold and clammy brow;
This life is long and lonely,
Come and let me feel them now.
It's all right to lay up treasures
In the realm where they won't rust,
And to figure on the future,
And to try to put your trust
In He who made the universe;
But it won't hurt I know
To sift a little sunshine
In the shadows here below.

The Chronicle has all the ear-marks of success, and we wish it a career commensurate with the largest expectations.

No. 1, Vol. I, of the Railway Shop Employe, published at Leavenworth, Kansas, is on our table. It is in many respects a valuable publication, containing as it does the "preamble of the organization," and a communication in the form of an address from Fred. H. Anthony, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Shop Employes. Grand Master Anthony, among many

other good things says:
Slave labor is not always the cheapest labor: ignorant labor is not always the most profitable labor:

poorly paid labor is not always the most profit making labor.

making labor.
Conversely the shop employe is interested in those conditions for the employment of capital and the use of genius for superintendence, which plays such a large and increasing part in the carrying on of successful undertakings of operating railways. But the conditions may exist, often do exist, while at the same time the shop employes interest is overruled and subordinated by the class interest of the employer. High wages are not necessarily the concomitant of large profits or favorable conditions of railway companies. It is a notorious fact that the shop employes of some of the wealthiest and most favored railway monopolies are among the most scantily paid and uniarly treated of the railway shop employes in our country.

treated of the railway shop employes in our country.

It thus logically follows that, as a measure of industrial defense, there must be an organization, a brotherhood of those who have absolute identity of economic interest. The past shows that individual trade unions among the railway shop employes have not accomplished anything of any note which every trade unionist in a railway shop readily admits, while on the other hand the Knights of Labor have too many common interests with all classes of labor to bring about the condition therailway shop employe demands and will receive if he will but step forward and sing the battle cry which is to organize, and under the bamber of our brotherhood, we gather, linked by the chain of a common purpose and a common supiration. The aspiration that railway shop employes as a class of our great country may so defend their claims and assert their rights that the progress of our brotherhood shall not be checked until it reaches the bounds of its possibilities. bounds of its possibilities.

The idea is, organize for protection. To this it is coming; to this it must come, and the wonder is that there are still so many men who toil for a living who stand aloof from organizations. But the movement is in the right direction and it is gaining steadily in celerity. We welcome the Railway Shop Employe to our sanctum and to the roster of labor papers, and we wish it and the brotherhood it represents success.

The Trackmen's Ballast is forging ahead and is doing a good work for the toilers it represents, who receive less "remunera-tion" for their work than any other class of railroad employes, usually \$1.25 a day in summer and \$1.10 in winter.

They earn more money than they receive. The work of the railroad trackmen is of great importance, closely identified with the safety of trains. We shall hope that the brotherhood will be able to secure better wages for its members. "Fair wages" should be the battle cry.

Kate Field's Washington, in every issue, is a revelation. It is an agitator par excellence. It attacks right and left in a style highly iconoclastic. If one is to judge of woman's sphere by reading Kate Field's Washington its boundaries will reach to

· Luminous worlds, as far As the universe spreads its flaming walls," at any rate as far as anything can be found worth of commendation, or mean enough .

to excite a noble woman's scorn. Kate Field can coo like a dove, but when aroused she wields whips of flame, and she lays on regardless of who cries "enough." She found the American mind unappreciative of art; she found congress ignorant and prejudiced, and she wrought a revolution and has succeeded in organizing an "art congress." She has taken up the fraud of "congressional funerals," as, for instance. the funeral of Congressman Kendall, of Kentucky, which cost the tax-payers \$2,180.56, as follows:

Railroad transpor	rte	ti	or	1											. :	\$719.65
Commissary supp	11	99	-													173.91
Meals																18.00
										•		•	•	•	•	9.00
Lunches	٠.	٠		:	٠.	٠.	٠,			<i>:</i> _	•	٠.	·	ė.		
Fifteen meals and													, 1	, e	51	45.00
Liberty											٠		•		٠	
Casket																350.00
Copper Lining .																100.00
Silver plate	•	•				•		•						_	_	10.00
Silver place	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•				٠	•	•		50.00
Embalming		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	•	٠	•	•	
Laying out body						٠				٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	
Shaving corpse													٠	٠	٠	5.00
Cedar case																75.00
Assistants	•	•	•	•	•		-		-		Ċ					15.00
Carriages from M	٠.	٠.			ä	÷.	٠,	ωż.		٠'n	÷	'n	÷	v	0	n
Carriages from M	OC	Tt	;n	ea	u	u	,	•••	es		<i>_</i> 11	uc			_	600.00
miles																· · · · · ·

Such funeral frolics are a disgrace to the nation and a miserable fraud upon the people. Talk about royal families! We bury a dead congressman with as much. pomp and parade as if his demise created a great vacancy which it would require a herculean effort to fill. We have not the space to tell all the clever things Katr Field's Washington is doing for the country. but one thing is certain. It is making it necessary for those who want to keep up with the procession to revise their calcula-

The Farmer's Light publishes the follow

tions as to the circumference of woman's

sphere.

The following is only a partial list of lords, duke and earls who own real estate in America, together with the number of acres owned by each, and the list is said to be increasing as fast as quiet pur-chases can be made as mortgages farceloses.

chases can be made or mortgages foreclosed.	
	ere.
Name.  Marquis of Aylesbury.  Duke of Bedford	55,000
Duke of Redford	31,00
Duke of Bedford Same (other lands) Forl of Brownlow	37,510
Forl of Propertion	57.799
Earl Of Drownlow	73.540
Earl of Carlisic	51.55
Earl Of Cawder	06.67
Earl of Cleverand	56 B.
Earl Of Derby 1	48.62
Duke of Devousinie	52.60
Lord of Londonsboro	41.40
Duke of Portland	46.095
Earl of Powls	70.03
Duke of Rutland	59.212
Lady Willoughby	91.61
Duke of Portland Earl of Powls Duke of Rutland Lady Willoughby Sir W. W. Win Farl of Verborough	34.570
Sir W. W. Win	
Now, brother farmers, what does that n	Bur

Now, brother farmers, what death Ask Bistory. Ask Birthank Ask history. Ask Ireland. Ask Egypt. Ask Burnah. Ask the astonished ghosts of the American colonists of more than a hundred years ago, and of the revolutionary fathers.

Why not ask the farmers what they are

going to do about it? It would be an easy matter to arrest this absorption of American land by the English aristocracy. But it will never be done until the farmers and the laborers join in correcting such evils. England is the money center of the world. Its wealth is in the hands of the few, who own the land in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; all they can get; and now they are reaching out for our acres. They know how to evict tenants for rent, but they ought not to put in practice their methods in the United States.

We regret that Comrade Dan Honin, President of the railway editor's conference, didn't have time to write up the delicious affair. He says in his paper:

On our arrival from St. Louis we were called to Utah on business and have just returned. We had intended giving an extended notice in which it was our intention to have told of the oratory of Eugene V.Debs, the courage of William P. Daniels, the quietness of Danny Cease, the deep thought of L. W. Rogers, the simplicity of C. W. Martin, the hopfulness of John A. Hill, and our own bashfulness.

How much we appreciate the allusion to our oratory, will never be known till the "books are opened," and as for the courage, quietness, deep thought, simplicity, hopefulness and bashfulness of the remainder of the team, Honin, if he had had time, would have written a page of history, which would have cheered many a poor, but respectable journalistic aspirant for three square meals a day. It is not too late, Brother Dan, to do good; so please go in and add a new plume to your knightly crown.

The Railway Age, in its issue of April 8, has the following:

The Kansas railroad commissioners in their report for 1891 sententiously say: "Less than two miles of railroad have been constructed in the state during the past year. It is well." Yes, with 8,900 miles of railway in the state, on which the entire amount of dividends paid averaged only about 1½ per cent., while sixteen companies report deficits amounting to 88,565,592, it is well for investors that no more roads were built.

The Railway Age should ascertain approximately what the Kansas railroads cost in cash, just how much money has been invested in them. This done, the Railway Age should pursue its investigations and find out to what extent these roads have been capitalized, just how much water there is in the investments. It could learn that about 50 per cent. of the investment is downright iraud; that every dollar is made to count two dollars, and that the capitalists are trying to earn dividends on the water as well as on the money. If that is the game then "it is well" that Kansas is escaping the grasp of men who demand dividends on investments of water. There is just one thing to do and that is, squeeze the water, the fraud out of enterprises, which tax the public for services. That will solve the prob-

#### THE AGE OF LABOR.

Brother Rogers is in the habit of saying so many good things that it is a little difficult to make selections, but seeing we can't reproduce the Age of Labor entire, we are forced to select, and here goes:

Millionaire Rockefeller, who has managed to get hold of many million dollars earned by other people, has recovered from his recent alarming ill-ness and celebrated the event by giving a million dollars to the Chicago University as a "praise offer-ing to God for being restored to health." If Mr. Rockefeller hadn't mentioned names his restored ability to plunder the people would naturally lead one to think that Satan was managing the patient's

The action of the Adams Express Company in crushing the young Brotherhood of Express Messengers is an example of just what every labor organization would receive at the hands of corporate power if it were not for the fact that most of the young giants have grown strong enough to protect themselves. The Adams is no worse in point of principle than any other corporation doing business with the public. It is easy to see that all corporations would make a great financial gain if labor organizations should cease to exist, and whenever one is found weak enough to be blotted out of existence it is promptly made to walk the plank. The remedy is to give the infants the giants' protection.

The Locomotive Engineer's Journal for March contains a serious lecture to the members of the order upon squaring accounts. The article in question informs its readers that "Time in its flight has rolled on," and adds:

It is unaccountable how many there are who look upon the payment of a bill as a disagreeable duty, to be put off until the last possible moment, and even then to be paid only under compulsion. What there is to be gained by it we are totally unable to conjecture, and can only account for it by assuming that it is a component part of their nature never to be changed while water runs and grass grows. grass grows.

There you are, Mr. Delinquent, looking "upon the payment of a bill as a disagree-able duty," and while "water runs and able duty," and while "water runs and grass grows," you are to experience no change. Your condition is hopeless because your delinquency is a "component part" of your "nature."

The Union Pacific Employes' Magazine for March, has an idea that "punishment will reach the unjust in time," and talks to the point as follows:

There is no better illustration of where selfishness is bringing onto a body of men disaster, than that shown by some of the locomotive engineers.

There are many regular runs that three crews can do the work, giving them mileage forty or forty-five days a month, and sometimes more, this divided five days a month, and sometimes more, this divided among four crews would then give all more than full time, but this is objected to by those who have the pull, and consequently a few make big pay, while a large body of capable runners are either idle or hardly making expense, they have to stand by and see others draw big pay checks.

There is not a railroad center that has not a large

body of capable railroad-men idle, and is aggravated by the hogishness of a few. Brotherhood is far away. What can such a class expect if another "Q" affair should come on them? They certainly deserve it. It would be a blessing as well to the largest number, for it would give them an opportunity to have a share of the work for a while at least, that their brothers" (?) are now scabbing them out of, for when three men will do four men's work for the sake of the extra pay they are depriving another his rights, at d that is all that a scab can do Credibla acts now they are simply destroying whether any protect them in what is justly right—a fair day's pay, which does not mean two days in one.

There is an old time motto—"tive and

There is an old time motto—"Live and let live" which it would be well for men to practice; but, scabbing as on the "Q" and the Northwestern is not the way to remedy troubles in the ranks of organized labor.

#### REST.

This Magazine is fully committed to the advocacy of reet for workingmen. To the extent of its ability and opportunities, it has advocated the demand for eight hours as a day's work. If a man is working ten hours, as the great majority of laborers are, we would reduce the number to eight, giving him in a week of six days, twelve hours additional rest. In all such propositions we are on record as favoring rest for the weary toiler.

Again, the Magazine is absolutely and uncompromisingly in favor of one entire day of rest in scren. We are of the opinion that men, particularly working men, physically and mentally require the one day's rest in scren.

In all of this we omit all reference to what is called "Sunday rest." We have not deemed it advisable in the discussion of the rest question to enter the domain of theology.

The idea now is that works of "necessity and charity" may and ought to be performed on the Sabbath or, on Sundays. No man in his senses now controverts such propositions. No one contends that street railroad corporations should cease the running of cars on Sundays, because such a proceeding would inconvenience thousands. No one seriously contends that the railway service of the country should be entirely suspended on Sundays, or, that steamboats or sailing craft, on rivers, lakes and bays, should "tie up" on Sundays, and certainly no one expects craft on the ocean to "heave to" on sundays.

Such reflections may be profitably introduced when discussions are going forward on the Sunday rest question; because they demonstrate conclusively that our civilization has completely outgrown the universal Sunday rest idea. It does not matter in the least what individuals may think about it, there stand the facts and they can not be changed.

In the discussion of the question of open-

ing the Columbian Exposition on Sundays, we have not narrowed it down to a railroad employe question, and those who attempt

it do not grasp its significance.
It so happens, that in this country, by common consent, shops and factories are closed on Sundays and employes do have one day's rest in seven. Of all the toiling hosts of the country, at best but a comparatively few will be able to view the wonders of the Columbian Exposition, but there are multiplied thousands who live in and near ('hicago who will be able to "take it in" provided its doors are open on Sunday.

Let us see: Chicago has a population of, say, 1,200,000. Divided into families of five, there would be 250,000 families of which, to put it prudently, two thirds or 166,666 are working people whose only leisure day is Sunday. Here then we have 833,330 people in Chicago alone, who, if the Exposition is thrown open on Sundays, would be able to profit by the exhibition of marvellous things. To say these people could visit the Exposition on working days is mere assumption, it is begging the question. And to assume that the things to be seen are, even remotely, immoral, irreligious or in the nature of desecration, is too preposterous to require contradiction. It is folly run mad, unadulterated ignorance that should have no consideration whatever. The things to be seen are the handiwork of men and women, the triumph of skill in ten thousand departments of human endeavor. And they are brought together at Chicago at an expenditure of about \$20,-000,000 to demonstrate the astounding tri-umphs of labor and skill. The Columbian Exposition is not to be a bull fight, a prize ring, nor anything else that is less than an exhibition of man's capacity to advance in all things of an elevating and a refining nature.

The rich will be there with their splendid equipages. The select few who will claim the glory of the show, but who have not contributed so much as a pin in all the varied beauties for which it may be distinguished.

Such people will be on hand by thousands every day, and it will not matter to them whether the Exposition is open or closed on Sundays. Not so with the toiling masses, for on Sundays the shops and factories are closed and in their "Sunday best" they may go and enjoy the grandest sight that money and skill has ever produced since the centuries began their march and we assume that no spectacle of more thrilling interest will be witnessed that the multitudes of workers who will on Sundays if the Exposition is open, throng its buildings.

Let us be done with platitudes about

what Europeans will think of us if we exhibit common sense relating to the Sunday question. Americans are not Pharisees, hypocrites nor bigots. Our civilization cannot be contaminated by looking upon the triumphs of skilled labor on Sundays. On the contrary, the eye is an educator when it sees the triumphs of skill, and men, women and children are elevated and sublimated by such exhibitions, not degraded. The high purpose of the Exposition is to do good, and the more who can visit it on Sundays and other days, the more good will result. Above all things do not close it on any day when workingmen and their families relieved from toil and drudgery seek to view its collected wonders.

Those who would know how the work of concentration is going forward, how the big fish swallow the little fish, will be interested in seeing how it works in the electricity business. The subjoined table gives the figures in three branches in the United States:

Year.	No. Cor porat'n	Capital.
1880	264	\$115,000,000
		300,000,000
	77	97,000,000
	4	115,000,000
1880	148	15,000,000
1890	7	20,000,000
	1880 1890 1880 1890 1880	1880 264 1890 125 1880 77 1890 4 1880 148

In 1880 there were 489 corporations, in 1890 there were 136, a reduction of 353 in ten years. There may be three in the year 1900, possibly only one.

In Germany there is an association, the members of which investigate alcoholism, and the statement is made that in Germany \$144,000,000 is annually expended for alcoholic drinks. It is stated that 46 per cent. of cases of murder are ascribable to drink, 63 per cent. of cases of manslaughter and 48 per cent of the cases of incendiarism, and no doubt a catalogue of minor offenses are due to the same mental disorganization. The society also states that in 1877 there were taken to the German hospitals 772 persons suffering from alcoholism, while ten years latter the number had swollen to 10,360. The average annual cases of accidental death through drink are 284, and suicide from the same cause 508. On the whole, it is most distressingly shown how largely crime and misadventure are associated with intemperance.

It is stated that the United States has 3,000,000 people more or less dependent upon charity.

The latest statement going the rounds is that that the population of the world aggregates 1,487,600,000. Of this number North America has 89,250,000.

Published statements show that nearly all the railroads of the country are earning so much money that they will be able to pay dividends on their vatered stock.

Some little time ago a wheat gambler in San Francisco cleared, in one shuffle of the wheat cards, \$500,000.

#### AGNES, I LOVE YOU-REVISED.

I stooped and wrote upon the sand Along the shore, with trembling hand, These words, that she might understand— Agnes, I love you.

The surging sea got full one day And come ashore and washed away These words that near the water lay— Agnes, I love you.

I climbed upon a mountain high, Plucked up a tree, wrote on the sky, Above the water, high and dry— Agnes, I love you.

I'd like to see some sloppy sea, Said I, slide up this canopy And monkey with my motto—see? Agnes, I love you.

Cy Warman.

#### [Adapted from Cy Warman.]

I never wrote on ocean sand, Or anywhere, with trembling hand— My hand don't tremble—understand— "May, I love you!"

Old ocean might get full some day— Likely enough I've been that way— But never yet too full to say: "May, I love you!"

I never climbed a mountain high, Yanked up a tree or scratched the sky; Perhaps I couldn't if I'd try— "May, I love you!"

But in my heart away down deep, With jealous care your love I keep, Some say I mutter in my sleep '' May, I love you!''

Seeds.

'Twas in the rosy month of June, When brooks and birds were all in tune. I strayed with Bridget along the flume— I did, be Gorry.

The heavens were decked in navy blue, The stars were winking "how de do," Bridget sighed, and I have too— I did, be Gorry.

Then Bridget took a little wand And placed it in my big right hand, Saying, "write a love song in the sand, Like Cy Warman."

I said, "Bridget McFlarity, my dear, Your request is moighty queer, But wait until I'm full of beer— And I'll do't, be Gorry."

Mike.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE GREAT CONFLICT.

MR. EDITOR:—It is admitted that the landed aristocracy of England are bitterly opposed to parting with any of their rights and privileges, and would have the yeomanry remain in their present condition, since, by making concessions their plutocratic rule would be shorn of much of its power; as a result, the landed powers of England and of all Europe are united in their endeavor to continue the present state of affairs, and keep the laboring poor in their present unhappy condition, that they, the land and money barons, may more effectually profit by the poverty they inflict. Turn your eyes upon Russia, and what a spectacle of poverty, degradation and fam-ine greets your vision. Our average American laborer stands aghast—and yet, my dear sir, we are fast moving in the direction that will place us in the same deplorable condition of the laboring poor of Europe, who have drank the cup of misery to its dregs, and are drifting down the rivers of tears into the oceans of woe, and upon the same stream the contented American of the middle class will be required to float, and when they are once in that condition, they will never again see the shores of peace, plenty and happiness, for they, like the laboring poor of Europe, will be under the power of the American plutocracy.

I make the assertion, and defy successful contradiction, that the laboring class of this country are held in as great contempt by the American barons of trust combines and corporations, as are the laboring poor of England, Russia and the rest of Europe. The plutocrats of America are even now riveting the bands of slavery upon our laboring poor, aided by a subsidized Congress, which legislates only for the money power, and is so shallow brained and so influenced by retaining influences brought to bear upon them by corporations, trusts and combines, that they imagine that in legislating for capital they are doing their duty to God and their country. When the 8,000, 000 of farmers and the 20,000,000 of toilers, the laboring poor, make a demand, they are told to "stand back" and that they do not understand the situation. They say, "You stick to your plow and to your trade and trust us." Yes, but Mr. Congressman and Mr. Far-removed from the people, Senator, we have no farm, or plow of our own, no, nor have we any longer our anvils and tools. We are so poor that we parted with them to buy food and shelter for our families. Wages are low, and the raw materials that we produce are so cheap, and manufactured articles and rents are so

high, that we cannot support our families -corporate capital, trusts, combines, rail-roads and national banks, have all combined and are robbing us of the fruits of our labor, of just compensation, telling us to take what they give us or starve. It no longer requires two to make a bargain. The plutocrats and the combines say, "take what we give or go to tramping." Oh! Mr. United States Senator, you who paid a half million dollars for your seat in the senate, won't you pass a bill to still the great robber, the great Anglo-American trust and combine? These godly senators look wise and tell us the country was never more prosperous, capital never so well protected-that is, national banks can rob and break with perfect safety to these officers, and the Government officials will smile and wink. That the courts of the land are in close touch with capital is alarmingly apparent. Money is easy, but all the while the laborer is drawing tightly around his belly his belt, for his stomach is still empty, and the country is full to overflowing with tramps, and if we insist upon consideration and demand proper legislation looking to our relief as laborers, the honest, virtuous Congressman flies into a rage and tells us we "are fools and traitors to

our party."
Well, how fares this honest representative of the people? Five or six years ago he went to Congress a poor man-to-day he owns a brown stone front in Washington, has a few blocks of stock in most of the trusts and combines—owns a few shares of "Richmond Terminal" or similar corporations, owns land in Texas, Arizona or Dakota; has some silver mine stock, and stock in national banks, and a few dollars in cash laid away for a rainy day, when he no longer goes to Congress, and this was all done on a salary of \$5,000 a year. What splendid financiers are the average Congressmen and Senators. Few die, never but two resigned, and all are anxious to serve

the dear people.

As like will produce like, so will the same influences now at work in this country produce the same sad conditions as now exist in Europe, and as the wealth of the masses is now fast passing from the many to the few, we may expect to see conditions here such as prevail in Europe, the enslave-

ment of laboring men. Capital is despotic, unreasonable and enslaving. It demands its "legislative earnings" or interest—nor will it take less, and if it if it cannot get it by honest means, it will secure it by confiscating the earnings of the laborer. Capital is not content when times are hard to take less interest, but demands the full amount that it may fill the rapacious maws of its owners.

Capital has derived a new method of con-

fiscating wages. It is termed "retrench-ment." The trust combines and railroads of our country are to-day reducing wages 10 per cent., and at the same time reducing their employes 10 per cent. The Texas Pacific and Jay Gould's Union Pacific are in the business. Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington are making the above reductions. The Texas Pacific could pay its interest on the bonds of the road proper, but not on its watered stock from one-fourth to one-half of the total; but they are reducing the labor force on the Texas Pacific 10 per cent., and demanding of the 90 per cent. employed to do the work of the force as it was before the reduction. This is done that honest Jay Gould may legally (?) pocket this amount from the laborers. By this operation Jay Gould obtains what is termed "fixed expenditures and interest." There is no reduction on the part of capital, no dividing of loss between capital and labor. Oh, no, C. P. Huntington makes a cash cut of 10 per cent. He then goes to bed, kisses his pillow, sleeps soundly under his silk coverings, and in the morning kicks himself out of bed, feeling happy, because the Texas Pacific compels 90 per cent. of its force to do the work of the 100 per cent., which is not only robbery but savagery. It is the same old, old story, more hours of labor and less pay, and thus it is all over the land. Our laboring people are being driven far into the ocean of woe and deep and lasting poverty, by rapacious

capital.

The picture is not a pleasant one, but it is true, and turn it as you may, you see the

same state of affairs.

My fellow laborer, you who do not stop to think only when you run upon a 10 per cent. reduction of wages, do you know that if the present state of affairs goes on much longer, you will be dragging out a miserable existence and be living in squalid misery? I lay this down as a fact, that with the present limited amount of money in this country, that five of the millionaires of this country headed by Rockefeller, Gould and Huntington, the sugar, cordage and oil trust, by holding back for 30 days the enormous investments of the combines, they would bring about universal bankruptcy and ruin to every laborer, yes, ruin to every householder in our land except their own. Convince them that they could make 10 per cent. by doing it and they will try it on. The Government through its national banks will aid them, for 95 per cent. of our national banks are controlled by their trusts and combines. Capital is at all time federated, and is ever ready to strike in any direction to advance its own consolidated interests.

Is it not time for the 20,000,000 of laborers and producers suffering from the com-

bine, oppressed and outraged by the plutocrats of America, aided by Lombard street, London, to make resistance. Let the middle classes of our country join hands with the yeomanry and the laboring classes of our country and solve the great problem to the betterment of the material condition of all concerned. Co-operation and a consolidation of the great communities of interest, and for the railroad men of America a strong and perfect federation of all branches of the railroad service. It is our only salvation. Federate and live. As you are to-day, segregation will soon follow and ruin and servitude will be the result.

Qui Vire.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

MR. EDITOR: Nothwithstanding much has been printed in the Magazine on the subject of "how to manage a husband," will you grant me space to introduce a few thoughts which may be of value to young people who are seriously contemplating matrimony? Knowing that they will find it much more convenient to discard a lover than a wife or husband, as only the intervening power of the Almighty or a court of record can dissolve that "for better or worse" bond riveted by the minister, often entailing life-long regrets.

Do not engage in matrimony without love. Respect is essential, but it is a cold word as compared with love, and cannot take the place of affection. Some say, "yes, love always comes after marriage." I have but little doubt that it often does, though I hold that it should precede, as well as follow matrimony, and it may be said, I think that those who have not loved their life partner previous to marriage are

nfortunate.

Now, suppose, that subsequent to marriage, love is awakened for the first time in a wife or husband, and that the object of this affection happens to be other than wife or husband? What then? I answer, a contingency not pleasant to contemplate. This possibility leads me to say, by all means, if you do not love do not marry.

Our best women have an instinctive desire to marry a man superior to themselves in some way, for their honor is their husbands' honor, and their status in society is largely determined by his standing. The love that makes homes happy are those which blend youthful hearts in blissful security, causing the newly married to go forth together and rear for themselves an altar around which shall cluster all their cares and delights, as well as the anxieties and sympathies of the family relationship.

Perhaps no folly holds so strong a place in a woman's mind as that she can reclaim the one she loves, though he be a little fast,

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and that after marriage he will settle down and become a sensible husband. History too often repeats the failure of such blissful beliefs. Good watch must be kept for obstructions ahead; the fire must be kept up by constant additions of the fuel of affection: the boiler must be kept full and the machinery in order, as well as all hands at their posts. It requires skill, prudence and judgment to lead a life so free from imperfections as not to require the ministrations of charity and forbearance.

We celebrate weddings and make merry over honeymoons, the poet paints the beauties and blushes of newly made brides, while the matrimonial bark, with its precious freight, is launched to sail the uncertain voyage of experiment amid kind wishes

and rejoicing of friends.

On the precarious sea of matrimony are many storms, and even the calm has its perils, and only when this frail bark has weathered all dangers and reached the harbor of domestic peace, can you pronounce the voyage prosperous and congratulate the adventurers on their merited and enviable reward.

C. H. Arthur.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

#### PROSPECTS FOR NATIONAL LEGIS-LATION.

MR. EDITOR: I need not take up any of your space to explain to your thousands of readers why I write from this place or why I am here; most know this already. is now a very marked feeling for good promise for securing favorable legislation for the good of railroad men. But it is not safe to bank too much on this apparent good will of the Congressmen I have already met. No stone should be left unturned. What I want to say at this time, through your permission, Mr. Editor, to your readers, is this: I want to urge upon every one who reads these words to at once, as soon as he gets through the article, to sil right down and write a personal letter to his member in congress and to the two senators from his state, asking them to do all they can to hasten such legislation as will give greater safety to railroad men in their perilous work.

While I can say that things look very favorable from this end of the line, yet these personal letters from the men themselves, who are doing this work, has an amazing effect upon the average member. It acts like a stout "pusher" behind a long, heavy train up a hard grade. These men understand that there are votes where these letters come from. An official letter from each lodge, by the Master and Secretary, with the seal of the lodge, would help

Again, there is another class, besides the men themselves. I would urge to write, and

that is the mothers, wives, sisters and other dear ones who can write as only those can write who know the anxiety felt always. when a loved one is out on his run, until his return.

While it may be true that the fireman's danger is not so great as those are exposed to who handle the cars, still as I study your Magazine I find the awful monthly totals paid out for disabilities run away up into the fifty thousands of dollars. As I look over the causes I find a large per cent come from collisions, and in my investigations I find that at least fifty per cent. of the common collisions could have been prevented it freight trains had been properly equipped with power brakes, so, when at the moment danger showed, the engineer could, by a turn of his wrist, have set the brakes promptly instead of calling for brakes. Yes, mothers, wives, sisters and daughters that are old enough to write, you do not know what a power there is in a letter from you to urge a congressman, for humanity's sake, to hasten on some law that will stop. this terrible, this awful, this cruel and unnecessary slaughter of those who are the stay, the hope, the light of your homes. Ah, will you use this power and use it now? There is quite a large number of bills introduced. Some good bill can be chosen or made up out of the good points of all and passed, and will, if the constituents of Write, write. these members write them. don't fail to write and write now. L. S. Coffin.

Washington, D. C.

#### WHAT IT COSTS.

MR. EDITOR:-In this city is printed a paper, called the Labor Signal, and the editor publishes the following, which I want you to print in our book:

Union men drink union beer. The Indianapolis Brewing Company employ none but union men and are thorough union brewers. Their beer is sold throughout the city and state, and union men should see that they drink none but union beer. Every keg sent out from the Indianapolis Brewing Company bears a union label.

When I read that it set me to thinking. There are in this town, I presume, as many as 300 firemen, and suppose they drink two glasses of "union beer" every day, and pay 10 cents for it, how much would they be out of pocket every year? The way I figure it out they would pay to the saloons, each of them, \$36.50, and 300 of them would pay out in one year \$10,950 for "union beer." I I don't buy "union beer" or any other sort of beer. I just keep my \$36.50 to buy such things for my wife and my two babies as they have to have.

When I read what the Labor Signal printed I took it home and read it to my wife. She has got a better education than I and my figures waked her up. She got some ì

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paper and a pencil, and then she asked me how many railroad working men I supposed there were in this town? I said I guessed there were, all sorts, about 3,000. She then figured a while and said: "If they all drink two glasses of beer a day they will consume, in one year, 2,160,000 glasses of beer, which at 5 cents a glass would amount to \$108,000." Then she asked me if all the railroad employes drank beer. I said "No, I don't." but I said, "I guess one-half of them do."
Then she said, "If half of them do, there
goes \$54,000 for beer." Then we talked on about what the Labor Signal said, and she asked me "How many working men I guessed there were in the city?" That stuck me. But I thought it all over, and said I guessed there were 20,000, anyhow, and that I guessed that as many of them as 15,000 drank as much as two glasses of beer a day, and that lots of them drank whisky, and that one drink of whiskey cost as much, if not more, than two glasses of beer. Then my wife figured some more, and we finally found out that if 15,000 working men paid out as much as 10 cents a day for union beer and union whisky, they paid out in a year the big sum of \$447,500 for what did them more harm than good. I told her that's right, and she said she wonders why the Labor Signal did not say "Don't Drink

Union Beer, nor any other sort of beer."
We talked it all over for an hour, and there sat my boy, 10 years old, and my little girl, and my wife said, why, \$36.50 will buy everything that Dick and Molly want to make them comfortable for a whole year, and she set it down, and sure enough, the figures showed she was right, and then and there I renewed my pledge that I wouldn't let the saloons have a cent of my hard earned money, and I didn't care a lump of

coal what sort of beer they sold.

Argus.

## CAN FEDERATION BE LONGER POSTPONED.

MR. EDITOR:—Viewed from my point of observation, the question at the head of this communication contains food for serious reflection. It seems to me that the answer must necessarily be that the longer railroad men remain divided, the weaker they will become. This conclusion, separated, as it is, by facts and conditions, ought to arouse the 750,000 railroad employes of the county and result in bringing forth a reasonable and an acceptable plan of federation.

In this connection I ask, have we not some Mosis to lead us out of the wilderness of disorganization, and place the toiling thousands in the railroad service on a sure and safe federated foundation? Manifestly, it can be done and must be done, and I feel assured that it will be done and that, too, very speedily.

Now, then, Mr. Editor, the writer hereof is a plain man and a laboring man, and as such, asks the privilege of making a few suggestion for the consideration of railroad employes in America. If my views are faulty, some one should come forward and submit something better, and if better. I shall readily fall into line and give the plan my support. The point I make is that whatever is done should be done at once, for as certain as that God reigns in Heaven we must get rid of vast numbers of Grand Officers, now controlling the various organizations, who are drawing big salaries and doing no work. We are constantly paying for music, but get none of the dancing.

Our insurance departments are a big expense. My idea is, let railroad employes buy insurance of those that have it to sell, and not try to run a protective organization

and an insurance bureau.

Let us get on a sound protective basis, and do it in such a way that when jealousies arise in the various organized departments of the federate service we can control them and speedily terminate them.

We can have such a federation and at a very small cost to each man, a cost that will not exceed one dollar a year, and I should not be surprised if the cost could be reduced to 50 cents a year, per head. Now for the

Let the conductors, engineers, firemen, switchmen, brakemen, trainmen, telegraphers, car inspectors and trackmen, organize-by electing each from their ranks eleven (11) or thirteen (13) of their best and most brainy men as a board of managers, and then let this board of managers elect an executive board of three (3) or five (5) with power to act in all cases whatsoever, with power to remove, or for incompetency.

Do away with the present grand divisions and merge all into the board of managers and executive committee. Keep up the

local organization.

This board of managers and the executive committee will have full power to adjust all differences arising between the various organizations and railroad companies.

All complaints will come up, properly indorsed, from the local division to the board of managers, and by the board of managers will be certified to the executive board, who, like the board of managers, are always in session.

The executive board will then send a representative to the local division having the trouble and with a member of the local division's grievance committee will call at once upon the proper officers of the railroad company and endeavor to adjust all trouble.

If the officials refuse to adjust the grievance, it is to my mind very easy to predict the result, for the organizations will be so compactly unified as to act as one man.

It will not matter which one of the or-

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ganizations make the complaint, it goes through the one and only one channel. By this means we bring all in close touch, and scabbing at once will be a thing of the past. We elect the best men and elect them for, say three (3) or four (4) years, say for three (3) years. We send from our local divisions a member to represent the division in a state assembly, who will elect a delegate, say one for every 1,000 members. These delegates will meet and elect a delegate to represent the organization in a national assembly.

Every organization-conductors, engineers, firemen and the other organizations, would each have a representative in the national assembly, say five (5) to every 1,000 men within the state.

Of these individual organizations each and every one elects its own representative, irrespective of the others, and all, when in national convention or council, will select the best and most brainy men to represent them on the board of management, and the board of management, in turn, will elect three (3) or five (5) of their best and most brainy men for the executive board. By this means we get all in line. We get all in and all move in one direction.

But, Mr. Objector says, three or four years is too long for men to hold office. Suit your-selves as to that, but you will not secure the best talent, and that is what is wanted to take positions on the board for a short

time.

This board of managers will make constitutions and by-laws to govern themselves, as also laws to govern the local divisions, but local divisions may make laws and bylaws, provided they do not conflict with the

general laws.

If we go en masse, such a federation as I have outlined can be made successful and powerful federation, and the great benefits at a nominal cost, not to exceed \$1.00 per year. As it is, we are paying up in the hundreds of thousands, with no results. By the foregoing plan, no officer could sell out or give away the organization. He would fail and go from the board in dis-But I do not believe such a condition of things would ever arise.

Under the new federation a weekly journal would be required, and it would be broad in its dealings with labor questions, and would contain matter relating to every department of railroading and would doubtless have a literary department fully abreast

of the times.

Now, Mr. Editor, the foregoing are my ideas, put forth, I confess, in a crude way.

Let us hear from you.

That something must be done, is apparent. Let us have a meeting for discussing the sucjects during the month of May or June, and get ready to put the machinery

in motion for the purpose of establishing a perfect faderation of railroad employes. It would be surprising if opposition to the plan I have mapped out should not be discussed. I expect it, and could point, if required, to the quarter from which it would come for it is a well known fact that certain others do not wish to lose their occupation.

I close by calling upon railroad men to rally and act for their best interest. Vedette. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

#### BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Editor: I send you with this my last words before the senate committee on interstate commerce to which were referred all the bills relative to safety appliances. I had previously spoken before them at some length. The chairman of the committee, Senator Cullom, requested me to put in writing, the balance I had to say. I did so, and in as few words as possible. I am vain enough to feel that what is there said is unanswerable. Every practical man must concede the reasonableness of the request of the 200,000 railroad men which is made to these senators. I send this to you and ask that if possible, you will give it space in your journal for I want every railroad man that can possibly see it to read it, for this reason. After all the terrible facts of the awful slaughter of train and yard men that have been laid before the committee of millionaire senators, I was told yesterday, by its chairman, that his committee would not report any bill. I doubt if some of the members of that committee care enough about a railroad man's life to even read the plea made for them. I am ready to join hands with the great army of laboring men in this nation and demand that our United States senators shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. You and I know that if these men had the heart to do so, they could enact a law that would save the lives and limbs of thousands of as grand men as ever walked the earth and one that would not be too heavy a burden on the railroads. But what can we expect of men who own large blocks of railroad stock and are directors on board of control of railroad property. I wish, that not only the railroad men's journals, but that every paper in the land would publish that plea, and then let the public understand that right in the face of the awful facts there laid before these senators they pass on in total indifference to the wails of woe that come up from the thousands of railroad men's homes every day and every hour, all over this land. There is no hope for the laboring man from a senate of millionaires. Brother Debs, put your fiery pen to paper with its most mighty power and let the truth be known. I do not know the time in all life of nearly three score and ten when my whole soul has boiled so . Mat

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fiercely with such hot indignation, as when I was told that all the committee would do would be to pass a resolution requesting the inter-state commerce commission to investigate the matter and report to the next congress what they might think should be done. Heavens and earth! are these senators ignoramuses? Don't they know that the national commission, in unison with twenty-eight state commissions, have already acted and without one dissenting vote have asked congress to act? Did they not appoint a committee of five to prepare a bill and then to come before congress and urge it to act? Do they not know enough to know that not less than three of the bills now before them came from this very inter-state commerce com-

No, no; it is not ignorance; it is cruel indifference, or it is sordid greed. There is no escaping this conclusion. Never since the shackles of slavery were stricken from 4,-000,000 of human beings has there been so momentous a question before the American congress. And still a champaigne dinner given by a millionaire stockholder, or railroad president, has more influence with some of these senators than the prayers and tears of a hundred thousand wives and mothers pleading for some reasonable law that will make more safe the lives and limbs of their sons and husbands. Terrible as it is to utter such words in relation to the men who are here in power professedly to enact laws for the best good of all; yet the facts seem fully to warrant the awful indictment. Let every railroad man and every friend of humanity read the hot scalding words. It is time the public should know these things. It should, in fairness, be said of Senator Cullom, the chairman of the committee, that he is anxious to have some law passed, and will favor and work for every reasonable law, but the majority of his committee will not favor a law. The house committee will doubtless report a bill and the house fears it. We shall do our best to have the senate take up and pass the house bill without regard to the senate committee. There is no hope of help from that committee. Strup the boys and have there is no hope of and have them pour hot shot in shape of personal letters to their members and senators. These letters tell.

L. S. Coffin.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF L. S. COFFIN.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF L. S. COFFIN.

MR. COFFIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, you will recollect that at the hearing before you on March 2, I gave way to Mr. Stahlman before I had concluded what I wished to say. At the suggestion of your Chairman, Senator Cullom, I submit the balance of my remarks in writing.

Allow no to say that my earnest plea for that form of a law which recognizes the very important work already done by the railroads through their ablest corps of mechanics in developing a uniform system for the safe coupling of cars arises from my intimate knowledge of the wonderful progress made in this

direction, and of the substantial and practical una nimity at which the large majority of the railroat carrier corporations have at this time arrived. The great demand, you must conclude from all that has been said before you on this subject, is for uni-formity

been said before you on this subject, is for uniformity.

Practically we have that now by the voluntary action of a large majority of the railroads. Hence I am earnest in my desire to show you that all that is now needed is some simple law requiring a compliance with the will and practice of the majority.

This is a nation where the majority rule is recognized. Legislation now for the 275,000 men in this nation engaged in the operating department of railroad services, need not be groping in the dark. If the committee feel any hesitancy about the matter and would like fuller information I will leave them some copies of the reports of the trainsactions of the National Master Car Builders annual conventions and mark for convenient reference the parts more directly to the point under discussion. On page 28, of report for 1895, commences a discussion of the coupler question.

On bottom of page 38, see motion made by Mr. Wall, superintendeut of shops of the Pittsburg. Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, controlling their 10,822 cars.

Page 39 shows resolutions adopted.

Page 128 shows committee appointed to test and collect information of couplers.

Discussion of the content of the con

question.

I will incorporate in my remarks at this point extracts from a letter from Mr. C. J. Ives, president and general superintendent of the Burlington. Cedar Rapids and Northern system of railroads. This system spreads out through Iowa, Minuesota and labora.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, February 27, 1892. MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 24th instant, in

regard to the placing of automatic couplers on freight cars, and in reply would say that since the lowa law went into operation we have placed no others on cars undergoing repairs and e pect to continue this until all our cars are equipped. We are also endeavoring to fill the demands of the law in respect to air brakes on cars and engines. \*\*

The 'transitory period, as you say, is a dangerous one. but the casualties on that account have not been so serious as I expected. The movement you mention of switchmen to do away with all automatic couplers and go back to the link and pin, will, I trust, amount to nothing, as the hundreds and thousands of dollars already expended by railway companies for the present automatic couplers and thousands of dollars already expended by rall-way companies for the present automatic couplers would be simply lost and no advance made in regard to improvement in this direction. I cannot think it possible that any committee of congress would recommend anything of that kind. As so much has already been done in regard to this work, I trust you may be successful in making it interstate, that all the benefit possible may be derived from the heavy expense to which the railroads have been subjected.

Yours truly,

L. S. COFFIN.

L. S. COFFIN. Washington, D. C.

Mashington, B. C.
Also, a letter from Mr. J. M. Whitman, the general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern system, of which road the chairman of this committee has perfect knowledge. This system controls between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of road.

Mr. Whitman, under date of March 14, says:

Mr. Whitman, under date of March 14, says:

DEAR SIR: In reply to the inquiry contained in your favor of March 12, in reference to the question of automatic couplers for freight equipment and the measures reproduced before the National legislature referring to the same question. I have to say, that the Northwestern company has adopted wint is known as the M. C. B. standard vertical plane coupler. It has been applying this coupler to its equipment for the last three years. The progress, however, during the first year was slow, as the device had to be perfected in several details of construction and in strength of material. We have, however, at present writing about 5,000 cars equipped with automatic couplers and airbrakes. We are also applying automatic couplers and airbrakes to some 5,000 freight cars purchased for this year's delivery, and in addition are applying couplers and airbrakes to our old equipment as rapidly as possible.

The close of this year will show probably 12,000 cars in the equipment of the Northwestern company provided with automatic couplers and airbrakes—a very rapid introduction of these two devices. I can say that we are thoroughly satisfied that the M. C. B. standard vertical plane coupler is a success and we are fully satisfied with the device we are using. I have no authentic statistics as to the number of cars equipped with automatic capters in the United States, but I am of the impression that the number will approximate about 15 per cent. of the entire freight equipment. It can therefore be seen that a very considerable progress has been made in this direction in view of the fact that it covers only about three years general applithat it covers only about three years general appli-

cation.

I know from present knowledge that almost all of the large railroad companies of this country are applying automatic couplers to all new equipment, and any legislation that would disturb the existing condition of things in respect to the M. C. B. standard coupler would, to my mind, be exceedingly disastrous to the object to be attained, as it would render questionable and uncertain the work that is now being done, and in addition thereto would undo practically the work of the best mechanical minds of the country covering the period of the past five years.

minds of the county, some past five years.

This is in brief our position in the matter, and I trust that it will furnish you the information that you desire.

Yours truly,

General Manager.

General Manager.

Mr. L. S. Coffin,
Washington, D. C.
Permit me now to trespass for a little on your

patience to discuss, very briefly, this brake ques-

tion.

Many contend that a bill requiring "power" or "train" brakes—for they mean one and the same thing—is more necessary and important than one requiring automatic couplers. As a matter of fart there are nearly twice as many men killed yearly from being required to use handbrakes on freight cars than are killed from handling couplers, but there are not so many injured. The casualties are more fatal.

Statistics from the interestate commerce commis-

there are not so many injured. The casualties are more fatal.
Statistics from the inter-state commerce commission reports show that 557 were killed from falling from trains, and 2,348 injured in the year ending June 30,1890. These men receive their death and injuries from being obliged to be on top of freight trains to use handbrakes. When is added to this the great number of accidents resulting from collisions, and running into open switches, and obstructions which could have been avoided had curs been equipped with power brakes under the immediate control of the engineer, the number would at least be swelled 50 per cent. The mere statement of this terrible fact, which no intelligent man will question, is all the argument that need to offered in favor of a law requiring that all inter-state freight trains shall have enough cars in such trains equipped with power brakes so that the engineer can at all times control his train without equiring human beings to be at the eruel and inhuman exposure incident to the work of controlling trains by handbrakes.

This, too, when it now admitted that if 20 to 30 per cent. of the ears in a train are furnished with such power brakes that that train can be controlled easily and safely by the engineer, and at his instant I would call special attention to section 5 of the

easily and safely by the engineer, and at his instant wish.

I would call special attention to section 5 of the Henderson bill (H. R. 117, which is also in the printed report of my remarks of the hearing on March 2), which applies specially to this point. This provision should be incorporated in whatever bill the committee may see best to report, as it gives the railroad companies all the time they may need to fit up all their cars with power brakes, and still gives the employes immunity from exposure and danger, at a very early date. There are at the present time nearly, if not quite, 20 per cent, of the freight cars already equipped with power brakes, and a law requiring all trains rup in inter-state traffic to have in each train enough of these power-brake cars so as to give the control of the train into the power of the engineer, say two years from date, or say by the first day of January, 1884, would be the saving of at least 600 lives a year from that date, and an amount of human suffering and grief simply beyond words to express.

This will not impose any unreasonable burden

and an amount of human suffering and grief simply beyond words to express.

This will not impose any unreasonable burden upon the roads. All admit—I mean the railroad officials—that it is only a question of time when every car will have a power brake. A law as stated will compel the roads to see to it that the cars now equipped shall be so distributed and switched up to the head end of train so as to be utilized.

When the fact is patent beyond all questions of doubt that with trains so managed these lives can be saved and this awful suffering prevented, can you gentlemen have any doubt about using your unquestioned prerogative in the behalf of these men?

men?

In closing this discussion allow me to impressupon the committee that I do not stand here before you as merely one individual man endeavoring to give you my own views and wishes—and leaving you to think that possibly I may have some mercenary ends of my own to accomplish. I sand here authorized to speak for not less than 90,000 men who are every day in the practical work of handling the cars that must be moved in the commerce fulls great has tion. These 90,000 men are in organized orders, so that their voice can come to you in no nucertain tion. These 90,000 men are in organized orders, that their voice can come to you in no uncertain

sound.

I lay before you the letter from the grand officers of the great and powerful order of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, some 30,000 in number, as shown in the report of the house committee or railroads and canala, on this same matter, at the last Congress, which report I herewith submit

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and call attention, not only to this letter of the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but to the petition of Slatterly, Barnard, Lyons and Hardie, and 9,678 others to the inter-state commerce commission on this matter. The resolution of the conference of state rail-road commissions with the next the state of some commercians. ter. The resolution of the conference of state railroad commissions with the national commission:
to the letter from the grand lodge officers of the
Brotherhood of Rail railmen; to the letter of
Hon. Eugene V. Debs, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen; to
the resolutions passed by Grand Division of the Order of Railroad Conductors at their annual meeting
at Rochester: to the resolution passed by the Naat Rochester: der of Railfond Conductors at their annual meeting at Rochester: to the resolution passed by the National Association of Railway Surgeons: to the petition of over 10,000 practical railway brakemen in actual service, to the last Congress, all found on pages 2, 3 and 4 of this report.

Please bear in mind that while this great number of everyday railroad men are making or attempt

of everyday railroad men are making, or attemptof everyday railroad men are making, or attempting to make, their voice heard by congress, asking for laws giving them a reasonable degree of safety in their employment—the benefit of which you and the whole public reap—I repeat, please remember there is still an equal if not larger number covaged in this same describes work who do not be ber there is still an equal if not larger number engaged in this same dangerous work who do not belong to these organizations, and who find it difficult to be represented here in any official and effective way because of this fact, a fact which exists in many cases and many systems of roads, because of the expressed demand of officials to withdraw at once from these orders if any have joined them, on pain of summary dismissal from the serthem, on pain of summary dismissal from the service if they do not. I say, besides those organized, there are at least 100,000 more of these trainmen who are looking to you for a law that will give them a chance to live.

them a chance to live.

While all these practical men, numbering in these orders and out of them in the aggregate sum, 200,000 men, may not all agree on all the specific provisions of legislation asked, there is an absolute unanimity of sentiment and prayer for "uniformity" in these matters of couplelrs and brakes. They are willing to leave to your superior wisdom how that uniformity shall be brought about.

The views expressed by me before you in these

how that uniformity shall be brought about.

The views expressed by me before you in these hearings on the wisdom of a law running in harmony with the line already so clearly defined and so successful line already so clearly defined and so successful line already so clearly defined and so successful line already so clearly defined and hooks to creating a commission to select any specific coupler to be legalized by congress, are my own individual views, my own best judgment, based on a very extended and exhaustive investigation of this whole matter during eight years past, leads ne to say to the committee that the provisions of the Henderson bill (H. R. No. 117), are better calculated to bring the relief to the railroad employe saked for by them quicker and more effectually than it can be secured by any of the other bills than it can be secured by any of the other bills

ow netore congress.
Still, I am not at all strenuous for this particular ill.
If the wisdom of the committee will evolve abetter and wiser one, none will be more ready to

a better and wiser one, none will be more ready to accept it than myself.
But I cannot close this already, to you, too tedious hearing without urging upon you haste in this matter, whatever legislation you may see proper to report to the senate. This awful work of death and snifering must be more or less extended, at the best, for a few years. Time will be required to that the necessary changes. What I plead for is that the beginning of the ending of this sacrifice of human life shall commence with as little delay as possible.

spossible.
Bear this in mind, senators, that the absolute and Hear this in mind, senators, that the absolute and stern facts are, that from unquestioned data we know that an average of three of our fellows in the very prime of life must daily vield up life, and not less than thirty more must be made to suffer untold pain and loss of limb every day, while you are deliberating upon what is the proper way to stop it—for stop it you can by proper legislation. The responsibility is now with you. The prayers and smolters, whose husbands and sons are earning them there is also but dangerous work, go up to God that you may act wisely and quickly.

Beyond all question, the lives and safety from maiming and crippling yearly of not less than 12,000 of these faithful and brave men are in your hands. There is no way to stop this feaful work save by an act of congress.

Aside from the death and suffering that can be prevented, is it not in place to ask statesmen like yourselves. What of the economic question of turning out great armies of crippled men every year with such physical disabilities as to prohibit the possibility of being producers.

#### A JOYFUL DELUSION.

Tis very strange what curious things run throu; h a fellow's head When weary from a day of toil he stretches on the

Last night fatigued, and full of pains, I tossed from Until accumulated ills proclaimed that I had died:

I heard the wailings of my friends, at first so loud

Then sinking to a minor key, and then completely A little while, and forward came two heartless

To decorate me for the grave, one had a hellish

He smoked a pipe, the weed was rank, he swore with every whiff.
And cried, 'Be quick, come, bear a hand, until we stretch the stiff.'

The tapers next were placed about my head in sty-lish rows; And Kitty's tears were running down upon my face

and nose : I wondered in my fevered dream were they from

grief or joy,
Or if she'd ever try to catch another handsome

The neighbors came in two and threes, some seemed to be in woe

While others prayed as if they saw my suffering soul

One gossiping old fish wife stood above my silent clay, And said 'twas only loss of time for my poor soul

to pray That Satan had me safe and sound within his clutch Because at times I failed to keep our holy church's

I tried to limber up my leg, but tied were both my

Or, durn her eyes, that hag would get my foot upon her nose.

The boys came in two deep to take the last sad look The silent chap that made them smile in days now

past and gone:
The girls came next, I heard them praise how beautiful lay:
"Oh! isn't it too bad," they cried, "that he has

passed away,
He was so sweet!" Lord! how I thrilled to hear
such tender praise,
And there I did my level best myself to gently

My efforts failed, and then I knew 'twas death without mistake, Or crimson lips with honied words could rouse me wide awake.

The muffled drum in solemn tones now smote upon

my ears; And many sparkling eyes were moist, and some were shedding tears. Along to church I then was brought its last sad rites

And have my pastor tell how much my soul was needing prayer Adown the aisle the chap Debs named "the poet of

Was borne, amid such grief that seemed a universal

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Inside the chancel in his robes a well known form I saw,
A man who often labored hard to make me keep the law.
He read a chapter, then he knelt a little while, and soon
The angels in the organ loft struck up a plaintive time;
They sang it in melodious voice. The moment of its close,
To roast a poor, dead erring chap his reverence arose:
Ah, there he lies," he cried, at last. "He'll never scoff again,
or ridicule the truths I preach in sactimonious strain,
He'll not dispute the meaning of the Holy Scrip-

He'li not dispute the meaning of the Holy Scripture now: He's passed the great tribunal, where all such as he must bow. In charity I'd like to pass his wayward follies by, But, friends, my duty is to teach the living how to

die.
That man within the casket there broke every rule was made
To keep the flock within the fold, and very seldom prayed.
He broke the Ten Commandments oft, and to his

When reprimanded, he replied that Moses did the same:
He broke the precepts of the church, and on her penal days,
His appetite to gratify good Christians he'd amaze:
He'd lick his lips for ham and eggs on Fridays or in

He'd lick his lips for ham and eggs on Fridays or in Lent, And never on penitential knees his errors he'd repent.

He was a black sheep in my flock, a false light on the shore, Whose disputations long and loud in grief I did deulore.

His saintly wife did all she could to make him come to church.
But very seldom would his-feet be known to cross the borch

the porch; She did her duty well I know, and made his life so hot. To have him heed, that seldom coal was wanted in

his cot.
At last she's free, poor patient soul! her future is secure,
A plous man to fill his place she shortly may pro-

A plous man to fill his place she shortly may proeure—"Not much!" I cried, as with a spring I bounded from the bed, To find twas all a foolish dream about my being

dead. Shandy Maguire.

## THE NEXT CHIEF OF THE B. OF L. E.

Mr. Editor:—At the Pittsburgh convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Grand Chief Arthur announced that he would retire from office at the end of two years. There was profound discontent in the order with Arthur's work, and the intimation that he was about to retire stirred a wave of sympathy that helped his election. An Assistant Grand Chief was chosen with the distinct agreement that he should be made Grand Chief at the end of two years. The man chosen was A. B. Youngson, who left a good position to enter the grand office. If the delegates who attend the convention at Atlanta in May next are men of honor and good faith A. B. Youngson will be elected to the office promised him.

From various quarters we are already beginning to hear lamentations about the

loss the Brotherhood will sustain if P. M. Arthur retires to private life after his long term of gorging at the crib of the Brotherhood. Tearful appeals will be made to induce the present Grand Chief to remain in office a few years longer. These appeals are useless. Brother Arthur is of the kind that never resign and seldom die. If the Brotherhood loses the recurrence of P. M. Arthur's drafts for salary it will be because the good sense of the convention will assert itself to the extent of electing the man who has the right to succeed the present incumbent.

Wooly West.

It is said by a Chicago dealer that an autograph letter from Andrew Johnson will bring a higher price than one from any other of our Presidents. Johnson never learned to write until he was married, and he never used the pen down to the day of his death when he could avoid doing so. Consequently he wrote very few letters, and any autograph dealer will pay \$50 for a genuine Andrew Johnson without a moment's hesitation. Lincoln's autograph letters are less valuable than Johnson's; they stand about on a par with Washington's, but a great deal depends upon the subject and character of the letter.

#### OLD TRAVELING CARDS.

It is a fact that persons in possession of old traveing cards, issued by the B. L. F., are using them
long after they have expired, and therefore in
using them the holders practice a fraud upon
those who accept them. Men practicing the fraud
are in every instance characteriess dead-beats and
vagabonds, wandering tramps, as destitute of honor
as coyotes.

What is the remedy for said frauds? There is but one and that is, in every instance examine the card. Note its date particularly, and if it has expired do not recognize the card nor the holder.

A traveling card carries with it the character and standing, not only to the member to whom it is issued, but the Brotherhood as well, and the man who will attempt to use an expired traveling card not only practices a fraud upon the person who accepts it but the Brotherhood. Such a man is entitled to no consideration, and to take his card from him and utterly diseard him is the right thing to do. We say, in every instance, examine the cards.

LOANING MONEY TO TRAVELING MEMBERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

It is by no means uncommon for traveling members of the Brotherhood to go "dead broke" in their wanderings in search of employment. In such cases they appeal to individual members and to lodges for assistance. This is natural and if individuals or lodges feel like making donations in such cases they are entitled to commendation. But it happens frequently that these impecuations wanderers apply for loans upon the strength of their membership. Now loans are quite different from donations, and it is a part of the record that loans

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in such cases are unprofitable investments, and the obligations held by those who loan the money valueless assets. Such transactions naturally create, to put it mildly, feelings of resentment on the part of the holders of the "papers."

The proper thing to do when a traveling member wants to borrow money upon the plea of memberbership, is, by letter or wire, to communicate with his lodge and inquire if he is strictly good and if the loan shall be made. If the response is favorable and the borrower should not pay the lodge recommending him would be in duty bound to pay the money, because it would have endorsed him and thereby made it possible to obtain the loan.

If this were done, and we urgently recommend the course in the future, a good many lodges would have more money in their treasury.

When loans are asked for by a traveling member the lodge of which he claims to be a member should, in every case, be consulted. This course will remedy what is often a grievous wrong.

H. 8. Peters, whose advertisement appears in another column, is a member of our order. He manufactures overalls and gnarantees his goods to be first class, at reasonable prices. He employs good labor at good wages and conducts his business upon a lan that merits the approval of all men who believe in encouraging union labor. We bespeak for Bro. Peters the patronage he merits. bespeak for Bro. Peters the patronage he merits.

T. V. POWDERLY'S "Thirty Years of Labor. This new and cheap edition is now ready for delivery at the popular price of fifty cents for the paper edition. For those who wish to preserve this work a handsomety bound book has been prepared and will sell for \$1.25.

Roth editions are approach on the paper with

parted and will sell for \$1.25.

Both editions are printed on fine paper, with clear new type. Each page contains twice as many words as are usually found in books of its size, for no space is wasted and the purchaser gets the worth of his money.

Knights of Labor who take an interest in the principles of their order, trade unionists who want to learn something of the labor movement in its broader sense, temperance reformers who would to learn something of the labor movement in its broader sense, temperance reformers who would read words that will inspire and instruct merchants, manufacturers who would know the workman's story from his own lips, clergymen who would know the toilers' opinions of those who profess and do not practice Christianity, and all who story the subject of industrial discontent, now prominently before the world, should read this book.

Local assemblies and trade unions ordering two Local assemblies and trade unions ordering two or more copies for their members can have them in paper cover at 35 cents each, and in cloth for 85 cents. Send all orders to John W. Hayes, 814 north Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### ADDRESS WANTED.

Homer F. Winyall is requested to correspond at once with the secretary of Albany City Lodge, No. 220.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., March 15, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

10 the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

(GENTLEMEN: I desire to express my thanks to the 8, of L. F. for the prompt payment of \$1,500 due me on the policy of my late husband, Thos. M. Collins, through Mr. M. J. Lynch, receiver of Lodge 333, of which my husband was a member. I also desire to who was my thanks to the members of Lodge 285, who was so very kind to my husband during his long sickness. With best wishes for the Brotherhood and hoping that it will ever prosper, I remain, Yours truly, Yours truly,

MARY E. COLLINS.

PENDLETON, ORE., March 24, 1892. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

To the Brotherhood of Locomolive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I return my sincere thanks to Mr.

H. W. Henson, receiver of Blue Mountain Lodge.
No. 38, for the prompt payment of fifteen hundred dollars (81,500) on the policy of my beloved husband, William H. Pound. I wish, also, to thank the members for their kindness and beautiful floral offerings, and especially Mr. Charles Holmes. May God ever bless and prosper the order is my earnest prayer.

Respectfully.

Mas. HATTIE J. POUND.

UTICA, N. Y., March 22, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks for the draft of fifteen hundred dollars due me on the death of my beloved hunband, Fred A. Youngs, who met his death in the discharge of his duty on the N. Y. O. W. R. R. on the night of January 6th. I also extend my thanks to the brothers of Richard Lodge No. 229 for their sympathy to me in my great trouble. May God bless and prosper your noble order is my prayer. GENTLEMEN:

MRS. MARY YOUNGS.

Paris, Ill., April 5, 1992. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I received this day through E. R. Mct'osh, receiver of Anchor Lodge, No. 54, a draft for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), the full amount due me on the policy held by my dear brother, Jas. E. Madden. We wish to thank the members of Anchor Lodge for their brotherly care and kindness through his last sickness and death, and in accompanying his remains to Lafayette, Ind: and also to Tippecanoe Lodge, No. 36, who so kindly assisted in bearing his remains to their last resting place. May God ever bless and protect your noble Brotherhood is the sincere wish of his sister.

Mas John E. CLARK.

MRS. JOHN E. CLARK.

ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: This is to acknowledge the receipt of \$1.300 insurance due me on the death of my son. Isham W. Waters, of Kennessaw Lodge, No. 247. I feel truly grateful to you for prompt attention in the matter. He was proud of the fraternity of which he was a member, and so am I. I trust he has gone to join the general brotherhood above, where sickness and sorrow, pain and death are felt your struly, Mrs. EMMA HICKS. GENTLEMEN: This is to acknowledge the receipt

VICTOR, N. Y., March 21, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: Allow me to return DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: Allow me to return thanks to the officers of the Grand Lodge and members of Robert Andrews Lodge. No. 165, for a draft of \$1,500 sent me as payment in full of my claim for the loss of left foot December 24, 1892. I would like also to express my gratitude to the Wabash company for the consideration with which they used me after my accident, and for the excellent care that I received at the Wabash Railway hospital of Peru, Indiana. May our Grand Brotherhood ever be attended with prosperity. that I received.

Peru, Indiana. May our terand.

Peru, Indiana. May our terand.

Peru, Indiana. May our terand.

Yours Fraternally,

COE C. HORTON.

JACKSON, MICH., April 5, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my thanks for the prompt payment of my claim which I received from Bro. Henry, Secretary of Gilbert Lodge No. 240. I also wish to thank Bro. Debs, Bro. Dupell and Bro. Bennett for their kind and generous treatment while I was in Terre Haute for examination, and I also thank the brothers of No. 240 for their kindness since I received my injuries one year ago the 30th of last January. May they ever prosper is my prayer. of last January. May they ever prosper is my prayer.

Yours Fraternally.

C. H. SNYDER.

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## GRAND LODGE.



#### ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR MAY.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE B. OF L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 1, 1892.

ASSESSMENT, No. 28, \$2.00.

To the Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz:

CLAIM No. 647. F. B. Hall, of E. C. Fellows' Lodge, No. 143, died of Rupture of Blood Vessel, January 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 648. Frank Stokes, of Main Line Lodge, No. 176, died from Injury to Back, January 25, 1892. CLAIM No. 649. Samuel J. Sparks, of Just in Time Lodge, No. 149, died of Phthisis, January 27, 1892.

CLAIN No. 650. Jno. J. Mooney, of Tried and True Lodge, No. 361, died of Pleuro Pneumonia, January 29, 1892.

CLAIN No. 651. Bedford F. Hays, of Alamo Lodge, No. 263, died from injuries received in a Collision, January 30, 1892.

January 30, 1892. CLAIM No. 652. Hugh M. Bresnaham, of Scioto Lodge, No. 202, died of Consumption. January 30,

1892.
CLAIM NO. 653. Richard Boynton, of T.P. O'Rourke Lodge, No. 244, died of Pneumonia, January 30,

CLAIM No. 654. J. H. Brinkerhoff, of Constant Lodge, No. 398, was declared totally disabled by Paralysis of Spine, February 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 655. Byron Perry, of Liberty Lodge, No. 242, was declared totally disabled by Paralysis, February 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 656. W. A. Dorr, of Eclipse Lodge, No. 107, was run over and killed, February 6, 1892.

CLAIM No. 657. Thos. W. Hyndman, of J. M. Dodge Lodge, No. 79, was killed by Collision, February 7, 1892.

CLAIM No. 658. John W. Kelleher, of West End Lodge, No. 18, was killed by Collision, February 7, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 659. J. E. Garrett, of Falls City Lodge, No. 103, died of Typhoid Fever, February 10, 1892. CLAIM NO. 660. Eli C. Lowe, of French Broad Lodge, No. 447, died of Bronchitis, February 10, 1892.

CLAIM No. 661. Charles H. Snyder, of Gilbert Lodge, No. 240, was declared totally disabled by Fracture of Leg, February 10, 1892.

CLAIN No. 662. David Griffith, of Old Guard Lodge, No. 110, was killed in a Wreck, February 11, 1892.

CLAIM No. 663. Thomas L Connelly, of Lackawanna Lodge, No. 283, died of Typhlitis, February

CLAIM No. 664. Martin Egan, of D. J. Chase Lodge. No. 259, was killed by having Head Crushed. February 16, 1892.

CLAIM No. 665. Charles Gillander, of Eastman Lodge, No. 184, was killed by Collision, February 22, 1892.

CLAIM No. 666. C. H. David, of Water Lily Lodge, No. 402, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Hand, February 24, 1892.

CLAIM No. 667. Fred G. Leacock, of Eel River Lodge, No. 164, was killed by Collision, February 24, 1869.

CLAIM No. 668. Frank L. Weeman, of Baldwin Lodge, No. 189, died of Influenza, February 25, 1892. CLAIM No. 669. B. F. Spickard, of Success Lodge, No. 33, was declared totally disabled by Contraction

of Left Side of Chest, February 26, 1892. CLAIM No. 670. C. E. Starkey, of Safety Lodge, No. 142, was declared totally disabled by Fracture of Leg and Shoulder, February 29, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 671. Jno. C. Adams, of Boston Lodge, No. 57, died of Pneumonia, February 29, 1892.

CLAIM No. 672. M. F. Niland, of Youghiogeny Lodge, No. 302, died from Pistol Shot Wound, March 2, 1892.

CLAM No. 673. George H. Worden, of Saginaw Valley Lodge, No. 286 died of Heart Disease, March 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 674. Eugene J. Rozell, of Boston Lodge. No. 57, died of Consumption, March 5, 1892.

CLAIM No. 675. Cornelius Abrams, of Gartield Lodge, No. 203, was declared totally disabled by Spinal Concussion, March 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 676. James Griffin, of Santa Rosa Lodge, No. 305, was deciared totally disabled by Compound Fracture of Left Arm, March 22, 1802.

CLAIM No. 677. Chas. Snyder. of West Shore Lodge, No. 213, was killed by Pistol Shot Wound. February 2, 1832.

CLAIM No. 678. Alva E. Pemberton, of Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 77, was declared totally disabled by Burns, February 20, 1892.

CLAIM No. 679. Jacob Switzer, of Cloud City Lodge, No. 196, was killed by Railway Accident. February 26, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 680. Wm. H. Allen, of Mt. Katahdin Lodge, No. 469, was Run Over and Killed, February 27, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 681. Henry Raab, of Oriole Lodge, No. 214, was killed by Railway Accident, March 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 682. J. H. Goelzhauser, of Burnside Lodge, No. 282, died of Congestion of Stomach. March 6, 1892.

CLAIM No. 683. Harry Pullen, of H. G. Brooks Lodge, No. 169, died of Pneumonia, March 7, 1892.

CLAIM No. 684. Friess H. DeGroot, of Susquebana Lodge, No. 71, was killed by Falling from Engine. March 10, 1892.

CLAIM No. 685. J. J. Tracy, of Stuart Lodge, No. 20, died of Inflamation of the Kidneys, March 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 686. Geo. W. Johnson, of Morgon Crane Lodge, No. 367, died of Spinal Meningitis. March 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 687. Chas. Sharp, of Cascade Lodge. No. 312, died of Blood Poisoning, March 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 688. Albert Elliott, of Morgan Crane Lodge, No. 367, was declared totally disabled by Compound Fracture of left arm, March 15, 1892.

CLAIM No. 689. Thos. F. Fitzgerald, of Ramona Lodge, No. 386, was declared totally disabled with Paralysis, March 15, 1892.

CLAIM No. 690, Wm. G. Mallory, of Peter Burns Lodge, No. 425, died of Typhoid Fever, March 18, 1892.

CLAIM No. 691. Patrick J. Harvey, of Bethesda Lodge, No. 382, was Run Over and Killed March 19, 1869 [Xa

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CLAIM No. 692. George J. Birkel, of P. H. Sheridan Lodge, No. 388, died of Tuberculosis, March 19,

CLAIM No. 693. A. R. Woodward, of Acme Lodge, No. 228, was declared totally disabled by Dislocation of Shoulder Joint, March 23, 1892.

CLAIM No. 694. A. O. Foster, of Grace Lodge, No. 459, was declared totally disabled by Injury to Spinal Cord, April 4, 1892.

CLAIM No. 695. J. C. Nielsen, of Pioneer Lodge, No. 108, died of Apoplexy, April 4, 1892.

CLAIM No. 696, Cornelius Harrington, of S. M. Stevens Lodge, No. 150, was declared totally disa-bled by Fracture of Right Arm, April 7, 1892.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for each member whose name appears on the rolls of membership May 1sr, 1892, (also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after May 1sr, and for all members who died or were totally disabled since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than May 20rt, 1892, as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge failing to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all benefits of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally, An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been

Yours fraternally, F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

Office of Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Terre Haute, Ind., April 1, 1891. To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of RECEIPTS

Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	\$154 64 42 138 156 162 88 190 124 102 236	79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89	\$78 46 162 336 188 182 142 174 70 118	118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128	\$52 62 148 110 54 142 96 62	157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167	\$48 198 244 152 30 210 116 96 130 151	197	\$15 90 88 70 40 118 90 139 50 130

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15	110	51	122	9:	2 98	8 131	114	1 170			
16	110		224 66	93	125	132					
10	188	55	116	94			104	171	90	1 210	42
17	90	56	70	34			152	172	96	211	144
18	118	57	70	95	174	ll 134	110	173	٠		144
10	110	21	432	96	102	135	98			212	76
139	106	58	86	97	314	1.50				1 213	38
19 20	78	59	226		219 70	136		175	178	214	72
21	210	60	220	98	70	137	56	170	72		
- <u>22</u> (	-10		24	99	204	138	96	176 177	12	215	132
	40	61	168	100	122			1///	70	216	36
23	34	62			122		46	178	180	217	62
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hand March 1, 1892 . . . . . . \$28,651 75 Received during month . . . . .

DISBURSEMENTS. By claims 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 567, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 677, 678

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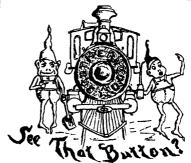
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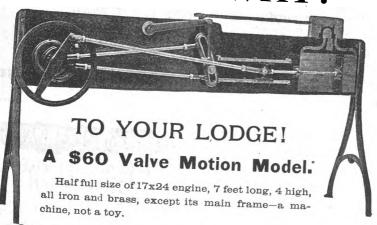
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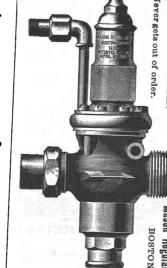
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## LOCOMOTIVE

# FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

1

JUNE, 1892.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE GREAT COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

An editorial article appeared in this Magazine December, 1891, captioned, "Sunday and the Columbian Exposition." The article in question was widely copied-proof that it attracted attention to a very important subject.

Some one has had the kindness to send us a marked copy of the Christian Advocate, published in New York City, and edited by J. M. Buckley, D. D., which means "Doctor of Divinity," and "divinity" means, according to Webster, "the state of being divine—the nature or essence of God." Such reverend gentlemen as J. M. Buckley, D. D., expect to be treated with exceptional consideration. They are accustomed to it. The theory is, that their title, "D. D.," commands a species of adoration-and whether on the tripod or in a pulpit, the groundlings view them with a sort of awe and keep silent when they speak-ex-cathedra or otherwise.

This D. D. editor, this human being, set apart by the "laying on of holy hands" to doctor divinity, in his paper of April 2, 1892, takes the Magazine seriously to task for publishing the views of its editor in the December issue of the Magazine. We are pleased immensely that he was induced to let us feel the weight of his divine hand and "consecrated" intellect; indeed, we like it so well that we reproduce the full text of the article, as follows:

A BLUNDERING ARGUMENT.

A weak and bad tempered article in favor of

opening the Columbian Exposition on Sundays appeared the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine for December, 1891. The writer, who is apparently the editor of the periodical, displays a degree of venom against the pulpit, the Church, and Christianity which at once exposes the secret of his views concerning Sunday observance and the institution of the Sabbath. "On the side of closing the Exposition on Sunday," says he, "is a small army of cranks who prate of desecration, perversion, profanation, etc., to the end of the chapter." This is a specimen of the spirit in which the article is written.

The argument in favor of Sunday opening is that only on this day can thousands of workingmen and their families attend. This is remarkable. The copy of the Magazine containing this article was handed to us by a locomotive engineer, who said he seldom had a Sabbath of rest, and that if he should refuse to work on Sunday he would be immediately discharged. There are thousands of men employed on railroads and street-cars who can secure a holiday occasionally through the week, but never on Sunday. To lay off on Sunday is the worst offense in the eyes of their employers. These greedy, godless corporations or employers will forgive almost anything in an employe more readily than refusing to work on Sunday.

What opportunity to see the Exposition are these workingmen to have? They cannot go on the Sabbath. If they can attend on other days in the week. why not other workingmen also? Every blow dealt against the Sabbath is a blow at the interests of the workingman. To open the Columbian Exposition on Sunday will not only compel hundreds of men to work on that day needlessly, but will put into the hands of greedy capitalists and tyrannical corporations a new fetter with which to increase the bitterness of the toils of workingmen.

Sunday work is constantly and rapidly increasing. Excuses are being invented every week for operating additional industries on that day. When will this thing stop? If the views of the above-named Magazine can prevail, it will not stop until Sunday is abolished by the obliteration of all distinction between it and other days of the week.

When the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine characterizes Christian ministers as "bigots" and their efforts to promote the proper observance of the civil Sabbath as "fagots, thumb-screws, and wheels," and insists that "the old theologies have no place in these practical, common-sense days," it shows that its hatred of Christianity and Christian institutions is greater than its love for workingmen. It is less concerned to serve the interests of workingmen than to destroy the institution of the Sabbath.

This is the meaning of nine-tenths of the effort to prevail on the managers of the Exposition to open it on the Sabbath. With a few exceptions, the arguments, appeals, and petitions on that side proceed from the avowed or secret foes of Christianity.

The writer of the foregoing is "apparently" J. M. Buckley, D. D. The title he wears, is one of those ecclesiastical trinkets so common now-a-days as to excite a deal of ridicule until the verdict is reached that those who accept them are in some regard mentally infirm, and anxious to create a titled aristocracy in a church, founded by the meekest and the poorest man that ever tramped from Nazareth to Jerusalem-poorer than the foxes, poorer than the birds, and one who never sought for a title, nor even chose a disciple nor an apostle who was ambitious of cheap, if not vulgar distinction-not one of whom worked for a salary except Judas Iscariot.

We have not the slightest objection to the opinion of J. M. Buckley, D. D., that the Magazine article was a "blundering argument," or, that it was "weak," but we deny that it was "bad tempered," etc. It was in no sense splenetic. It was free from guile, duplicity and hypocrisy. It told the truth. J. M. Buckley, D. D., says the article "displays a degree of venom against the pulpit, the church and Christianity," etc., but he fails to point out where the "venom" appears. True we referred to a "small army of cranks who prate of desecration, perversion, profanation," etc., but such expressions are not venomous, malignant nor spiteful, but the criticism of J. M. Buckley, D. D., clearly exhibits bitterness, rancor and vulgar denunciations, flagrantly at war with that divine charity which even a quack Doctor of Divinity ought to possess in some degree, but which Dr. Buckley don't seem to possess, even in homeopathic quantity—not a pill of it.

In the article which J. M. Buckley, D. D., criticises, as a charlatan and not as a Christian, we discussed Sunday or Sabbath dese-

cration, and not the Sunday rest question, hence we said:

"We assume, indeed, we take it for granted, if the Exposition is closed on Sundays, thousands and tens of thousands of workingmen and their families will be as effectually excluded as if a decree debarring them from entering the building had been issued. Sunday is the one day which the tollers may call their own. It is the one day of the week when the shops are closed, when the steam engine ceases to throb, when the ring of the anvil is not heard, when the fires in the forge are dead, when all the implements of lattor are laid aside and the toilers may seek healthful recreation for body and mind.

"We make no pretensions to casuistry. We do not indulge in hair-splitting performances, preferring to grasp the common sense idea of a proposition and battle for its supremacy. We favor opening the Columbian Exposition on Sundays and to permit those who desire to do so to spend the day in viewing and admiring whatever is to be seen, believing that nothing will be on exhibition which to look at and comment upon can be tortured by the most dwarfed and deformed puritante mind into the crime of desecration of the day."

Now, such expressions may be "weak," the argument may be "blundering." but there is no element of venom in any word. There lingers still in the minds of such Doctors of Divinity as J. M. Buckley, the idea that those who do not go to church, desecrate Sunday. It is a puritanic idea, a club-footed idea, a hump-backed idea, dwarfed, bigoted, illiberal, and no broadminded Christian minister believes or preaches it.

It indicates ignorance, intolerance, and leads to the conclusion that the mentally infirm who drool and drivel out their wornout platitudes in that direction, would, if they could, re-introduce fagots and thumbscrews to enforce their intolerance, and J. M. Buckley, D. D., we regret to say, gives evidence of belonging to that sort of reformers. We said in the article he lampoons:

"The supreme idea of Suuday is rest coupled with worship. Not that a man shall sleep twenty-four hours upon a couch or recline in an easy chair. Not that he shall worship in temples built with hands. Not that he shall by his presence indorse pulpit wrangles over dogmas and creeds, but that men shall rest, do no manner of work, devote the day to body and mind recuperation; go forth to find the beautiful, the good, the true: go forth to the forests, to the fields by the streams, everywhere beneath the bending skies, to the house of worship if you will, to the Exposition if you choose, anywhere where the body rests, where the eye transfers beautiful pictures to the mind, and the ear drinks

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版 版 in melodies for the memory, so that when Sunday is past the whole man physically, morally and intellectually, is improved."

Are such expressions "weak?" Do they indicate "venom?" Do they not prove that J. M. Buckley, D. D., is himself weak and venomous? Do they not prove that he has never been "converted" or, if he has, he has availed himself of the privilege of his church, and "fallen from grace?"

This Doctor of Divinity says "when the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine characterizes Christian ministers as bigots," etc. Manifestly, it was the purpose of J. M. Buckley, D. D., to have his readers believe that we had made such reference to "Christian ministers." The term "Christian ministers" does not appear in the article to which Dr. Buckley refers. In seeking to make it so appear, he bears false witnesshe does what no man of honor will do-he does that for which in army circles, an officer would be stripped of his epauletteshave his sword broken and be set adrift as a disgrace to the army. Yet, this "Doctor of Divinity" will go right along, doing business at the old stand-preach his old "sugar sticks," draw his salary, look as sleek as an alderman and lament that he "can't get near the masses." But take him down from his pedestal, and attempt to send him forth as Jesus sent the "seventy," and all the king's oxen would not be able to drag him fifty feet beyond the point where his per diem could be seen. He belongs to that class of Doctors of Divinity who want a "double standard" currency, "gold and God," men who are willing to put their trust in gold, but as for God, they are like the old woman, whose horse ran away. When asked if she put her trust in God, replied, "I did till the breechin'

We are under obligations to the locomotive engineer who called the attention of J. M. Buckley, D. D., to our December article and hope he will do us the kindness to call Dr. Buckley's attention to this production, and should the Rev. Dr. conclude to reply, we will endeavor to notice his remarks in a way that will interest him exceedingly.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYE AND THE FARMER.

Sometime since the Railway Age published two addresses, one by L. S. Steadman, and the other by ex-Gov. Gear, of Iowa, delivered before the railway employes' club, at Des Moines. We are not specially interested in what these gentlemen said. Our task is to note what the Railway Age says. The editor of the Railway Age is profoundly interested in the farmer, bemoans his ignorance and stupidity, his general want of common sense, the easy way he is buncoed, and therefore seeks, with much ado, to persuade the farmer that he is, and has been from the start, an easy victim of deception; that an ordinary pup, before its eyes are open, knows quite as much about railroads, politics, economy and legislation as the average farmer, and that his condition never will improve until he listens to the advice given by such gentlemen as Messrs. Steadman and Gear, and drills with the railway employes' clubs designed to enable farmers to cut their eye teeth. The Railway Age editor savs:

It appears to be a difficult thing to make the public understand-and the farmer understand-that hostility to the professional demagogue and "granger" politician is not hostility to the farmer. A certain section of the farming community have for a long time suffered themselves to be hoodwinked and led astray by the politician of the sockless kind, who has no end to serve but his personal interests. They have believed in his loud mouthed oratory at election times and have gained nothing by it: they have sent him to the state legislature again and again, where he has found a field for nothing but the exhibition of his own political corruptness. The sockless politician has profited no one. He has earned nothing for the farmer. But he has harrassed the railways and injured the railway employe. He has alarmed capital and brought discord and distrust into the busines and economic relations of the country. His efforts have been purely destructive and of the injury to the financial welfare which he has wrought, the agricultural interests bave had to bear at least their share. And this is all that the real farmer has received from the granger demagogue.

It was quite unnecessary for the editor of the Railway Age to be so verbose. His prolixity is a great waste of space. He goes a roundabout way to tell the farmer he is an egregious ass, the weak, limp victim of charlatans, asinine to an extent that he requires the protection of such benevolent and philanthropic men as own and operate railroads-Jay Gould, for instance-whose great hearts are ceaselessly yearning to rescue farmers from "demagogues and granger politicians," bunco steerers, robbers, wily and oily pirates, who agitate until congress passes interstate commerce laws, based upon the fact that pious, godly, sublimated railroad presidents and directors, et al. should cease their piracies under severe penalties. And these "demagogues and granger politicians," these cheats and vulgar tricksters, have so kept up their agitation that the representatives of the people in various states have passed laws which railroad magnates say they will not obey if they can help it, and to accomplish their purpose they appeal to their employes to club together for the purpose of aiding them to intimidate the law-making powers, and the editor of the Railway Age applauds the proceeding. The editor of the Railway Age is terribly in earnest. He wants the farmer to comprehend fully, how great an ass he is, and how that he, the editor, can rescue him from browsing around on thornbushes and thistles, with his tail full of burs, and lead him where clover and blue grass is knee deep. He says:

To hate the demagogue-the Peffers and Campbells and Donnellys-is not to oppress or to oppose the farming community. A certain section of that community, it is true, has suffered itself to be beguiled and befooled by these noisy gentlemen. But that section, compared to the sober-thinking, honest-living and hard-working mass of the agricultural classes, is frivolously small and (in some states at least, and we suspect in all,) have been

habitually over-estimated.

The farmers of the United States control greater interests than railroad corporations. They know when they are swindled, and in choosing representatives, they are quite as competent as the proprietors of the Railway Age are to choose editors, and such representatives will not suffer when compared with the men who malign them, nor is the malignity of the attack condoned by the flatulent complimentary platitudes about farms, nor the following:

It is idle to talk of the interests of the railways and the farmers as being antagonistic. It is idle to talk of the railway employes, when organizing for their own political protection, as arraying themselves against the agricultural classes. They are "arraying themselves" only against a few pestifer-

ous demagogues, who are less harmful to the farmers than they are to the railway employe. These gentlemen, whom Mr. Steadman addresses as "Ye of few socks and small understanding" (we wish he had said "small underclothing"), are become a burden on the prosperity of the land, and in working to defeat them—as the railway employes of Iowa recently defeated Campbell-the employes ought to have the sympathy of all the newspapers of the country, of all the honest politicians of both parties, of all wage-workers, of all business men and, not least, of the farmers themselves.

Everybody understands that the real interests of railroads and the farmers are not antagonistic. In all the varied transactions of life, where probity governs, the term antagonistic is not applicable; even in lending and borrowing, interests may be and often are mutual; it is only when shylockism is introduced that the warfare begins. Railroads have proceeded upon the idea that they have chartered rights to collect dividends on water, on fraud, to do which is a monstrous outrage. The farmers do not want to pay that sort of tribute and railroad employes should resolve that they will not help on the astounding iniquity. The talk about railroads developing the country, as an excuse for fraud, is alarmingly vicious, and those who engage in it are aiders and abettors of a species of scoundrelism which all honest men condemn.

#### GOLD AND SILVER.

The debates in Congress on the "Biand" silver bill or "free silver coinage," have been exhaustive, and in the main, eminently instructive. The debates have taken a wide range and capable men have delved for facts and statistics and printed them in the Congressional record, where, unfortunately only a comparative few of the people will see them.

We deem it prudent, in so far as it is practicable, to enable the readers of the Magazine to have some of the more salient features of the debate. The question can hardly be said to be partisan, since distinguished men of both of the great parties advocate free coinage of silver, while others equally distinguished in both parties, oppose the measure. Nevertheless it is of Democratic parentage, and is therefore styled a Democratic measure.

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The question of money, of currency ought not to be a partisan question, since, if there is any question in governmental affairs which should be decided in the interest of all, the money question, confessedly is that question. But we have to take men as we find them, and we find them drawing party lines upon about every question within the entire realm of parties. But our purpose is to write irrespective of parties, and to state only well supported facts relating to silver as money. Preliminary to such references, we are inclined to quote from the speech of Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, showing the "evolution" of money from the ancient commodities of barter, down through skins, sheep and oxen as money, to tin, iron, copper, silver and gold. Upon this subject the speaker said:

"The word money is supposed to be derived from Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. In the language of Aristotle, "Money exists not by nature, but by law," as an invention of human society for its own convenience. It is not necessarily of any particular form or substance, but consists of anything which passes freely in exchange for the various objects of human desire. It is as important to all the operations of commerce as steamships, railways and telegraphs, and is the marvelous instrument to which the world is largely indebted for its progress and civilization.

In the earliest periods that lie along the dawn of history, when the chase was the chief pursuit of men, skins were the money and medium of exchange, as they are of the Alaskan Indians today. When the pastoral age set in sheep and oxen took the place of skins and became the money of commerce-ten sheep being equal to one ox. In the Iliad, when Glaucus exchanged his golden armor for that of Diomed, which was of brass, Homer says he gave an hundred oxen's worth for that of nine, and, therefore must have been "of judgment Jove bereft." The tripod, the first prize for wrestlers in the twenty third book of the Iliad, was valued at twelve oxen, and a woman captive skilled in industry at four. In that day, gold and silver and other metals were well known and used, but the money and unit of value was an ox. Pecunia, the Roman word for money, was derived directly from pecus, a herd, and the old English word fee comes from the

From the Agamemnon of Eschylus we learn that the figure of an ox was the sign first impressed upon coins and the same is said to have been the case with the earliest issues of the Roman as. The live stock thus used to facilitate exchanges being counted by the head was called capitale whence our term capital and the law term chattel and the common name cattle. The earliest record of values among the ancients is contained in Genesis, in the brief inventory of the estate of Abraham, when he

returned from Egypt "very rich in cattle, in silver. and in gold," which were regarded as money in the order in which they were named. There were no coins then, but all metallic money was estimated by weight, so that when Abraham bought the field in Macpelah he "weighed, unto Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver current money with the merchant." A shekel was worth about half a dollar, so that this famous field cost about \$200. In Job we are told that wisdom cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. The Roman unit or standard of money value was the libra, which was a pound of copper or brass, and was shaped at first like a brick. but was subsequently made round. The whole Roman coinage was of copper down to two hundred and sixty-nine years before the Christian era, when they began the coinage of silver, and half a century later that of gold.

The Chinese used copper largely in their early general coinage, but also employed cubes of gold as their most valuable money. The Greeks coined copper, silver and gold in the various stages of their history. The very earliest of their coins consisted of silver spikes, and an obolus or spike was the unit. A handful or drachm of these spikes was the next higher measure of value, but as there were some men in those days with very large hands, it became necessary to limit the handful to 6 spikes. which thereafter became the legal drachm. The Carthagenians made money out of leather, and Numa, King of Rome made it out of wood. In the thirteenth century, Kublai Kahn, the greatest of all the Mogul kings, made the currency of his Kingdom out of the bark of the mulberry tree, and during his reign of thirty years issued to his subjects more than \$600,000,000 of this bark money. It was stamped with the mark of the sovereign, and it was death to counterfeit or refuse to take it anywhere in the Empire. The Spartans used iron for money, and Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, made it out of tin. In innumerable cabinets may be found tin coins issued by the Roman Emperors. The Kings of England also coined tin, and in 1680 Charles II had struck tin farthings with a copper stud in the centre to prevent counterfeiting. Tin halfpence and farthings were also issued in considerable quantities in the reign of William and Mary. Russia for a number of years coined platinum. In 1618 the governor of Virginia ordered that tobacco should be received as money, at the rate of three shillings per pound; and we are told that when the Virginia company imported young women as wives for the settlers, the price per head was 150 pounds of tobacco. As late as 1732 the Legislature of Maryland made tobacco and Indian corp legal tenders, and in 1641 Massachusetts made similar laws concerning corn. In Burmah the unix of value is lead; in the South Sea Islands, an ax; its India, cakes of tea; in Abyssinia, salt: and in Iceland, codfish. In 1694 straw money circulated in the Portuguese possessions in Angola, which consisted of small mats, called libongos, woven out of rice straw and worth about 3 cents each."

Such historic facts relating to the "evo-

lution of money from skins" to gold and silver constitute interesting reading. They indicate the advancement from the dim twilight of civilization to its present full orbed noon. In this process of evolution there are those who believe that the single or gold standard has been reached, and that the work of evolution, in money as in man, has reached its highest possibility, its altima thule. But there are others who declare that the uttermost limit of the metallic money question is reached only when gold and silver, by the fiat of law, are made to pull together in the harness of currency for the welfare of the country.

In Congress where, during the month of March, the discussion waxed warm on the "Free Coinage bill," parties were known as monometalists, those who favored the single or gold standard, and the bi-metalists, or those who favored the double standard or the unlimited coinage of gold and silver without any discrimination against silver on the ratio of one ounce of gold to sixteen ounces of silver.

Before proceeding further it may be of interest to the reader to have section 1 of the "Bland Bill" before him as follows:

"That the unit of value in the United States shall be the standard silver dollar as now coined, consisting of 4121/2 grains standard silver, or the gold dollar of 25.8 grains standard gold; that the standard gold and silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. Any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of \$100 or more, of standard fineness, shall be entitled to have the same struck into any authorized standard coins of the United States, free of charge at the mints of the United States, or the owner of the bullion may deposit the same at such mints and receive therefor coin notes equal in amount to the coinage value of the bullion deposited, and the bullion thereupon shall become the property of the Government. That the coin notes so issued shall be in denominations not less than \$1 nor more than \$500, and shall be legal tender in like manner and invested with the same monetary uses as the standard gold and silver coins of the United States."

It is stated that on March 1, 1892, the gold and silver currency in circulation, including gold and silver certificates, amounted to \$892,220,456, as follows:

 Gold coins
 \$407,813,501

 Gold certificates
 100,001,279

 Silver dollars
 \$59,264,520

 Silver certificates
 325,141,156

 384,405,676

It will be noticed that the bill in question places gold and silver bullion at the mint on a level that makes the two metals equal, that is, that a silver dollar of 412½ grains of silver is equal to the gold dollar of 25.8 grains, or the ratio or 16 to 1.

The advocates of the measure assert that there is absolutely no difference in the purchasing power of gold and silver coin and certificates, that they circulate side by side, equal, in all regards, and that therefore, since there is free coinage of gold bullion, silver bullion should be awarded the same right.

It is held by bi-metalists that by the demonetization of the silver dollars in 1873, the effect was to reduce the value of silver bullion, and that this reduction was visited upon the value of wheat and any other staple commodity that supplied a surplus for exportation, as the following table relating to wheat and silver shows:

Table showing average price of wheat in New York and Chicago from 1872 to 1890:

Year.	Average price in Chicago.	Average price in New York.	Nearly average price in Chicago.		
	Wheat per bushel.	Silver per ounce.	Wheat per bushel.	Silver per ounce.	
1872 .	\$1 30	<b>\$</b> 1 32	<b>\$</b> 1 25½	\$1 32 1 31 1 291/4	
1873 .	1 17	1 29	1 221/2		
1874 .	1 05	1 27	1 211/2		
1875 .	1 07	1 24	1 19	1 2414	
1876 .	1 05	1 15	1 151/2	1 21	
1877 .	1 39	1 20	1 13	1 19 1 18 1 17	
1878 .	0 95	1 15	1 11	{ 1 16	
1879 .	1 07	1 12	1 09	1 1 14	
1880 .	1 09	1 14	1 07	$\left  \begin{array}{c} 1 & 13 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 11 \end{array} \right $	
1881 .	1 19	1 13	1 05	{ i 10	
1882 .	1 16	1 14	1 02	1 08	
1883 .	1 02	1 11	0 99	1 05	
1884 .	0 83	. 1 13	0.97	1 045	
1885 .	0 83	1 06	0.94	1 021	
1886 .	0 77	0.99	0.90	0.99	
1887 .	0 81	0.97	0.86	0.96	
1888 .	0 90	0.94	0.82	0.94	
1889	. 0 93	0.94	0.77	0.92	
1890	1 04	1 08	0.72	0.92	



It is urged by the bi-metalists, that the United States requires more currency than it now has in circulation, \$24.38 per capita, and that in so far as silver can be made to supply the deficiency, every consideration of statesmanship demands it should be done.

Figures are given relating to the currency in circulation per capita in France, Great Britain and Germany, the three great commercial nations of Europe, as follows:

France, population, 38,250,000— Circulation per capita:	
Gold	\$23.32
Silver	18.30
Paper	2.72
•	\$44.55
Great Britain, population, 88,165,000—	•
Circulation per capita:	
Gold	
Silver	
Paper	1.57
	\$18.70
Germany, population, 48,000,000— Circulation per capita:	
	\$10.42
Gold	
Silver	4.48
Paper	3.12
	<b>\$18.02</b>
United States, population, 65,000,000— Circulation per capita:	
Gold	\$10.77
Silver	6.85
Silver	
Paper	6.76
	\$24.38

It is held that there is no country upon the face of the earth where there is displayed such wonderful activity in business enterprises as in the United States. In France, Germany and Great Britain, each of small geographical areas, with population compact, while there is energy and progress in all of them, it becomes almost impracticable to institute any just comparison between them separately or collectively with the United States, with an area of 4,000,000 square miles. And yet it is seen that France has a currency circulation per capita exceeding that of the United States by \$20.17, and France, it is seen, has \$18.30 of silver in circulation per capita, while the United States has but \$6.85, or France has \$11.45 of silver per capita in excess of the United States. It is therefore held that since the United States needs more currency per capita, it may, with the utmost

prudence, be supplied by the free coinage of silver.

This view of the subject is antagonized by the monometalists or "gold bugs," and they assert in substance, that only disaster awaits the country if free coinage is adopted. They say that the silver coins would drive all the gold out of the country.

It was disclosed in the debates on the free coinage question that there is a constantly increasing demand for both gold and silver for use in the arts, and that after all that is said about the increase of the silver product, the amount of silver money in the world is only \$147,891,340 in excess of gold, as the following table shows:

A .- Amount of gold and silver money in the world:

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	\$708,000,000	\$482,071,346
England	550,000,000	100,000,000
France	900,000,000	700,000,000
Germany	500,000,000	205,000,000
Belgium	65,000,000	55,000,000
Italy	140,000,000	60,000,000
Switzerland	15,000,000	15,000,000
Greece	2,000,000	4,000,000
Spain	100,000,000	125,000,000
Portugal	40,000,000	10,000,000
Austria-Hungary	40,000,000	90,000,000
Netherlands	25,000.000	65,000,000
Scandinavian Union	32,000,000	10,000,000
Russia	190,000,000	60,000,000
Turkey	50,000,000	45,000,000
Australia	100,000,000	7.000,000
Egypt	100,000,000	15,000,000
Mexico	5,000,000	50,000,000
Central American States .		500,000
South America	45,000,000	25,000,000
Japan	90,000,000	50,000,000
India	\ . <b></b>	900,000.000
China		700,000,000
The Straits		100,000,000
Canada	16,000,000	5,000,000
Cuba, Haiti, etc	20,000,000	2,000,000
Total	\$3,733,000,000	<b>\$</b> 3,8 <b>80</b> ,571,346

Refering to the production of gold and silver in the United States and the amount used in the arts, Congressman Abbott, of Texas, introduced the report of the Director of the Mint for the calendar year 1890, which showed "that the product of gold was 1,588,880 fine ounces, of the coining value of \$32,845,000, and silver 54,500,-000 fine ounces, of the coining value of \$70,-464.645. To the silver production of the United States should be added 13,000,000 fine ounces from foreign ores refined at the reduction works of the United States, of the coining value of about \$16,771,000, making a total coining value of \$87,235,000 silver. In the same report the Director

shows that of these productions there were used in the industrial arts \$10,700,000 gold and \$7,140,000 silver; which, deducted from the year's product, would leave to be used for coining about \$22,100,000 gold and less than \$80,100,000 of silver." Whatever may be said about the ability of silver to withstand the drain for the purpose of art, it is evident that gold is liable to be so greatly reduced for art purposes as to place in jeopardy the currency of which it is the basis of redemption, but with silver and gold, the bi-metalic standard, avoids all such questions of peril, and affords, it is held, a basis of security which wise statesmanship demands for the country.

One of the purposes in view in preparing this article for the *Magazine* was that our readers may have for reference such tabulated statements as would answer for reference, should they wish for data upon which to construct arguments, and in this connection we introduce the following:

bullion value, and the following table enables the reader at once to see the difference and the profit the silver producers would realize:

Table from the report of the Director of the Mint, showing product of silver from the mines in the United States, 1873-1891:

Calendar year.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coining value.
1873	27,653,000	\$35,750,000	\$35,750,000
	28,849,000	36,549,000	\$7,300,000
	30,009,000	31,549,000	\$1,700,000
	30,783,000	31,549,000	\$3,800,000
	30,783,000	31,549,000	\$3,800,000
	31,550,000	40,270,000	\$45,200,000
	33,220,000	33,439,000	\$45,200,000
	36,200,000	34,729,000	\$45,000,000
	36,200,000	41,120,000	\$45,900,000
	37,780,000	41,200,000	\$45,900,000
	39,910,000	42,550,000	\$51,600,000
	39,910,000	39,550,000	\$51,600,000
	41,260,000	40,410,000	\$51,600,000
	41,260,000	40,410,000	\$51,44,645
	50,000,000	40,575,000	\$70,444,645
	54,500,000	57,381,000	\$70,444,645
	54,500,000	57,381,000	\$71,950,898

Estimated.

By the foregoing figures, it is seen that

Table of circulation and popula	ion by years, from	the report of the	Secretary of t	1	<del></del>
Year.	Amount Amount in		Population.	Money per capita.	Circula- tion per capita.
960	. 452,005,767 . 358,452,079	\$485,407,252 448,405,767 334,697,744	31,443,321 32,064,000 32,704,000 33,365,000	\$14 06 14 09 10 96 20 23	\$13 8 13 9 10 2 17 8 19 6
863	. 705,588,067 770,129,755 754,327,254	595,394.038 669,641,478 714,702,995 678,488,244	34,046,000 34,748,000 35,469,000 36,211,000	20 72 22 16 21 27 20 11	20 - 18 - 18 -
867	728,200,612 716,558,578 715,351,180	661,992,069 680,103,661 664,452,891 675,212,794	36,973,000 37,756,000 38,588,371 39,555,000	19 38 18 95 18 73 18 75	18 17 17 18
.671	741,812,174 762,721 565 774,445,610	776.083.031	40,596,000 41,677,000 42,796,000	18 70 18 58 18 83 18 16	18 18 18
1875	798,273,509 790,683,284 763,053,847	727,609,388 722,314,883	45,137,000 46,353,000	17 52 16 45 16 62	16 15 15 16
1879. 1880. 1881.	1,051,521,541 1,205,929,197 1,406,541,829	973,382,228 1,114,238,119 1,174,290,419	51,316,000 52,495,000	24 04 27 41 28 20	19 21 22 22
1883	1,643,489,816 1,705,454,189 1,817,658,336	1,230,305,696 1,243,925,969 1,292,568,615 1,252,700,525	53,693,000 54,911,000 56,148,000 57,404,000	31 06 32 37 31 50	22
1886. 1887. 1888.	1,900,442,67 2,062,955,94 2,075,350,71	1,317,539,143 1,372,170,870 1,380,361,64	58,680,000 59,974,000 61,289,000 62,622,250	34 39 33 86 34 24	2 2 2 2 2 2
1890	2,195,224,07	1,497,440.70	63,975,000	) 341 91	1 2

One of the objections to the free coinage measure is that the Government would be required to purchase silver bullion of producers at its coinage value instead of its

the difference between the commercial and the coining value of the silver for the years named was \$146,109,221, the difference increasing from \$491,000 in 1874 to \$7,676,508



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in 1891. Hitherto this immense difference has gone into the Treasury of the United States, but under the free coinage measure would go into the pockets of the silver producers.

By reference to the section of the Bland bill we have introduced, the force of the following remarks by Mr. Abbott will be the better understood. He said:

The first section of the bill provides that any holder of gold or silver bullion of the value of \$100 shall have the right to take the same to any United States mint and have the same coined free of charge, and for every \$12\% grains of standard silver or 25.8 grains of standard gold he shall be entitled to receive one dollar in silver or gold coin, which shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, and inasmuch as the capacity of the mints for coining is somewhat limited, this section further provides that upon the deposit of the same amount of bullion he shall be entitled to receive coin notes, which shall be a legal tender in like manner as the gold or silver.

In all cases where coin notes are issued it is provided that the bullion shall become the property of the Government. This provision, in effect, makes the Government the purchaser of the bullion. Now, 4121/2 grains of standard silver is the equivalent of 371% grains of pure silver (there being onetenth of alloy or base metal in silver coin). There are 480 grains of silver in an ounce, and an ounce of silver can be bought anywhere in the markets of the world to day for about 90 cents. This bill proposes to declare by law that 3711/4 grains of pure silver shall be the equivalent of 25.8 grains of standard gold, i. c., gold nine-tenths fine, and one of the arguments in its support is that we will thus return to the ways of our fathers. Now, when the mint was established, |in 1792, the law declared that 1 ounce of gold was equivalent to 15 ounces of silver. How was that ratio established? This is the rule that Jefferson laid down:

"To inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be principally connected in commerce, and to take an average from them."

And so, in 1834, when the market value of the two metals had changed, the mintratio was changed, so that it stood as I to 16, and it is at this ratio, the relative value fifty-eight years ago, that it is proposed that we recommence coinage. When this ratio was established, 25,8 grains of standard gold would buy in the markets of the world 371½ grains of pure silver. The same amount of gold will buy to-day 533½ grains of pure silver, and the United States (overnment is asked to pay the equivalent of 51 for what it can buy for 70 cents, and its great powers are invoked to compel some of its citizens to accept this so-called dollar, worth 70 cents in the markets of the world, in lieu of a dollar worth 100 cents.

On the other hand, it is held that by establishing and maintaining the gold

standard the purpose is to play into the hands of the plutocratic class who control the gold of the country and of the world, restrict the currency per capita of the country and aid those who lend the money to crush those who borrow, by charging usurious interest, and it is said that

Usury pays no deace verything.
Usury pays no taxes.
Usury possesses no soul.
Usury produces nothing.
Usury produces nothing.
Usury consumes everything.
Usury pays no doctor bills.
Usury never goes on the battle-field.

Usury never goes on the pattle-neid.
Usury lives in fine houses that labor builds.

Usury wears fine clothes that the laborer fashions. Usury concentrates wealth.

Usury undermines free government.

Usury mocks at liberty.

Usury makes the rich richer.

Usury makes the poor poorer.

Usury mocks God, wrecks manhood, destroys womanhood, stifles childhood, and robs humanity. It is the Upas tree that is poisoning the whole fabric of free American institutions. It is the giant of giant robbers, threatening every phase of our national life and demanding toll on every dollar's worth of production. Let the ungodly thing be banished from our midst and labor be brought at once to the front.

#### WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Prof. Galdinn Smith has written and published an essay, "founded on the story of Garrison's life, as told by his children."

Garrison has received the title of "The Moral Crusader," and he earned it. He sought the extirpation of human slavery in the United States. He was content with nothing short of the utter extinction of the national wrong.

We have no purpose in view in referring to Prof. Smith's book, except to magnify the work of agitators, crusaders in a righteous cause.

Garrison's mission was the abolition of African slavery, chattel slavery, a wrong beginning in 1620 by the sale of a score of African savages, and continued for more than two centuries, growing into the social political and industrial life of the nation, until its annihilation required the bloodiest war that ever afflicted the earth.

It is a matter of little consequence, whether the author of the book treats his subject in a way to command universal approval or whether it falls below such a coveted standard. The real theme is Garrison as an agitator—a man who sought to overcome a wrong, which, when he began his crusade, was esteemed by millions as one of those evils that should be let "severely alone." When Garrison attacked slavery the penalty was contumely in the most aggravated sense of the term.

Much is said nowadays about "public opinion." When Garrison demanded the abolition of the African—the negro slaves—in the United States "public opinion," to an extent defying exaggeration, was against him. He had no support from church or press, except to an extent too limited to command any respect whatever.

He was universally ostracised, denounced as a vagarist, a lunatic, a blasphemer, a creature whom to insult and assault, was in the interest of good society, the peace and welfare of the country. But Garrison was not intimidated. His courage was always equal to the demand. He had that force within him that may be likened to the pulsating engine of an ocean steamer that makes steady headway to its destined port, though winds and waves and tides interpose. He believed he was right, and no matter how fierce the storm, and regardless of obstacles, he pursued undeviatingly his course. Says a review: "It was of immense importance that the message he felt himself called to deliver to his countrymen and to the world should be delivered by one who felt its meaning as he felt it. That message was the infinite wrong of slavery. It was to ears unconsciously or willfully deafened that his ringing voice was addressed in season and out of season, without ceasing, without modulation of the piercing note, over and over again. If the occasion were inappropriate, so much the better; the interruption would not be ignored. If the hearers were angered, again so much the better; this wrath would be made to serve the cause. If the church were shocked, still another advantage, for the church, far more then than now, was the centre of social and intellectual, as well as moral life, and to stir the church-goers was to stir the community." In this, we have a picture of the "moral crusader." Any

one can enlarge it to suit their ideas, but no man has the power now in the light of events, to belittle it. The fame of Garrison is secure.

Following chattel slavery, the nation is called upon to contemplate another form of slavery. It is not chattel slavery, nor negro slavery—and yet, it is a form of slavery, a form of poverty and degradation, of dependence, of hunger and squalor that has brought to the front a host of agitators, crusaders, who are earnestly seeking to modify conditions which are in multiplied thousands of instances worse than those in which Garrison found the negro slaves of the south, for, generally, they were well fed, clothed and sheltered.

The agitators who go forth to plead the cause of labor against oppression are meeting opposition, in many regards similar to that which confronted Garrison.

The press has maligned them and the vile work still goes forward. The church, spasmodically, here and there discusses labor topics, but in the aggregate, its endorsement is without value, chiefly because the church in the great centers of population is as much dependent upon capital as Rockefeller's standard oil trust. The school and the college take no interest in labor questions, because D. D.'s, and LL. D.'s, M. A.'s, B. A.'s and Ph. D.'s are not students of labor problems upon which the welfare of society depends.

Capital, now, as in the days of Garrison, exerts its mighty power to silence agitators and perpetuate bondage. But in spite of such opposing forces, labor agitators are making headway. These men are exhibiting courage and demonstrating that their appeals are arousing workingmen to a proper sense of the situation, and these are cheering evidences that in thousands of instances beyond the limits of organized labor, hearts have been touched, consciences quickened and judgment redeemed from the shackles of prejudice, to the extent that in the halls of Congress men of national renown do not hesitate to espouse the cause of labor.

The demand is for a greater number of labor crusaders—bolder and more determined than any that have appeared, men, 148

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who, though maligned and often defeated are never discouraged, but return to the attack with increased energy and defiance -men, who, like Scott's veterans in their march from Vera Cruz, grasped

"Their muskets and their trusty blades, In noonday light and midnight shades, With steady step marched toward the clouds-Their war-shouts, "Victory or shrouds."

The right triumphs by virtue of agitation. Moses and Joshua, the prophets and the apostles, were all moral agitators and crusaders, and that was the charge the Pharisees brought against Jesus of Nazareth, because his preaching swept away the dead past, and pointed out possibilities for the poor, which startled the world, and never more than now.

## THE ADIRONDACK RAILROAD.

From time to time the public is treated to accounts, more or less graphic, relating to building a railroad in that Siberian locality known as the Adirondacks, an inhospitable corner of northern New York. The building of this road is a Vanderbilt enterprise, and its title is the "Adirondack and St. Lawrence R. R." Italians and negroes are largely employed in building the road. These Italians and negroes are subjected to outrages never heard of in the south during the darkest days of slavery. Webb, one of the Vanderbilt parasites, is nominally the president of the A. & St. L. R. R. He must be as destitute of heart as a hyena, and, as for being damned at last, he is likely to escape for want of a soul. The Italians and negroes decoyed into this New York Siberia, are overworked and underpaid, and then swindled by "pluck-mestores," but they can't get away. They are imprisoned and guarded like convicts, as will be seen by the following from the New

Contractor Thomas R. Redmond, who has 120 men working for him, was asked, among other things:

"Do you detain men here against their wishes?" "Well, I detain them until they are out of debt, of course," he answered.

"If men in debt at the commissary store leave, do you send men after them?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "I have lost over \$1,500 by men running away in that manner, and cannot

" Is your camp guarded?"

"You have pickets out?"

"Yes sir."

Mr. Redmond further said that the pickets who guard his camps are all armed with Winchesters and instructed to stop men leaving the camp who were in debt, but affirmed that the arms were never used for this purpose.

We are told that the men who build railroads are public benefactors, and the foregoing is in the nature of an application of ice water in toning down feverish adulation of such philanthropists. But New York permits such iniquities to proceed, because the Vanderbilts make money by the opera-

#### ENGLAND'S ROYAL FAMILY.

Victoria, of the House of Hanover, was crowned Queen in 1837, fifty-five years ago, and during the period named, says the Australian Hammer, the royal family has taken from the tax payers of Great Britain, £34,000,000, or \$170,000,000, and for this vast sum, the Hammer asks, what has the nation received? And proceeds to answer, as follows:

Ireland may be dismissed from the inquiry at once, as Ireland has never had an opportunity of gazing on the fat, rosy face of her gracious. They have not even had the opportunity of being splashed with the mud of her carriage wheels; but all the same, Ireland has had to contribute toward the cost of the luxury of a monarch. Some statistics of Ireland under the reign of Victoria show that 1,225,000 of her children have died of famine. 3,650,000 have been evicted—turned out in the streets by the landlords-while something over 4,000,000 have emigrated to some other country, where they might have a better chance of making a livelihood.

The ruling monarch has absolutely no duties to perform, and is, therefore, the recipient of public charity, which does not change its essence because it is administered by an Act of Parliament. A pauper has been defined as a poor person-one supported by charity or public provision. Does not this also apply to royalty?

There are paupers in palaces as well as workhouses, and, generally speaking, the latter are more honorable.

Thousands of men, who have worked hard in their younger days for starvation wages, and who have had to pay rates and taxes to support the State burdens, have eked out their lives in the workhouse, some of them being buried as paupers. But are they not worse paupers who have not worked at all, who have lived on others from the cradle to the grave, and who add impudence to their independence and glory to their degradation?

When her Majesty came to the throne in 1837, it was ordered that £385,000 be the amount per annum allowed fo household expenses, and that bill was

<sup>&</sup>quot;Yes, sir," said the contractor.

signed by Queen Victoria. In 1840 her gracious got married and the people of England were again taxed to the tune of £30,000 per annum to keep the husband. On that paltry sum Prince Albert had to drag out an existence; but his pocket money was augmented by the following sums: £6,000 a year as Field Marshal, £1,695 as a Colonel, £1,000 as a ranger of Windsor Park, £500 as a ranger of some other park, and £1,200 as Chief Constable of Windsor Castle. Although penniless when he came to England from Germany, this lucky prince managed to leave behind him a large fortune, the amount of which is not known. There is what is called the civil list, which is divided as follows: Her majesty's privy purse. £60,000; household salaries, £181,260; tradesmen's bills, £172,000; alms and charity. £4,200: royal bounty and special services, £9,000; unappropriated money, £8,540; total, £385,000.

To show the annual cost of royalty, I will give the following figures, compiled in 1887 and 1888: Royal palaces, £14,690; do. do. (not occupied), £21,322; royal yachts, £34,656; royal escort (troops), £11,000. Here we have £81,638 received by our sovereign in addition to the civil list of £385,000 and this, with the revenue of £50,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster, makes a grand total of £316,638 per annum, which the taxpayers of England have to find.

In considering such facts as the Hammer presents, another fact is forced upon the toiling subjects of the Queen, and that is, that labor, and only labor, pays all the bills.

Here, in the United States of America, where, at present, there is no reigning royal family, we are boastful that the people are citizens and not "subjects," This is true and it is false. In so far as labor is robbed of millions, annually, in the United States, what matters it whether the robbery is perpetrated by a royal family or a gang of plutocratic knaves?

The subjects of the English royal family have been educated for a thousand years, from the time that Egbert defeated the Britons, A. D., 813, to the present, to recognize the authority of a royal family, divine right rulers and paupers, while Americans have been educated in the opposite direction, but the facts demonstrate, conclusively, that while England's royal family, under the laws of the realm, has filched, during fifty-four years, \$170,000,000 from labor to maintain in royal and riotous luxury the royal family, the mongrel aristocracy of the United States has managed, in defiance of law, to rob labor of a hundred times that amount during the same period and ten times that amount every year, during the last two decades; and to be

convinced of the fact it is only required to contemplate the Chimborazian fortunes that, within the period, have been piled up by such pious and princely knaves as Rockefeller, Gould, Vanderbilt, Sage, and others of their ilk, and it may be questioned, all things considered, if English subjects are not exhibiting more independence, more courage, more defiance and a more heroic resistance against subjugation and degradation than American toilers. sovereign citizens, can boast of? Steadily the toiling subjects of the English royal family are changing the laws and wringing from the grasp of the aristocracy rights that have been withheld for a thousand years, and in the fierce agitation the throne trembles. Only as yesterday 300,000 miners proclaimed to England's aristocracy that but for them, England's industries, in every department, would be paralyzed and utter ruin would result. It was the voice of organized and federated labor, and it proclaimed the truth of the proverb, war

populi, vox Dei.

The citizen toilers of the United States could, if they would, learn valuable lessons by studying the valor of England's toiling subjects, the codfish and clam, the watering and cornering, trust and syndicate aristocracies of the United States are constantly robbing labor, reducing it to dago conditions, and this kind of piracy will never cease until labor unifies its power, and says, as the rocks say to the billows, "thus far and no farther."

#### AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

Elsewhere, in this issue of the Magazine, we reproduce from the St. Louis Globe Denocrat an intensely interesting article, captioned "American Millionaires." The figures furnished by the writer are said to be reliable, and the standing of the Globe Denocrat is in the nature of a guarantee that such is the case. Readers will observe that nine millionaires have fortunes estimated in the aggregate at \$720,000,000, and that it is conceded that the "coming billionaire" is William Waldorf Astor. The calculations relating to the growth of these fortunes will interest all who read them.

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## ESSAYS.

#### LAND AND MONEY.

HAVE been reading my April number of the Magazine. It is grand, superb. If such a thing were possible, each number excels its predecessor. I must tender you my compliments for its excellence and rare merits.

I was well pleased with the scholarly and able communications of Messrs. Jose Gros and W. P. Borland, and have noted the criticisms they are pleased to offer upon my views or ideas. I wish to briefly notice a few of the points they make, or attempt to make, regretting exceedingly that the single tax spectacles through which they view the world cause them to arrive at so exceedingly narrow and superficial conclusions.

For instance, Mr. Gros says:

Land is really God's capital to all men, a capital not subject, like the capital created by men, to that constant, however gradual, process of destruction which necessitates its constant reproduction through labor.

And just as land is the substance, and the escence, and the foundation of all wealth and all capital, so money is but the symbol of capital and wealth.

While from Mr. Borland's article, I clip as follows:

as ionows:

Now I ask, what is the prime need of man? Manfestly it is subsistence: it is for this he labors: it is for this he exchanges the product of his labor. If or this he exchanges the product of his labor. Man does not work for money, he works for bread. Man must produce before he can xenange. Is it not then of more importance that he should have free access to that "source of all kinds and varieties of food and sustenance," than that he should have free use of a mere medium of exchange? Is tes of food and sustenance, than that he should have free use of a mere medium of exchange? Is it not plain to the most obtuse intellect, that they who control land also control the conditions upon which labor employs it?

It should be sufficient answer to both of these gentlemen to call attention to the fact that the men who, twenty-five years ago, owned the greater portion of the United States in fee simple, free of incumbrance, now have their lands mortgaged for many billions of dollars of "mere medium of exchange," while many thousands of them have lost their land by mortgage Not only so; but their farms have depreciated in value, although it is true that city lots have enormously increased in value. What causes city lots to so appreciate? The fact that business prosecuted upon such lots yields enormous profits. Will it mend the matter much to make land common property, and divert to the people, as a tax, the rent that now goes to the enrichment of individuals, if such rent (tax) is included in the prices of all commodities, goods and merchandise sold and the cost of all services rendered? And could not the Standard Oil Cò. afford to pay as much as any one for the use of their oil fields, if the rent (tax) was included in the

price of coal oil, thus being shifted on to the consumers of oil? Why should the company relinquish any lands from which it is obtaining oil, when its capital and facilities render it able to monopolize the market and continue to pile up dividends through the medium of interest and profit?

Mr. Gros says:

In its less anleys all interest is the direct or indirect product, the naked or modified result of land rents absorbed by individuals or corporations. That is the case, anyhow, with interest as an oppressive feature in civilization. Hence, we can only make money, the symbol of wealth, accessible to all, by making land, convenient land, the substance of wealth, accessible to all.

If this be true, why is it that the farmers to whom "land, convenient land," has been accessible, cannot retain possession of their land but are rapidly losing it as a result of pledging it for money which was not otherwise made accessible to them; not even by the accessibility or ownership (even) of their lands. Mr. Gros seems to reason inversely, as it were, and for the cause he substitutes the result. Grain gambling, banking, brokerage, money lending, merchandising, and the various trades and professions are not extremely profitable because city lots are valuable; but city lots are valuable because such business, trades and professions are extremely unprofitable. Interest and profit create rent. Equalize the profits of farming and city businesses and farm lands will be worth as much as city lots. Interest is not worth as much as city iots. Interest is not the result of "land rents absorbed by indi-viduals or corporations," but is the result of the two fallacies, intrinsic value and specie basis, the monopoly of the issue of money by the government, aided by the legal tender prerogative, and the relegation to private hands of what should be a public function, the people's banking system. Money is clothed with certain pre-requisites or essential qualities by law, limited in quantity, and its issue monopolized by law and belongs to certain individuals as soon as issued. It is an absolutely necessary factor in making exchanges and the only legal tender in the payment of debts, hence interest for its use.

I am pleased to note that Mr. Borland repudiates the idiotic superstition of specie basis, but pained that he should do such violence to his intelligence and injustice to the cause as to compare the grand currency demanded by the people's party with the French Assignats. Mr. Borland should read up on the nature and character of the French Assignats, and he will change his opinion. The volume was many times the value of the land upon which it was based, to which land the state had no title except that of confiscation, which would fail if the monarchy were restored. England and Europe did a thriving business, increasing the volume by counterfeiting, etc., etc.

Mr. Borland says:

Now I wish to call Mr. Ward's attention to a few truths which in his study of finance le has evi-dently overlooked. That note alone is real money which is issued only when goods are produced, and is received back in exchange for the goods them-

The foregoing I take be an endorsement of the non-perishable product feature of the farmer's alliance sub-treasury plan. So far, so good.

Again I quote:

I quote again:

There is really no such thing as interest on money, and the relative abundance or scarcity of money, has not the slightest effect upon the rate of interest. Money in the hands of an individual, is but a cer-Money in the hands of an individual, is but a cer-tificate giving the holder a right to draw from the general stock of the people, so much radue, not in any specific form, but in any and all forms that con-sort with his desires; it is for the use of this value that interest is paid, and not the medium which merely transfers it.

Mr. Borland will certainly modify the foregoing statement when he remembers that the less money there is the more value it possesses or represents, i. e., the greater is its purchasing power; while on the other hand, the more money there is the less value it represents, i. e., it will exchange for less wealth. So then, the relative abundance or scarcity of money has a very potent effect upon the rate of interest, even according to Mr. Borland's own argument, because the fewer units of account there are in circulation, the more value does the ownership of each unit entitle its owner to draw from the general stock of the people.

I quote again:

On the 26th of February, 1797, the Bank of England, exhausted by excessive loans made to the government, and finding itself unable to realize on such loans, was forced into bankruptey and suspended payment of its notes. The government came to the rescue of the bank; it legalized the bank's issue of notes and forbade it to pay out coin until given permision by parliament. For a period of twenty-five years, or until May 1st, 1822, the currency of England was based upon nothing more stable than confidence, but by simply restricting the issue of notes to the actual needs of business, they were saved from depreciation and performed all the functions of what is known as value currency. During this period, England passed successfully through the Napoleonic wars, and although every port on the continent of Europe was closed against her by the famous Berlin and Vienna decrees, her commerce was greatly extended and her manufacturers prospered. This fact knocks the bottom out of the specie basis fallacy.

London, December 22.—The Duke of Devonshire died at Holkerhall, Milnehorpt, last night. He owned 193,000 acres of land, lying in 14 counties. The rent roll of his estate amounts to over \$850,000

I will add a supplemental chapter. At the period named by Mr. Borland, May 1st, 1822, England resumed specie payments, and, if I mistake not, demonetized silver, with the result of passing the titles to the land—the homes of the people—into the hands of a few individuals, of whom the Duke of Devonshire was one. We are going through that experience at this time in the

United States, and by the cunning and wicked manipulations of the financiers, (so-called,) the people are surely, and not very slowly, losing their homes.

I clip once more:

The land holders at present control the sources of production, and I ask: Fellow workers, are you willing to go further, and allow them also to control your circulating medium, by basing it upon their land and allowing them the use of it at two per cent. interest, while you who have nothing but your labor, must use both their land and their money, on terms which you will have no power under heaven to regulate?

Aside from the fact that those who now are indebted and have their lands mortgaged, could fund their debts at a low rate of interest, I challenge Mr. Borland to prove that any benefit or advantage could, by any possibility, acrue to any land owner by virtue of the operation of the people's party land currency plan, that would not equally accrue to every other member of the community:

Will Mr. Borland kindly send me a synopsis of the financial system of the Kaweah colony?

George C. Ward.

HEREDITY, ITS RELATION TO SO-CIAL ORDER.

THE question of heredity and its effect upon human progress, is creating an absorbing interest amongst scientists, and also amongst thinkers. And well it may, for considering the vast influence it has, or is supposed to have, on the development of mankind, we cannot wisely rest in peace until we have discovered what it really is, how far reaching its effects are, and what special phenomena it does produce in the evolution of the human race. On this biologists and scientists have advanced different theories based, to a great extent, on empiric premises. But now the time has come when the average educated individual and thinker begins to perceive that scientists and specialists have made an esoteric science of natural phenomena, which it is of the highest importance that he himself should study and investigate.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, in one of his essays, shows that two natural causes are at work to advance the physical and mental improvements of mankind, viz.: First, the elimination of the weak and vicious through the law of the survival of the fittest, and second, the result of tha law of hereditary transmission of character. "But," says the writer, "although the natural process of elimination does actually raise the mean level of humanity by the destruction of the worst and most degraded individuals, it can have little or no tendency to develop higher types in each successive age; and this agrees with the undoubted fact that the great men who appeared at the dawn of history and at the culminating epochs of the various ancient civilizations were not, on the whole, inferior to those of our own age. It remains, therefore, a mystery how and why mankind reached to such lofty pinnacles of greatness in early times, when there seems to be no agency at work, then or now, calculated to do more than to weed out the lower types.

out the lower types. \* \* \* \* \* \* Are there any agencies now at work, or can any be suggested as practicable, which will produce a steady advance, not only in the average of human nature, but in those higher developments which now, as in former ages, are the exception rather than the rule? Till quite recently the answer to this question would have been an unhesitating affirmative. Education, it would have been said, is such an agency \* \* \* when every child is really well educated, when its moral as well as its intellectual faculties are trained and developed, some portion of the improvement effected in each generation will be transmitted to the next, and thus a continual advance, both in the intellectual and the moral nature, is brought about."

At this juncture Mr. A. Russell Wallace pauses to inquire into the properties of the law of heredity itself. He finds that, according to the theory taught by Lamark, and admitted and expounded by Darwin, in his treatise on Pangenesis, education, like all "acquired characters," is transmitted directly by the parent to the offspring.

This theory, if true, implies that environments are solely responsible for the course of evolutionary process in the individual, whether that course be progressive

or retrogressive.

To the belief in hereditary transmission of "acquired characters," must be attributed the many speculations of philanthropists and social reformers, by which they strive to establish a social system based on collective efforts, protection and paternal government, under which, it is assumed, the masses will enjoy security and comfort, thus creating a beneficial environment, causing education and culture to be directly transmitted to the near generations and finally working out the emancipation of the human race.

But just as that delightful contemplation throws the lover of humanity into a state of ecstacy, Mr. A. Russell Wallace stretches out his hand and wipes out the radiant panorama, saying: "As Darwin's theory of Pangenesis led to considerable discussion, Mr. Francis Galton, who had at first accepted it provisionally, endeavored to put it to the test of experiment. He obtained a number of specimens of two distinct varieties of domestic rabbits which would breed true, and by an ingenious and painless arrangement, caused

a large quantity of the blood of one variety to be transfused into the blood vessels of the other variety. This having been eftected with a number of individuals without in any way injuring their health, they were separated and bred from. It was found that in every case the offspring resembled their parents and showed no trace of intermixture of the two varieties. Doubt being thus thrown on the validity of the theory, Mr. Galton suggested another, in which the germs of the reproductive organs of each individual were supposed to be derived directly from the parent germs, and not at all from the body itself during its growth and development. A very similar theory was proposed some years later by Prof. Weissmann, under the well known term, 'the continuity of the germ plasm.' Finding that his theory, if true, did not allow of the hereditary transmission of the majority of individually acquired characters, Weissmann was led to seek the evidence for such transmission and found that hardly any real evidence existed, and that in most cases which appeared to prove it, either the facts were not correctly stated or another interpreta-

not correctly stated or another interpretation could be given to them." Which of the two rival theories is true, and which is not? It were unwise to an-

swer this question too hastily. But the abstruseness and complexity of the phenomena do not in the least lessen the magnitude of their importance. They are an issue, at once timely and momentous, which no intelligent person will view with indiffer-ence. The bearing of the effects of hereditary transmission of characters must depend, to a great extent, on the system of social arrangement best adapted to bring man in harmonious relations with nature, by whose forces he is moved. In our own present time society is in a fermenting state, being, as it is, divided in two opposite camps, one turning to the right, the other to the left; one massing all its forces into a nucleus as compact as it may, in order to centralize all action and power and to establish a system of federated interests and commonwealth, a system under which the security of the physical well-being shall be the prominent object; the other camp spreading out and disseminating its forces in the manner of sharp-shooters, struggling to disentangle its individual members from the meshes of a centralized power which threatens to engulf every avenue for individual efforts, and destroy self-reliance and responsibility. In such a time of social and economic travail, the question of hereditary transmission of characters stands paramount to many, if not all others. The old theory of Lamark and Darwin, by teaching the direct transmission of the office of one in the office of t of the effect of environment, has a tendency to dwarf the idea of individual responsibility and to throw the burden of progressive actions on the united efforts of the collectivity, while the new theory, as upheld by Mr. Galton and Prof. Weissman, appeals directly to the energy of the individual to unfold latent qualities which, in him, are purely germinal, and which, unless aided by a well selected culture, must forever remain buried in a barren soil.

To sum up, one speculation makes the offspring the recipient of fruits, mature and ripe, ready for use, so to say, and is accordingly spared the labor of growing the plant and ripening the fruit. The other speculation makes the offspring inherit but a seed, replete with potentialities, it is true, but whose ultimate fruition requires labor and time; in other words, the former theory endows the offspring with actualities, whilst the latter endows it with mere potentialities. Clearly, then, it is of the highest importance to investigate and discuss natural phenomena, so closely related to the ultimate perfectionment of the human race as that of hereditary transmission of character apparently is. The investigation ought to be thorough, searching, and severely testing. mind of man can no longer be satisfied with hypotheses, sophisms and supersti-tions. We must have exact science and positive knowledge, capable of standing the crucial test. Man must know the philosophy of his surroundings before he may attempt to adapt himself to, and live in harmony with them.

Marie Louise.

#### SHOULD THE TRADES UNION BE-COME A MONARCHY?

Y attention has been recently directed to some criticism of an article of which appeared in the Boston Labor Leader, entitled "Should the Trades Union become a

Monarchy?"

In writing said article I was just as well aware of the magnitude of the subject as is my kind critic, and it was because of this, and my knowledge of the economic problem, (which may not be in line, perhaps, with our friend's idea) that I presume to take the apparent weak side of the serious question of "Further Immigration Restriction;" and upon those arguments put forth in my communication, which you have been so kind as to publish in full, until more logically shown the error of opposition than has been advanced by Mr. Otis, I purpose standing.

The gentleman, not unlike his co-thinkers here in Boston, as elsewhere, confines himself to a general review of my article, attacking occasionally some particular sen-

tence, but carefully avoiding refutation; he would invite a response, but fails to submit argument for discussion.

Sentiment measured by hard facts pales before common sense, in the same manner that many religious absurdities look ridiculous in the light of scientific observation.

The only paragraph in Mr. Otis' criticism that really invites a reply, and upon which he seeks enlightenment is as follows:

"Is it part of the economic question [I quote from memory] for a workman upon coming into this country to accept a job for \$1 per day when the price paid may be \$1.50?"

While ethically wrong I would inform the gentleman, yes; when practically measured by correct economic doctrine.

Economic slavery dictates, our empty

stomach commands.

Our censure of the unfortunate victim of enforced necessity should be tinged with generosity; our hostility to the damnable system, which makes the scab possible, should be vigorous and unceasing.

The considerations which we demand from capital, we foolishly withhold from

one another.

We are worse tyrants to our co-slaves, than the most exacting employers are to

The wage slave of the old world flees from social bondage, only to find it two-

fold in the new world.

Our exiled friend may not have reached that high standard of economic knowledge possessed by Mr. Otis; he is an unwilling atom of universal wrong; but the moment he conceives the first feeling of mental and spiritual freedom, he is willing to go further than the theoretical enthusiast: He goes further than the so-called native who so jealously guards his particular craft against foreign invasion.

When the big strike in North Adams, Mass., was in progress, it was a fact that the scabs were so called Americans, the men of backbone were the so-called foreign-

Foreigners gave to the American mechanic what he never possessed, a soul. The scab of to-day becomes the desirable mechanic of to-morrow.

The men who to-day propose and support a further restriction of immigration are either the direct or indirect progeny of the old Know Nothing element.

Did Mr. Otis read recently of the representatives of "organized labor" that attended at Washington demanding further

restriction? I did. The glass-blowers and the order of American Mechanics.

Is comment necessary? I will grant that the glass-blowers are well paid; I will grant they have a good organization, but, I will

of Know Nothingism rules it.
I have known them in New Jersey and Brooklyn, New York, and in a lengthy article, in the near future, will give my views thereon in your Magazine.

I do not desire to take up any more of , your valuable time just now, having contented myself in answering the only opportunity presented me by your correspond-

If he desires to prolong the debate, and I heartily wish he would, I will be only too happy to accommodate him, for I sincerely believe organized labor will be benefited thereby. "A little touch of hell" makes us foreign born men enjoy and appreciate the homeopathic dose of freedom of thought, even your legally overwhelmed country "affords us."

Edward O'Donnell.

#### ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

AM in receipt of the May number of the Magazine and have read with much interest and edification the several communications in criticism of my views, as expressed in previous numbers of the Magazine. Specially have I been interested in my perusal of the communication from Mr. W. P. Borland and cheerfully concede that it is able and luminous and, if considered in the light of his standpoint or premises, faultless in logic and conclusive in argument. But if his premises are wrong, or faulty, his whole argument must fail, and I, for my part, consider his premises faulty

and untenable.

Mr. Borland seems to commence, as indeed do all single taxers, in the middle of a chain of facts, instead of at either end and takes one of the middle links as a basis, or premise upon which to base an argument. Thus, it seems to me, he mistakes a result for a cause and vice versa. While he seems to claim, and perhaps correctly, that there is no existing competition between landlords, as such, he ignores the fact that competition between business men, who occupy lands in cities and towns, determines the rental values of such lands. Out of profit must come both interest and rent, hence before rent can be, profit must exist. Profit is measured by interest, and profit makes value in business, hence the rate of interest is the basis of rent. Competition, which reduces profits, either forces a reduction in rent, or causes the business man to vacate the premises and hunt another location. Business properties are never rented unless the profit pertaining to the business justifies the payment of the rent. Interest lies at the root of this question, as indeed of all questions. The moment business men find themselves unable to make in

claim, and can prove, that the old spirit their business the prevalent, current rate of interest upon their capital, they either move out, or force their landlords to reduce their rent, and the reduction of rent reduces the value of the land because land is worth that amount of money upon which the rent will pay the legal, current rate of interest. If Mr. Borland will come to Kansay City I will show him some forcible, striking proofs of these assertions. I will prove to him that the ability, on the part of land owners, to demand and obtain high rents, depends upon the ability of the business man to make the current rates of interest and profit after paying such rents. I will also prove to him that many a business house may remain empty because of the landlord's inability to "force" anyone to rent. But I am not an apologist for the present system. Firmly grounded in the faith that the land is the common heritage of man, I consider rent a crime against humanity and would supplement paper title deeds and supplant individual landlordism with a system of actual individual "use and occupancy" as a prerequisite to any title to the possession of land. The single tax would license occupancy by proxy and allow control to morphologically the land it. capital to monopolize all the land it was able to improve.

The way to destroy rent is to cease to tax land in use and force each man to use and occupy his own land. Then the competition incidental to business and commercial enterprise will wipe out rent, even as it now, in many cases, obliterates net profits, remaining content with rent, interest and

running expenses.

Mr. Borland advances a (to me) novel proposition, when he states that "the relation between interest and wages is one of conjunction, not of opposition;" and "both wages and interest will be high or low, as

rent is low or high."

If this is the teaching of political economists, then I am "forninst" their teaching. As interest goes down wages should naturally go up, and vice versu. The finished product bears, as the component parts of its price, four factors, to wit: Rent, interest, profit and labor. Anything which may be deducted from the portion of either of the first three factors will—prices remaining the same-be added to the part apportioned to labor. Hence low interest makes high wages, or, in case capital proves itself stronger than trades unionism, makes the purchasing power of low wages greater than before.

The trouble with Mr. Borland is that he treats of wages and interest as going to the same parties, which would be the case under a co-operative system of industry in which the capital employed belonged to those who performed the labor. Under the present system the capital employed

belongs to the exploiters of labor and laborers get what is left, after rent, interest and profit have absorbed their quotas. Thus we find the railroad corporations proclaiming that they must perforce reduce wages if transportation rates are reduced, because they cannot reduce the rate of interest upon their bonds and must have dividends (profit) upon their stock.

Mr. Borland illustrates as follows:

"Suppose I invest \$1,000 in land, and put improve "Suppose I invest \$1,000 in land, and put improve-ments on it worth another thousand; the current rate of interest is five per cent. I figure two per cent, on the value of my improvements for insu-rance and repairs, and am satisfied to secure a pro-fit on my investment of \$120 per year, of which \$30 will be rent and \$70 will be interest. Suppose, what is a very common occurrence, that in the course of a year the location of my land becomes favorable for carrying on a particular branch of business, and I am enabled to invest another thou-sand dollars in improvements, and secure a profit business, and I am enabled to invest another through sand dollars in improvements, and secure a profit of \$500 from my investment; here I have secured \$880 from an investment that should have returned me but \$70. Will It be asserted that this excess of profit is interest, and that it may be stopped by simply reducing the rate of interest? I think not.

Is not Mr. Borland mistaken in his fig-Should not his investment fairly ures? yield him \$190. Rent \$50 and interest \$140? And is not the excess only \$310? This,

however, by the way.

Now I want to take Mr. Borland to task upon this illustration. 1st. Because he, as all single taxers delight to do, premises, if not an impossible, at least an unlikely situation. 2d. Because he drops entirely one link in the chain of argument-he ignores the factor competition. As to the first objection: He assumes, or leaves us to assume that there is no adjoining land equally as "favorable" a location "for carrying on a particular branch of business." This may not be an impossible situation, but it is an extremely unlikely one. I shall assume that there is adjoining land equally as "favorable for carrying on the particu-lar branch of business" he engages in. This opens the way for competition and a discussion of the question of interest. Mr. Borland, in his hypothetical illustration, realizes 16.66 per cent. interest upon an investment of \$3,000. Now, if that is the legal, current, or prevalent rate of interest upon money, he is doing no better than he could do with the same amount elsewhere. If, however, it is more than the current rate of interest, other parties will at once engage in the same business, on adjoining lands, and their competition will very soon reduce the profits adhering to that particular line of business to a par, or level with the current rate of interest. The reduction of the rate of interest, if 16.66 per cent. was the prevalent rate, would have exactly the same result. Profits are based upon interest and rental value is produced by profits. Hence interest is the basis of rent.

Continuing, Mr. Borland says:

"Now suppose I were asked to put a valuation on my property for selling purposes; my original investment will have not the slightest effect in determining the selling price. I will figure this way: My property is paying me a profit of \$500 a year, that is five per cent. on \$10,000, therefore my property is worth \$10,000, and that is the sum I will fix as my selling price. Reduce the rate of interest to two per cent. and see how the transaction will operate. I now figure like this: My property is yielding me \$500 per year, that is two per cent. on \$25,000, and that will be my selling price. Remember that no consideration will induce me to take any less than this, for if two per cent. is all I can get for the use of my capital, there is no inducement for me to sell at a smaller price.

"This is the invariable method by which the selling price of land,"

I have already endeavored to show that "Now suppose I were asked to put a valuation on

I have already endeavored to show that there is no likelihood of Mr. Borland making 16.66 per cent., so long as the prevalent rate of interest is 5 per cent. I also endeavored to show that a reduction of interest to two per cent. would immediately cause profits to fall to a par or level with two per cent., in its turn causing rent to be reduced.

I am, however, willing to concede that if there is no corresponding reduction in rents paid to landlords, a reduction in interest rates from five per cent., to two per cent., would cause an increase in the selling price of business property, or "valuable lands," as measured, or represented by units of account, or money. But this introduces another phase of the stern, keen, relentless competition now in vogue. All valuable lands in cities are not occupied by tenants. Some are occupied by their owners and the competition between business men who use and occupy their own land, tends to always keep rentals down to the prevalent rate of interest which may be realized upon the cost of such land, if such cost were loaned out at interest.

But conceding that rentals were not reduced, but still continued to be equal to five per cent. upon cost of land, then, upon a reduction of interest to two per cent., increasing selling price of land 150 per cent., we must next inquire how it is proposed to reduce the rate of interest. It is certain that no one dreams of reducing it by placing a legal limit upon its rate. That would be useless and inoperative. Interest may be reduced in two ways: 1st. By largely increasing the volume of money 2d. By the people, as a government standing ready at all times to loan at two per cent. to all who can offer adequate security. The People's Party demands that both of these methods shall be inaugurated. They demand a volume of money three times as large as at present and a system of government banking and loaning.

Now mark you-this would increase prices of labor and all its products from one hundred



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to two hundred per cent. Briefly my argument is this: Mr. Borland upon selling his land would find that the increased sum of money he received for it would buy no more land, labor, or labor's products than would the smaller price, or sum of money have bought, before the rate of interest

was reduced to two per cent. My tax platform is as follows: A graduated-cumulative tax upon all unused and occupied land and upon all lands occupied for business purposes by others than its owners. A graded tax upon all net incomes above one thousand dollars. A graded tax upon all estates, legacies and inheritances. The abolishment of all other forms and modes of taxation, including the tariff and the Internal Revenue tax.

George C. Ward.

#### TAX OR RENT.

THE objection has been raised to the single tax, that it would make no difference to land users whether they paid for the use of land in rental to a landlord, or in taxes to government, and in the answers to this objection which I have seen, I think that sufficient prominence has not been given to the fact, that, if payment for such use was made to a landlord, the amount would be much greater than if paid to government, and would not, like payment to government, increase the op-portunities for laborers to employ themselves, and thus increase the wages which they could demand if they were employed

by others. I doubt not that in the experiences of every individual there have been incidents where men have been thrown out of employment, or denied opportunities to labor, because some one does not utilize some natural opportunity which he is permitted to hold, or because some such opportunity is held for the exclusive use of the proprietor, and is not used to its full power of aiding in the production of wealth. For examples take a valuable mineral deposit, a tract of agricultural or timber land, a lot in a city, or the right of way for a railroad or street car, held for speculation; or such advantages only partially utilized. If you will just allow your mind to revert to an example of such a character which has come under your observation, or to your knowledge, and consider the gain to the community, and to the producer of wealth -the laborer--if those who could and would best utilize that opportunity were allowed to have control of, and use and develop it; then consider what a benefit it would be to every wage worker if no person were allowed to control a privilege of this character, without putting it to its most productive use.

Would not such a condition of affairs so increase opportunities to labor that there would be two employers running after one loborer instead of two laborers running after one employer, as is now the case?

You may ask how a change of payment for the use of natural opportunities, from payment of rent to a landlord, to payment of tax to government, could bring about

such results.

To answer this question undestandingly it is necessary to determine why men hold natural opportunities which they do not utilize, or but partially utilize. The answer is not far to seek—it is because our laws are so formulated that it is profitable for them to do so. It is a matter of common knowledge, that, as population and understanding increases, there is a greater demand for land, and the increase in its value will amount to more that it now costs to hold it, and it requires no large amount of capital, knowledge, or skill to hold a valuable tract of land, or the right to construct and maintain a railroad upon or over it. It is such considerations as those which induce individuals to grasp and hold, out of use, the greater por-tion of such natural opportunities. Then if they can farm them out and get royally paid for being that dummy of production called a landlord, great advantage will accrue to them, and, to own a valuable tract of land, or some valuable easement therein, will enable one to enjoy the products of many laborers without performing any

If individuals are paid for the use of land it will be to the advantage of individuals to hold all the land which they can get which is now needed, or soon will be needed, by laborers in the production of wealth, and land will increase in value even beyond the increase which the natural demand for it, in productive uses, would warrant, because the future need would be anticipated, and holding it out of use makes an artificial scarcity which still further enhances its price, and increases the rental. While, if government takes in taxes all that an owner could get in rent if he leased his land, or the easement which he held, there would be no profit in holding land to lease to others, and land needed in production, and held out of use, would be a burden to the owner and he would be obliged to use it, dispose of it, or suffer a continual loss. The result would be that land would lose its selling value and those who wished to use it could get it "without money and with-out price," but it would lose none of its productive power, and falling into the hands of those who would make the greatest productive use of it, how the production of wealth would be accelerated! What a demand there would be for laborers! Surely, then the harvest would be great, and the laborers few; wages would increase with great leaps and bounds, for then the laborer would come very near getting the full product of his labor. Every means by which an individual is permitted to accumulate wealth, without having himself produced it, results from the laws which we have made, and can be abolished by repealing those laws, and all that is needed to secure to the laborer the full product of his labor, is to so remodel our laws that he will have free access to land; and this could be brought about by making it unprofitable to hold land without putting it to its most productive use, or diverting payment for the use of land from payment to a landlord to payment to the government.

Then, if payment for the use of land were made to the government, it would take the place of all other taxes, and the products of labor would be relieved of all taxes, and production thereby, greatly encouraged, for, then, no man could increase his burden of taxation by improving his land, or accumulating personal property. The tendency would be to highly improve small tracts of land and to work small mineral holding, to their greatest productive capacity. In short it would make opportunities to labor more plentiful to laborers, and would increase the demand for the products of labor, for, under such a system of taxation, it might be profitable to store up, or hold the products of labor while it would be unprofitable to hold, out of use, or for speculation, an essential factor of production. Interest would decline until it would not be oppressive, for the greatest curse of interest is our laws which permit individuals to appropriate to their own use, the increase in value of natural opportunities, which is due to increasing population and knowledge.

Then cannot the difference to tenants and laborers, which would be made by a change of payment for the use of land from rent to landlords, to taxes to the government, be summed up as follows:

All would be benefited by the expenditure of that which would be paid for the use of the earth, which is our common inheritance.

If there was taken from land owners, each year, the rental value of their land, exclusive of improvement, it would no longer be profitable to hold land out of use for speculation, or to rent to others, and as land is not a product of labor, and indestructible, the holders of land could not lessen the amount, and land now so held, would be abandoned, and the rental and purchase price would be reduced to a minimum, but its productiveness remaining the same, a

much greater share of the product would go to laborers, thus greatly increasing their

Taxes which are now levied upon improvements on land and upon personal property-which are products of labor capable of almost indefinite multiplication and being destructible-would be abolished, and as no one could add to his burden of taxation by increasing his store of this kind of property, the demand for it would be greatly increased and this would increase the demand for labor and raise

Then does it not make a very material difference to tenants and laborers, whether payment for the privilege of the exclusive use of land is made as rental to a landlord,

or as a tax to government? It looks to me as though the difference is the same as the difference of a wage upon which laborers can just subsist, and keep up their numbers, if payment is made as rental to landlords, and about the full product of their labor, if it is made as a tax to government.

A. J. Gray.

#### THE MONEY QUESTION.

OLLOWING Mr. Ward around that same old circle back to the sub-treasury plan and to free silver coinage, as the remedy for our social ills, lacks nov-The fallacies involved in those nostrums have been many times pointed out. and I have never seen these criticisms squarely met; that all they can accomplish is to foster speculation in land and food products, in which the farmer will get left as usual, and to give an extra bounty to silver mine owners. Responses to these are never more than reiteration of the old cries; and Mr. Ward is no exception to the rule. What I want to know from him is the weak spot in the proposition that what men buy and sell, borrow and lend, is services or the good which services produce, and not the currency which (of whatever kind) is only after all a token of these ser-And the corollary to this that what we should try to do is not to make the production of tokens easier; but of things. When I get him down to define his position on this, I will start in to discuss some of the other things that he talks about; as by picking out the flaw asked for in his proposed system of currency (as published in your May number) which flaw is twofold, in that such a currency would have no elasticity inasmuch as it would expand and contract not according to the demands of trade but to the expenditures of government, and that partly because of this that its value would be too uncertain to be acĮ'n,

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ceptable. I know he will triumphantly reply that the value of coin even comes chiefly from the fiat of the State; but this he has said before and has not demonstrated. That demand for coinage does form part of the value of precious metals, no one disputes; what is uncertain among scientists is how much. Mr. Ward has already said three-fourths, but if that is so, then silver should have fallen to one-fourth its former value when we ceased to coin it in 1873. Did it? The authority that he quotes is only a Wall street speculative organ of no standing; and the quotation itself is an absurdity. If the statement contained in it (that there is a difference between coinage and intrinsic values) were true, gold could not be obtained for use in the arts at all, but would constantly flow into the currency.

Now as an offset to Mr. Ward's revision of the Alliance platform, I am going to suggest a platform of my own, in "deadly parallel," or if you can't afford the space, you will have to leave out his platform and let your readers construct their own parallel by referring to the May number.

parallel by referring to the May number.

Mr. Ward proposes:
1. (a) The right to make lows:
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value of such real estate.

2d. We stamp the proposition that government go into the business of the establishment of United States postal banks in leading "money" as both useless and injurious; use the cities and principal of loans, to be of any towns which said banks participally to a because the subject to shall be banks of deposit, ioan exchange and disagree mount, and loan money at two per cent. Interest upon real estate and personal security and upon storage receipts for non-perishable products is sued from bonded warelouses and elevators by people at large a portion of the fruits of their labor, to be enjoyed by a few layour ment of the fruits of their labor, to be enjoyed by a few layour ment of the fruits of their labor.

(c) We further demand that the treasury bills heretofore specified shall that the treasury blits heretofore specified shall be not promises to repay, but promises to repay, but promises to repay, but promises to repay, but promises to repay the property of the contract and shall read as follows:

"The people of the Unischeme of the good of the Collectively, promise to been tried during the Revereive this bill in pay-blein, and proven to ment of all debts, public tend to artificial contract change for labor and all in exciton of the currency at change for labor and all be most needed, and also as fundable in United States being a nother subtle cates of convenient denominations, in terconvertible at the pleasure of the government of the government of the government of the government of the government of the government of the country.

4th We insist that if

4th. We insist that if the owners of silver mines are to be given a market at the U.S. Treasury for their product at higher rates than the outside market will furnish, that

rates than the outside market will furnish, that all other mine owners shall be granted the same privilege; and that whereas the price of iron has been as high as 2c per h. (d) We demand the sense as the price of iron has been as high as 2c per h. (d) we then the privilege; and that whereas with gold, and that for sliver to have deterns with gold, and that for sliver) that of lead 6c sliver coin made full legal tender, in any 3c per h., although these amount for all debts, public and private.

1440, and 12c respectively, that they shall be "restored to their former dignity," either by the same expedient as is advocated for silver, of permitting their holders to cash them in at the Mint at their old values, or to be bought outright by the Government with the people's earnings.

ple's earnings. These planks may strike our friend as somewhat radical, but at all events they would be more just than his own.

E. J. Shriver.

# CIVILIZATION WITH ITS PROBLEMS.

DO not think that we men have ever attached sufficient importance to the five or six last verses in the first chapter of Genesis. A careful perusal of those verses will plainly show to the average mind that God literally and emphatically crowned man as the king of the earth. God, of course, did not crown any man over other men, any set of men, any class, over the rest. He crowned the generic man, the collective humanity. It is to the grand total of the human family, to the combined forces of the social compact that God gives the power to subdue the earth, the power to control, for good, the forces of nature, through which all conditions in our planet can be modified for universal

happiness. God evidently implies that social compacts should rest on sound principles of life, in accord with physical and moral laws, on principles of equal freedom to all men, excluding all privileges to any

set of them.

It is only on such conditions that the generic man, under the action of well regulated social principles, can accomplish the divine plan on earth. If instead of that we mass ourselves in nations for the purpose of imposing our will upon other nations, or if we generate antagonistic classes in each nation, then we literally abdicate the crown that God means should be ours, for

us to reign with all wisdom and joy.

Under wrong social principles we shall still subdue the earth; but not for purposes of beauty in permanent forms, not for universal happiness, and only for universal sorrow and pain. It is just what we have done, so far anyhow. We have developed powerful nations, which, for a while, have displayed tremendous forces and energies, in most cases for evil, now and then for some transient good. Taken all in all what men have done implicitly ratifies those verses in the Genesis, in which God seems to give to humanity a power only next to his own infinite power.

Suppose that, for a moment, we lay aside whatever good we may have accomplished, and limit ourselves to the power that men have exhibited for purposes of destruction. First let us consider the following fact: Outside of the treeless regions in the arctic and antarctic belts, the dry land of our planet is about 47,000,000 square miles. In them we find 7,800,000 square miles of deserts, the origin of which we cannot, with certainty, ascribe to the agency of men. We find, besides, 4,500,000 square miles of deserts that have certainly been produced by the recklessness of humanity. Over 10 per cent. of the area of this plant originally fertile, made fertile by God himself, has already been destroyed by the hand of And that does not cover the whole Every square mile of desert impairs the fertility of several miles adjacent thereto by reason of the general flow of winds, etc. The natural action of a desert is to drive the neighboring moisture away, to disturb the equilibrium of atmospheric conditions, producing droughts here and floods there. The 4,500,000 square miles of desert created by men must have certainly diminished the natural fertility of 9,000,000 square miles.

In order to realize the importance of these figures we must take into consideration that our 300,000,000 average family groups in the planet to-day, a much larger number than in old historical periods, could live in perfect comfort on about 3,000,-000 square miles of average fertility, under proper methods of cultivation and healthy social conditions. And we would not need to have any crowded cities, one of the abominations of modern times. It can be

proved that an average density of 500 souls per square mile is compatible with universal wealth and happiness. But make it less if you like; the case is not materially altered. We have any how destroyed the fertility, in total or in part, of far more land than we can properly use!

Let us remember that land never needs to lose its natural fertility; but year after year that fertility can increase. That only requires a certain proportion of forest along the water courses and mountain slopes, besides the free use of plough and spade on most of the rest of the land corresponding to the density of population. It may also need the conversion of certain depressions

into artificial lakes.

It is the wholesale devastation of forests and undue spread of population over areas altogether too large that produces the desert and abnormal climatic conditions. Reckless cultivation because of large farms is one of the great elements in disturbing climatic conditions and producing land exhaustion. The Chinese have preserved the fertility of large areas through forty centuries of fair cultivation. And in nine of the eighteen provinces of the central region, the most fertile sections, the density of population is about 800 per square mile against but ninety for the whole empire.

Far from creating deserts and spoiling the climate we can reclaim deserts and improve all climates. Men have done both, here and there, on a small scale. Under the combined action of social compacts we could accomplish, on a large scale, what individuals have only been able to accomplish in mere fragments of territory. Even the 7,800,000 square miles of natural desert could be made to bloom, when necessary, and thus totally subdue the earth as God in Genesis promises humanity to have the

power to do.

The inventive power of men, for good as well as for evil, we are all familiar with, and every new important invention indicates that we cannot fix any limit to men's inventive power. We are surrounded by natural forces which, when properly handled, can accomplish the most astounding results. And that inventive power of men so peculiarly striking in the last fifty years, has always been more or less exercised by the progressive races of each historical period. In the line of destruction we find that the armies of twenty and thirty centuries ago already possessed the means of carrying out any plans that a bold general could conceive.

Nor did the ancients limit themselves to the inventive genius of destruction. They could also create great works of usefulness and beauty. Take their system of irriga-tion in Egypt, Persia, etc. Modern nations have nowhere equaled or even approached those scientific agricultural methods which brought such surprising results in colossal crops from relatively small areas, as the ancients did bring about. In many cases



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the average acre seemed to have produced more than any ten acres to-day in the United States.

In works of beauty, in works of art, even in those works by which men simply want to exhibit a superabundance of their power, a craving thirst for ostentation, the ancients had no trouble to accomplish all they could conceive. Apparently they did not have one hundredth part of the means we have to-day to produce wealth or destroy wealth, and still how much they did produce and how much they did destroy.

Take for instance the insignificant commonwealth of Athens, with but the area of an average American county and the population of one of our smallest States. For years before the Peloponesian war the public treasury of Athens contained a reserve which, in proportion to our population and money purchasing pow-er to-day, would be equivalent to over two billion dollars in gold. And taxation in Athens was not half of our corresponding taxation to-day. And the wealth of their temples was enormous. We have one gigantic statue, the gift of France. The Athenians had quite a number, some of ivory, some in bronze, and some of silver and gold, the highest towering up to sixty feet, and visible from long distances, far off on the bosom of the waves of the Egean And Athens was poor in comparison with Egypt and Persia, with Rome and Carthage in the old days—and forty years before Athens had been totally ruined by the armies of Xerxes.

We all know the gigantic works of art accomplished by the great ancient civilizations of Asia and Africa. Also those of Rome. The pyramids of Egypt and the wall of China are among the wonders that even now challenge our modern scientific imagination!

All the above corroborates the moral already pointed out, that, for destruction as well as for building up, for foolish as well as for wise purposes, for good as well as for evil, the power of men is great, great more especially when men mass themselves in nations for a certain object, greater still when nations mass themselves in groups. Is there any thing that humanity grouped in a confederation of nations could not accomplish, for universal good, and thus act in perfect accord with God's laws in the order of nature and that of morals?

Human power for evil, and we know how much we have of that, implies human power for good. The former springs up when we cross the designs of the divine mind. The latter is evolved when we coperate with the mind of God. Hence our power for sin, when, consciously or unconsciously, we mass ourselves to defy God's laws with wrong human legislation. Hence, also our great power for righteousness and joy, joy to all, if we but mass ourselves to obey God's laws through sound legislative acts, eminently simple, and therefore eminently practical.

José Gros.

[To be continued.]

## THE EXILE'S GRATITUDE.

OLUMBIA, land of mighty span,
Hostess and hope of homeless man,
Toward thee the exiled, outlawed slave,
With thirsty soul and aching breast,
O'er treacherous surf and restless wave,
Speeds on in quest of peace and rest.

If ill clad, rough, and lacking grace In form, gesture, speech and face,

Be patient, 'neath that rugged frame,
Which tyrant rage could not subdue,
There smolders force and living flame
Of power and worth for yours and you

Of power and worth for yours and you. The exiles who, before him came,

Laid down their lives to save your name, And in fair freedom's star-lit wreath, Fresh laurels of undying shade. They helped to plane in tooth of door

They helped to place in teeth of death,
With tongue and pen, and spur and blade.

The bigot's yell must not prevail, In peril's van, his heart would fail:

You owe him naught, he's churlish, base To kin, and blood, himself and thee; And should defeat thy flag disgrace, To victor's side the cur would flee.

New glories for thee still await
The summons of the God of fate,
And when the scroll of fame is writ,
And people still in bondage tread,
The exile's name, now deemed unfit,
Around the page a light will shed.
BOSTON, Mass.

ght will shed.

Edward O'DonnellDigitized by GOOSE

# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscriptso as to reach the Editor not later than the tenth day of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### PRESIDENT ELIOT'S MISTAKE.

The women of the country may be pardoned if they have derived a certain amount of satisfaction from the drubbing which has been administered by the newspapers during the past month, to President Eliot, of Harvard College. It has been his custom for several years to make trips to different parts of the Union, ostensibly for the purpose of delivering learned lectures but really to arouse an interest in his university. Although the oldest and one of the finest colleges in the country it feels the competition of the many great institutions of learning that have been established in recent years, conforming in a larger degree than Harvard to the liberal tendencies of modern times. Upon President Eliot's recent tour he made an address at Salt Lake. As it would be a good thing to have the sons of those rich old Mormon elders at Harvard, an especial effort was made to propitiate them. For this purpose the Professor drew a parallel between the Mormons and the Pilgrim Fathers, both of whom, he declared, were actuated by the same noble purposes, going forth into the wilderness to seek religious liberty, etc. The press of the entire country has come to the defence of our forefathers, resenting their comparison with a sect which has practiced the vilest form of polygamy for fifty years, has been connected with more than one massacre and has been guilty of the worst of iniquities under the guise of religion.

The reason why women especially have enjoyed this is because of President Eliot's uncompromising attitude against co-education. There has been, for a number of years, an "Annex" to Harvard where women are educated. They are permitted to

take the same course of study as the male students and have the same professors, but they are not allowed to recite in the classes with the boys. At the close of the four years' course they take the same examinations, but, no matter how creditably they pass, they cannot receive a diploma. Although the average of examinations among the girls is higher than among the boys, the latter are given a diploma while the girls receive only a certificate, stating merely that they have passed the examinations. This is done with President Eliot's full sanction and, unless he has been greatly misrepresented, he would be glad to dispense with the "Annex" altogether. He opposes every effort toward extending the full privileges of the university to women, and, in all probability it never will be done while he is at its head. It seems therefore as if women might be excusable for taking a grim satisfaction in seeing him get a unanimous vote of censure.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

An event of this month which has attracted considerable attention has been the passage by the Lower House of the New York Legislature of a bill granting State suffrage to women. There is nothing wonderful in the fact that the bill passed, for it has been the custom of this notorious body for a number of years to permit one branch to vote for such a bill and then have the other branch vote it down, or else pass it and then reconsider it. It is one of their annual jokes. They would not treat a body of negroes or of ignorant naturalized foreigners as they do the intelligent and cultured women who go there from year to year to plead for justice for their race. The former can resent ill-treatment when election time comes around; the latter are entirely helpless. But this year a speech in opposition to woman suffrage was made by a member from New York by the name of Wissig, so outrageously vulgar and indecent that men all over the house sprung to their feet in protest and the assembly voted almost unanimously to expunge it from the record. The Indianapolis Journal in commenting upon it says that "after the speech Mr. Wissig retired to his wife's sa-



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loon to receive the congratulations of his friends."

The bill received a vote of two to one in the affirmative. By the time this reaches our readers it doubtless will have been defeated in the Upper House. This performance has been repeated nine times in eleven years. The Philadelphia Public Ledger, one of the ablest papers published in the country, commenting editorially upon this matter, says:

Some day the "joke" may be carried too far for the jokers and the bill may get through both Houses. Then if New York happens to have a conscientious Governor be will be unable to see any logical reason why women should not vote, and he will sign the bill.

Those who follow the course of events and read the signs of the times will have no doubt as to the ultimate result. The New York Sun says in an editorial:

The Assembly has passed the bill for the New York Woman's suffrage, but she must not build too high ou the hope of its passing the other branch of the Legislature. However convinced the Senators may be of the justice of woman's claim to all the conventional privileges of man, we doubt if they are yet ready to forego the delight of her present subjection and resign her to the emancipation of the ballot.

Ay, there's the rub; the love of authority is strong and men do not want to relinquish their power. Any class in this country without the ballot is also without authority. But the New York Legislature has performed one creditable act in this connection; both Houses passed a bill granting to women the right to vote for all school officers, which was signed by Governor Flower and is now a law. Women have also voted at school elections in Illinois' this spring for the first time. They have now school suffrage in over half the states in the Union, municipal suffrage in Kansas and full Presidential suffrage in Wyoming.

THE Fort Worth Advance, an ably-edited Alliance and People's newspaper, comes to us each week. It possesses a special interest because of its Woman's Department, conducted by our old friend "Irene," whose graceful writings are so familiar to the readers of our Magazine. Will she please accept thanks for her kindly personal mention?

#### WOMEN IN THE METHODIST CON-FERENCE.

Before this number of the Magazine is published, the General Conference of the Methodist church will have held its quadriennial session in Omaha and will have determined the question of admitting women as delegates. How it will be decided it is not possible to forecast but the climate of the west is much more favorable to freedom and equality than that of New York City, where the memorable contest occurred four years ago. The votes of clergy and laymen have been taken throughout the country during the past two years and, as a rule, the north and west have voted in the affirmative, the east and south in the negative, which is a fair representation of the spirit of the different localities; the two latter being somewhat conservative and inclined to bar the way to the modern progress of women; the two former being more liberal in their tendencies and willing to grant larger privileges to women. New York conferences show the influence of Dr. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, a most bitter foe to the admission of women. The New York Sun says "the conferences decide that women may join the church but can't rule it, may put their money in the treasury but can't disburse the funds. All this is in keeping with the law applied to women in politics." There is not one valid argument against permitting women to sit as delegates in this great religious convention of a church of which women form two-thirds of the entire membership. We will hope that by the time this is read the conference will have honored itself by performing this act of justice.

"Pond Lilly," Catlettsburg, Ky., tells of her sweetheart, who is a member of Lodge 294 and the noblest and bravest boy in the world. She does not agree with "Sella" but thinks a true Christian will not set the example of moderate drinking and that the only safe motto is "touch not, taste not, handle not."

Two letters are here for "An Engineer's Wife, Carrie," who failed to send her address with her communication.

Mrs. "H. C. P.," of Abbottsford, Wis., writes in answer to the suggestion that there was a remarkable similarity between the penmanship of Elmina D. Slenker's letter and her own, that the latter is her friend and, as her handwriting is peculiar, she copied the letter for her. The explanation is perfectly satisfactory. We thought perhaps they were written by the same person over different names, as the style is similar.

"Zella," writes from Painesville, O., and asks "Carrie, an Engineer's Wife," to give the name of her washing machine. Several other correspondents have made the same request. She thinks "A. B. C." is correct in her ideas of matrimony but women do not realize that they are spoiling their husbands until the mischief is done.

Between forty and fifty letters were received this month. Most of them were well written and interesting. A few still persist in disregarding all that has been said in reference to the style and subjectmatter of letters and, as a result, they waste their time and postage stamps.

"Nora," of Portland, Me., has a brother who is a fireman and wishes she had a dozen more and all railroad men, for they are such splendid fellows. She finds the Magazine good company for lonely evenings.

"C. M. H.," Stuart, Iowa; "An Engineer's Girl," Laredo, Texas: Please do not send poetry. We can use very little of it and it must possess exceptional merit.

"F. D., an Engineer's Sister," sends a description of Terrell, Texas, which is omitted because space is so limited. She likes the Magazine and is partial to firemen.

"Mrs. A. M. F.," Port Jervis, N. Y., expresses her love for Deer Park Lodge, No. 1, of which her husband has been a member five years.

"A FIREMAN'S Friend, L. O.," of River View, Ky., compliments the Woman's Department and Plain City Lodge, No. 238.

"A FIREMAN'S WIFE," of Toronto, Can.. tells of a sweet baby girl and a happy home, and the pleasure she finds in the Magazine.

"Nellie," of Fort Scott, Kansas, expresses her admiration for the boys of H. C. Lord Lodge, No. 153.

Mrs. A. Clark, Needles, Cal.: Letter forwarded to you April 18.

#### HINTS FOR HOME.

Well, here I am again. I have wanted to write before, but my garden and flowers needed my attention so badly that I had to postpone my writing. The rain keeps me in doors to-day and I will try to write my second letter to the Magazine. My letter which appeared in the February number was the first I had appeared. was the first I had ever written for publication, and you cannot imagine how much pleasure it gave me, and how much I was encouraged by seeing my first letter in print. I hope I may be able to write often. I do not have much house work to occupy my time, but my garden needs a great deal of attention. My husband does not have any time to work it, so it falls on my shoulders, but I like a nice garden and do not mind working at all. I have some work for rainy days. I am making a rag carpet to put on my dining room the coming winter. Any other carpet would soon be ruined, as there is so much mud here in winter. I use all my husband's old overalls. They will make a very pretty blue stripe and will save the trouble of dyeing any blue. I will tell you how I have arranged my dining room grate so it will not spoil the whole room. A grate in winter is indeed a comfort, but the question that puzzles many is, what to do with the empty old thing in summer? Well, I knew where pretty moss and ferns grew in abundance on the side of the mountain and I went and selected the nicest moss I could find, then the ferns that were just peeping above the ground. I lined the basket or grate with the moss, the green side out and filled it with earth, then planted mylerns, nutting planted mylerns, and the mylerns are successful. putting pieces of pretty, delicate moss over Well, that the top (ferns grow in moss.) ended the grate question; but there was the hearth. Of course the brick could be painted, but I did not like to have the same hearth I had worried and painted over all winter. I went to the wood house and was fortunate to find some pieces of lath, two long strips and some shorter ones. these I made a frame around the hearth. I nailed the pieces at each end to the frame of the mantle. This made a little box as



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long and as wide as the hearth, and three inches deep. This I filled with good, rich earth and close to the grate I planted more ferns, then filled the rest up with geraniums and other house plants. At each corner I put a little vine (water ivy) and will train it up around the front of the mantle. The ferns are growing fast, also the other plants. I keep them well watered. If any of the sisters don't like a bare grate all summer, arrange it as I did mine and you will be pleased with the effect, I am sure. One of my friends said to me. "What an awful mess you will have to clean out this fall." I told her I would not worry about that until the time came. In the meantime I was going to have it look as pretty as possible, and then I would be more than repaid for the work of putting it there and taking it away. With the grate and hearth full of pretty flowers and fine feathery ferns, so green and delicate, what could keep a room from looking cool and cheerful. Any woman can make mantle drapes, chair tidies, picture throws and many other pretty little things at a very little expense, and how much they help to brighten up a room. My dining room is my favorite. It faces the north, but I have tried to make it a pretty room. Nothing helps like a flower or two, and I have them in abundance. Many thanks "Jaqueline," for your kind words regarding my letter in February number. I am glad my letter pleased some one.

Now a word or two to "Justice." read your letter in this month's (April) number, not once, but several times, and though I admired your frank, straightforward manner of expressing yourself, I think you are a little unjust in your opinion of novels. I think nothing more entoticing tertaining or elevating than a good moral book. Now, don't smile, for there are indeed some good moral novels. It is true you will not find them in the cheap, sensational class of novels, but any of those that "Nellie A. Mason" named in this month's Magazine are moral books. I have read all those she named but "Great Expectations." I have read "David Copperfield" through three times and found something new each time I read it. Nothing rests one so well as a few moments with an interesting book. Time passes faster, you forget all the troubles of the day. Your sleep will be sweeter if you rest your mind for half an hour before retiring with some good, entertaining novel. Who would think of denouncing "Ben Hur" as a novel, unfit for mother, wife or sister to read. I would advise you to read it, "Justice," yet let me warn you it is a novel, though there is a wide difference between "Ben Hur" and the clear which the class which you denounce so bitterly. Now card playing comes under your with-

ering scorn, also. I think it depends entirely upon where you play and what you play for. If at home, very well. Where is the harm, providing you play for pass time, for amusement? But if at a saloon and for money or drink there is harm of course. But there is no actual harm in anything unless you make harm of it. With many kind wishes for the B. L. F., success to the Magazine, and deepest sympathy to Mrs. M., I am sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. H. Manker.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

#### IN THE SICK ROOM.

Every house, no matter how small. should be so constructed as to have one room convenient in case of sickness, using the word convenient in more ways than one. The sick room should be on the south, have good ventilation, and great care and tact should be observed in furnishing the room. It should present as cheery an appearance as possible. Matting is always preferable to carpet for bed rooms; by the bed and around the room, Smyrna reversible rugs should be used. One should always keep on hand plenty of sheets, pillow slips, towels and besides a bath sponge, a number of wash cloths. Everyone should have a reserve stock of such articles on hand. In case of trouble you will be very thankful. Also everyone should lay away, neatly folded, in some convenient drawer, a number of clean, soft, white rags; in case of a long illness they will be found to be indispensible. Half worn sheets and pillow slips will do. Also handkerchiefs, when they have become thin, should be laid away for fu-

Every bed-room should be so planned that the bed is not set directly under a window. Such an arrangement is dangerous, but a fact often overlooked in planning houses. Visitors should never be admitted directly in the sick room. No one should be admitted unless the patient is first asked and by his permission, There are some people who, while willing to do, should never be admitted to the sick room. Persons should not feel hurt when denied this

privilege.

A short time since a lady with good intentions, but no tact was, through some misunderstanding, admitted into a sick room. When the nurse returned, imagine her indignation to hear the lady remark, "Why, Olive, how awful bad you do look; you must be very ill; you look perfectly frightful." The caller was at once excluded. The result, the patient being very weak and nervous, was thrown almost into fits from the fright.

If two persons are to sit up at night, little or no talking should be indulged in, or it should be carried on in a low tone in another room. When the fire needs replenishing lumps of coal should be placed in a newspaper or paper sack and put in the stove; it causes no noise, consequently does not disturb the patient. To prevent the noise of walking from disturbing the patient, a pair of Dick's seamless shoes should be worn; they are preferable to low cut shoes and slippers, being noiseless, easy on the feet and warm. Great care should be always taken of one's health; unnecessary

exposure should be avoided.

In case of death allow only one or two intimate friends in the room, and even they should stand back so as not to annoy the dying one. A death-bed is no place for curiosity seers, though it will be hard to exclude friends at such a time. A dying person should be allowed all the air possible. Many times when the patient becomes very bad, if the room is at once crowded with neighbors the patient will be almost frightened into the belief that he is dying, when such is not the case. Such an occurrence reduces strength very rapidly. All similar occurrences should be avoided and positively forbidden.

Wilda Chesterfield.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

#### LUNCHEONS.

Having the good fortune to number among our acquaintances a lady famed for the elegance and variety of her luncheons, we have taken pains to learn the methods and practically test the recipes, to the employment of which she owes her success. As these have proved, in every instance, simple and at the same time reliable, we take pleasure in rehearsing them for the benefit of those who, like ourselves, may have had little or no experience in this really difficult branch of the "art culinary." As nearly as is possible or practicable, we give directions, suggestions, etc., in the lady's own words. She said: Bread is not only the staff of life but of the lunch pail as well. However, as every woman has her own particular hobby concerning the making and baking of bread, I will not on the present occasion, give my personal opinions and convictions upon the subject, Suffice it to say, I make the sponge for the same, of milk, either sweet or sour. I find that the bread not only keeps moist longer, but has a sweeter, better taste when stale. Buns, biscuit and rolls I exclude from the lunch altogether, using bread from the loaf for sandwiches, even. This I cut into moderately thin slices, spread evenly and lightly with the best butter, and fold the pieces together. For the center I use either cold boiled beef or ham, sprinkled with mustard. Cold, hard boiled eggs, sliced,

spread lightly with butter and seasoned with pepper and salt, make a very nice filling for a sandwich. But do not fall into the error of supposing some sort of sandwich necessary to a first class lunch; quite the opposite is true. And for fear I should forget it later on, I will give you here and now, my famous recipe for making omelette: Break two eggs into a bowl and beat until they froth; add a pinch of soda the size of a small pea and beat again. Lastly, stir in lightly, a tablespoonful of sweet cream, fry in a small pan over a moderate fire and turn often. When cooked, the omelette should be quite an inch thick light and feathery. This is excellent and very nutritious; you can use it in place of meat to a very good advantage, as a steady diet of the latter is neither desirable nor wholesome. How about turkey and chicken? I make but little use of either, though of the two, the last named is to be preferred. The flesh of fowls is dry, and very little exposure to the air renders it hard and tasteless. I prepare them as follows: When brought from the market, wash thoroughly in pure soap with a clean sponge, and rinse in as many as three waters. treatment improves the flavor wonderfully Cook until perfectly tender and when cold remove the meat from the bones, put into a chopping bowl and mince fine, season with melted butter, pepper, salt, and sufficient of the stock in which it was cooked to hold the bits of meat together, pack in an earthern jar, covering first with a clean cloth and then with a weight heavy enough to press the whole into a nearly solid mass. Slice and sprinkle with Chili sauce for the unch pail. A veal steak nicely broiled and seasoned, is very palatable, even when cold. A dish of oysters fried crisp and brown are excellent for a change; in the season of them. But very few people know how really good is a beef tongue or heart, when properly prepared. Put to soak over night in sufficient salt and water to cover; wash and put to cook in water that is boiling; when done it will be so tender that a broom straw can be put through it. Place in a dripping pan with a good sized lump of butter and a scant half cup of water; slice onions thin and cover the heart or tongue, and mince some fine to fill the two orifices, if a heart; bake in a moderate oven and baste often. If intended for the table, add cracker dressing and make a gravy in the baking pan. And now I have told you all that is necessary, I think, concerning the meaty portion of luncheons. Be sure that you follow the directions carefully and you cannot fail to be pleased with the results. I can think of but one suggestion to make regarding sauce. Use canned goods only, and if possible, have them home made. ()ranges and bananas are refreshing for lunch and help

wonderfully to round out a scanty one. And so we come to the most important, and at the same time the most trying and difficult part of our "feast of the pail," namely, the pie and cake, or desert portion. But as my recipes, suggestions, directions, etc., for these are likely to run up into the seventeenthlies or twenty-fifthlies, perhaps it would be as well to defer the beginning of their recital until some future time.

Nellie A. Mason.

#### ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Look out there old maids, woman's rights agitators and a few more of the woman's reform brigade! I'm coming right into the midst of the whole party and cause a ruckus. I'm very much pleased to see the tendency of woman to awaken even at this late hour to the reality that she is physically, morally and intellectually constructed, capable of playing a part other than that of house-wife, baby-tender, or some other connected alone with the household. At last you have come to realize that you can go into the world and cope with man in most pursuits, and how elating it has been to realize your comparative success; but, dear women, don't let this success turn your heads. Proportionate Proportionate achievement is great only in the proportion to the ability or opportunity of the opposing party. Then the fact of your being successful in many instances doesn't necessarily imply 'tis the proper course to be pursued. Suppose you carry this modus operandi to the greatest extent. What is the result? Why, we find women handling the plow and scythe; she stands guard at the ballot box, you find her shouldering the musket and marching to the field of action and so on ad infinitum. What has become of the sweet, refining, ennobling influences of the home circle? Who is there to start the young minds in the way that must eventually lead them to positions and stations of trust and responsibility? Who is there to preserve the mind and character of the fair daughters in all its purity and chastity, that its corrupting influences may not be felt in the next generation. Or, if our good old mothers, our middle-aged women or our young married women are not there, will the young minds and characters be there to train and mould? Possibly there is a new era before us! Possibly the fair sex are getting tired of the duties, responsibilities, etc., of being held responsible for the training and home influences thrown about the dear little ones before they come in contact with the hard world and intend to put man in a petticoat and dusting cap, broom in hand, and repeat the experience of Dar-

by and Joan. If such is the case I'm sure their scheme will meet the same fate.

Now, I suppose most of you have con-cluded 'ere this that I think woman should do naught but remain at home and slave for "hubby." Far from it. I like a woman of a public spirit, one that keeps posted on the topics of the day, one that can talk intelligently on politics and knows something of the principal measures that are being enacted in congress—in fact, one that knows a great deal about everything worth knowing and that has temper enough to sour one's coffee when 'tis vet in the mill. Temper is a virtue when properly controlled, but my! how easy 'tis made a vice, especially by some women. Now, don't be surprised when I tell you I am a woman's suffrage man, and I'll tell you one reason why I am such. I was born and raised in the south and it used to gall me horribly to see the big, burly, ignorant Negro, knowing absolutely nothing of govern-mental affairs, nor of things pertaining to legislation, go up and by his vote, say what should be the laws under which the refined, intelligent women are to live. In speaking of this once to a friend he said: "How would you like to have a woman president or governor presiding over you?' Far better than the man of color I say. No, ladies, there is a work for us all and may God point it out to us, and if it is to rock the cradle or turn the spining wheel, in so doing let's feel 'tis pleasing in the sight of Him who orders all things for the best and trust to his mercy for our reward. " Topsy. '

Williston, N. D.

[This correspondent does not make himself or herself quite clear. Is he or she in favor of woman suffrage simply to counteract the vote of the Negro?—Eo.]

#### THE FUTURE.

Well, now, "Young man," supposing you be seated and we will enjoy a sociable chat and see if I cannot convince you that letting the future take care of itself and attending to the present is not as good a road as any to take to the realm of happiness. Of course I cannot say you will benefit by our visit, since you accuse mankind in general of being hypocrites. You must be careful and not take us all from the same pattern. After enjoying friendship ties for over a quarter of a century I would hate to look with distrust on mankind. Now, leave that arch enemy of yours-distrust--outside, shake hands over our sociable glass. Oh, yes, I know its contents don't look clear, but our physicians recommended it as a tonic—cheap too—for the Missouri is liberality itself in mixing sand with its water; besides, remember you have crossed

the river and we are in a prohibition state. Well, to begin, let each day as it changes from present to past, be as though it was the last one on earth. Who knows but it will be? For one thing of importance that is wanting in our life lease is the knowledge of its expiration. Too bad such a trifling item was left out, but as it won't mend matters by worrying let it go. You say you think much of the future and you intend seeing it. If you do you will accomplish a feat that will forever make you famous. The past we have lived through. I mean since we started on our journey; may all our records be in golden letters. The present we are enjoying, but we reach out our hands to grasp the future, await the seconds but it is always a little in advance. You say "a man to be hanged thinks little of his future;" still if he did right in the past, kept good companions and did good in the present his fate would be different. I don't know; of course I don't speak from experience, but I think if I led a bad life and met my dessert on the gallows, it is the future about which I would worry, for then my time would become eternity and I don't think I would relish the sentence of everlasting punishment. I am not sure but I would be mean enough to kick on thirty days. Again, say you "A man on his wed-ding day thinks much of the future." He would be much better employed attending to the present; not think so much of himself but to make the bride happy, for decidedly her sacrifice is greater than his. There is a place for perfect people and decidedly it is not earth. God has bestowed on us all, or at least the majority of us who are outside the walls of an insane asylum, reasoning powers and it was His intention we should use them. If you marry a woman because she dances divinely, you should not kick if she can do nothing else. If, because she is beautiful, and in a few weeks you discover that you not alone have to earn the money, but cook your meals and wash your overalls that is not the girl's fault, it is yours. You married beauty and got beauty. If you marry her because you love her and you know she is good and kind and will be a confident and guide through the highways and byways and you do her share you possess a treasure that is beyond value. Such girls are numerous. Don't judge every person by yourself. Keep your own counsel, be kind to all and your friends will be many. Be intimate with few and you will find few hypocrites. Learn to look on the bright side of life and hundreds are ready to be cheerful with you; but be fretful and sullen you will find just as many ready to kick you. When everything goes wrong and nothing goes right, take a little trip back on life's pathway, be a school-boy again, open one of the old

readers and you will find there two very simple lines, but they contain a world of wisdom.

"In the midst of your dangers and errors, Trust like a child while you strive like a man."

What! ten o'clock! Time has been flying. Good-night, come again. What is that you are saving about being one of Vanderbilt's white slaves? What non-sense. Think how much better you are paid than one of his black ones.

A. B. C.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

#### WHAT CAN'T BE CURED MUST BE ENDURED.

I am the man who "took one end of the house while his wife took the other," as one of your correspondents misinterprets my remarks in your February issue, upon a certain aspect of marriage, and as she asked me a question I will answer it dis-

passionately. She says:

"I would like to ask the correspondent who 'took one end of the house and his wife (?) the other, what the main object of life is? If it is to be as miserable and make those we are supposed to love best as miserable as possible, then all admirers of strong and beautiful character should ery 'well done. For thirty-one years you have done your duty well. But if it is to love and be happy, making all around us glad and light of heart, then my friend, how much time has run to waste. Think of bringing up children, sensitire and delicate little friend, how much time has run to waste. Think of bringing up children, sensitire and delicate little souls, in such an atmosphere as you describe. So, in the name of all you hold most sacred, don't urgo thers to dwarf their souls and those entrusted to them for the sake of seeming to fulfall an aiready broken contract. I take it, we are here as a matter of growth, and surely we need all the bright, sunny atmosphere of love to expand and blossom into the full, rounded life there is for us if we do not insist in perverting nature," etc.

These friend "the main chient of life" so

Dear friend, "the main object of life" so far as I understand it, is to do our duty in the sphere to which we are called. I don't remember now that I urged any one to be unhappy in marriage because I have been I simply stated what my experience had been. As for bringing up children, we brought up two. One of them was a young god, beloved of all men and as noble a specimen of a man as ever walked. He died two years ago, twenty-seven years old. The other still lives, a woman of twentytwo years, as bright and happy and as beautiful in soul as the first mother of our race before the fall. These were the two children brought up by a loveless marriage. Each parent was careful never to infringe on the rights of the children, and they do not know to this day that there is anything abnormal in the relationship.

I offered for the consideration of your readers a brief transcript of the nature of a woman to whom conjugal love had been denied. There is no question but that she is abnormal from every aspect, as a wife, so far as love is concerned. She simply does not experience it, or know what it means.

She has no conception of it, but she is not a monster of iniquity or morally deprayed in any way. She has been a noble mother to her children in all ways. She will work until she drops for them. She will do the most menial things without question, and I have no stone to cast at her. There are but a few years left to us now, and it is too late to rethrash the old straw for what grains of wheat there might be in it. Not long ago I was very sick, critically, it was thought. She sat by the lounge on which Il lay. I did not look at her face but I felt it. I said: "It has all been a mistake, from beginning to end, and what will it be hereafter; shall we 'all be changed in the twinkling of an eye,' and know each other better?" She answered not one word, nor She answered not one word, nor gave one sound. She knows that we are mismated but how can she help it now, or how could she help it then? She could not. Suppose I had demanded of her that she should emulate Patti and turn primadonna. She could have done one as well donna. She could have done one as well as the other. Your correspondent says:
"You could separate." That made me laugh. It takes two to separate, dear lady, and if one wants to and the other does not you can't separate very much. Is it supposed that moral heroism ordinarily goes to the length of living in hell when one could easily step ashore? Not to-day.

I do not claim to be a hero in any sense of the word. My only object in writing at all was to lead some to stop and think a minute or two before leaping into marriage. Thinking does not insure anything either, because there is no way to find out whether you know a woman or not until you have had children by her. Often, with the first child, the whole moral aspect of the situation is changed. Another object in writing was to lead others (men particularly) to be lenient to women who turn out not all their fancy painted them. Moral obliquity takes on strange shapes; it need not necessarily be depravity, or in plain words, adultery, to make home a hell. So long as it is not that unpardonable sin the worst can be endured, if a man will only just remember that he is a good deal lower than the angels himself.

NEW YORK.

An Engineer.

[I doubt if it is possible for any one to understand the position taken by the writer of this letter, unless he or she has had the actual experience in this kind of a life. It is not an isolated case. There are many like it, of which the world knows nothing. There are homes in which the husband and wife are as widely separated as though oceans rolled between, married only in name, keeping up the appearance for the sake of the children and enduring such wretchedness as only those can compre-

hend who have lived through it. It is death in life, the refinement of torture. Whether there is an unwritten law which demands this moral sacrifice, is a question men and women must settle with the inner consciousness. It is wholly beyond outside interference. One thing is certain—there are worse forms of martyrdom than burning at the stake.-ED.]

## GOOD IDEAS.

I was reading over the March number when I thought for the first and maybe the last time I would put in my word. I had read Brown Velvet's letter, and if all would do as she said what a difference there would be. I commenced to go with railroad beaux at the age of fifteen until I was married and found them not only gentlemen but the best of company. It depends on how a young girl or lady carries herself, how young men will carry themselves, whether they are railroad employes, merchants, lawyers or whatever station they may hold.

Another article I enjoyed in the March number "Who will do the work?" Let me ask the writer, did we before marriage have our dress opened at the bottom to show our pretty feet? No, we did not, and they would have passed remarks about us if we had. They took us for our qualities and because they said, we were dear to them. Why should it be different whether we have been married six months or twelve years? If this love grows cold because we do not have pretty feet to show I think they would better stay single.

About children, I think every mother understands her child or children best. Whenever my oldest boy, for I have two boys, brings me anything or the baby either, I always say "thank you." If they are at the table it is "please pass so and so." They have grown in the same way so that I am not ashamed to take them with me. I have a failing but it is a pleasure to myself and boys, that is I play with them every day. It keeps them at home and when they grow up we will be rewarded by them for they will think mother is good company. I will stay at home, tell them stories and answer their little questions; it don't cost anything and may save a great deal of sorrow.

There was a noble engineer killed not far from here. It was very sad for his friends and his bride-elect, for he was soon to be married. His name was George Carr. He was liked and esteemed by all who knew him for he had excellent qualities. This is a very long letter for the first. With good wishes to all,

A Fireman's Wife, Lynette. Brainerd, Minn.

#### THE LAND OF NOD.

Oh, I love to dwell in the land of Nod, Where the clover blossoms deck the sod; Where the grasses sway to the gentle breeze, And the songsters mate on the leafy trees; Where the insects hum in a drowsy way and the sparkling fountains always play; Where the brain can roam in its fancy free—Oh, the land of Nod is the land for me.

I'm a tourist oft in the land of Nod, In its verdant groves I have ofttimes trod; In its verdant groves I have ofttimes trod; In its primrose lanes and its cool retreats I delight to stroll and enjoy their sweets: In its mossy delis and luxuriant shades, On its crystal streams, through its vocal glades, I can laugh at care with its cruel sting, And can float around on a buoyant wing.

I can smoke my pipe in the land of Nod, Without any fear of chastening rod: 1 can couch a lance for a tilt with pride, 1 can make a dive down to sultry climes, 1 can make a dive down to sultry climes, 1 can make a dive down to sultry climes, 1 can can tell the sights in my jingling rhymes, 1 can the sultry climes, 1 can the sultry climes, 1 can make a dive down to sultry climes, 1 can make and 1 can the sights in my jingling rhymes, 1 can the sights in those regions deep—Oh, the land I love is the land of sleep!

I can soar aloft beyond distant skies, And behold the blest with my dreaming eyes; Where the weary souls of poor enginemen Have at last found peace in some mossy glen: Where a snow plow, flanger or "grunting hog" Is a thing unknown, where they have no fog; Where a train dispatcher, with all his airs, Gets a downward kick if he climbs the stairs.

In the land of Nod I have boundless wealth And my limbs are spry with the spring of health, Not a pain can mar the delights I feel When I'm touring there, and it all seems real; But the "caller's" thump in the morning gray Is a doleful sound, for it drives away Every vision fair, which my fancy cheers, In the land of Nod, that I leave in tears. Shandy Maguire.

#### A WELL GROOMED GIRL.

The laborer and capitalist, the woman of fashion and the society belle, have all received their tribute from the journalist, but of all interesting things, what is so comforting and refreshing to the sight or more worthy of tribute than the bright, healthy, well groomed girl? She is the light, the air and the dew of her home and has an influence on all thrown in her presence. By a well groomed girl it is not meant one who has been made up with the aid of a piece of powdered chamois skin, a bottle of Lubin's Extract, a sizzing hot curler, and a bottle of hair bleach; but one whose aids were a tub of fresh rain water, good hair, nail and tooth brushes, an immaculate suit of underwear and a pretty, neat-fitting gown. There is no array of mud-embroidered or ravil fringed petticoats in her makeup. Her stockings are as whole and wholesome below the shoe as they are above. There are no run over, "sag down at the heel" shoes among her belongings. boots are neat fitting, well blacked, and minus not a single button, and they remain so, for she always steps squarely on her foot, and moves with an easy, regular gait, which is easier on any shoe than an ungainly shuffle.

There is a delightful harmony of color in her costume, which gives her an air of being well dressed, which no amount of dress could do otherwise. A well groomed girl is generally one who enjoys good health, for she is smart enough to know just how to take good care of herself. She takes a plunge bath every day, and spends a goodly number of minutes each day in brushing her flossy tresses which may well be called "the crown of womanhood." When coiled in a roll at the back of her head there are no sprays of stray hair marring the beauty of outline by stubbornly protruding in all directions. There is a gentle briskness and smoothness of person about her, which tells you she is healthy and pure from her heart out. She has a soft, blooming skin, a wholesome breath, soft, glossy, healthy hair, finger nails which are evenly trimmed, oval, free from hang nails, and shine like pink sea shells. In fact, she is one bundle of unalloyed purity, freshness and physical beauty.—Nora Bull in Milwankee Telegraph.

## TO THE MEN.

"I don't care to aid any publication that tries to throw me out of a job," a well meaning railroad man was heard to say, recently. This remark was made with reference to the interests of this country, because he thought, in his ignorance, of the real meaning of the publication mentioned, that the wiping out of watered stock would wipe the railroads off the face of the earth. This remark made me think of something I had just read and that I did not like to read in connection with our boys, whom we all like to feel are the best informed men there are. It was this:

"Nothing but an empty stomach and Pinkerton's armed murderers can rouse the trade unionist from the selfish, pig-headed course he is pursuing. Sow your seeds of reform among intelligent, loyal, patriotic laborers like the farmer, miner and small country town laborers, who think more of country there of call."

country than of self."

Now, the fact is, the world cannot get han along without the railroads any more than the railroads can get along without the peo-If the railroad bondholders foreclose on their bonds through the inability of paying dividends on watered stock, and the shareholders are wiped out, the railroads will go on just the same; men will be employed, people will travel the same old way, but the old railroads will be relieved of the extra strain of earning dividends for shareholders, and more money will go into repairing tracks, rebuilding engines and the purchase of switches and car coup lers that do not kill employes. Relieved of its extra strain the earning capacities of our roads will enable them to pay better wages and talk less about firing union men

or importing contract labor.

I do not believe the war between capital and labor, as predicted by some, will ever come. Capital may combine to resist the assessment the owners of watered stock are levying on the industries of the country,but a conflict between enterprising men with money, who seek to employ labor, will never come. Their interests are identical, and neither of them are in sympathy of issuing gold interest bonds, representing full value, and permitting American shy-locks to pile an equal amount of watered stock (representing no value) on top of the bonds. Industry cannot stand the double strain of paying profits on both bonds and stocks. The strain falls as heavy upon legitimate capital as upon labor. When the time comes for the grand crash (which will come when the bullion purchasing act is repealed or when congress attempts to create a new gold debt of watered stock) then it will be found that capital and labor will join hands and smash those who have reduced this nation to penury and want, crippled industries and absorbed equities. The crash is coming and the thoughtful will begin now to "trim sail and keep close to

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Irene.

#### MY FASHIONABLE SON.

Blessings on the editors.

When we are overburdened with grand and noble thoughts we can unburden ourselves to the editor, who is an angel, not in disguise. I do not understand why angels should disguise themselves. If I were an angel I wouldn't disguise myself. Indeed, I'd want people to know who I was so they could all stare at me. It is bad enough for the wolves to put on lamb's wool. But, when there is an angel around, I just want to know it. I do not want him to present himself in wolf's skin. But I am drifting. I want to talk about my fashionable son. He has just got home. He asked me to arrange his wardrobe, unpack his trunk, etc. Well, I commenced at the top shelf. I took out a hat; it was a stiff cady; then some more cadies that were not stiff; then some soft, low felts, some high felts, a silk hat, three straw hats, some caps, and some more caps, and still another cap. "Well," I said "This and still another cap. "Well," I said "This caps the climax." Headgear enough to run a first class millinery establishment. I took down a large box, and looking in, stared with amazement. Neckties, black, white, ring, streaked, striped, spotted, plaid, plain, pointed, embroidered, silk, velvet, plush, cotton of all grades and colors, thrown all together in crazy fashion. I groaned, such extravagance is enough to break any wom-

an's back, and I cried out, "Ebenezer, my son, my son, would to God you had fewer neckties." I next turned my attention to the trunk. I opened it and stood horrified. There were three dozen shirts, black as Egyptian night; several dozen black silk handkerchiefs, undershirts and drawers, all to match. Six dozen pairs of socks, all black, and warrented not to crock. While I was horrified Eb. came in. I threw my arms around my boy and sobbed, "Oh, Ebenezer, my poor broken hearted boy, who is dead?" "Dead," he exclaimed, "How should I know?" "What are you crying for, anyway? "I am so sorry anyone you love is dead. Your mother's sym-

pathies are with you in your grief."
"Love! Dead! What are you talking about? Are you crazy?" I pointed to the open trunk and sobbed out, "I can't bear to see you put on such heavy mourning if-"Mourning! It is not mourning; it is fashion; the latest fad. I wish you would try to keep better informed. If you go in fashionable society you must wear black.'

I wiped my eyes and dried my sobs. I suppose I shall have to endure it. Even the babies are in black. Oh! fashion what a tryant art thou!

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

Pebble.

#### FROM ONE OF THE BOYS.

Having seen in the Woman's Department how wives manage their husbands, and how girls manage their beaux, I thought I would like to hear how some of the men manage their boys, being one of the boys myself. As for me I manage most of the time but sometimes my papa thinks I do not manage right and then he manages me. My papa is a fireman on the D. L. & W. R. R. and belongs to the Golden Link Lodge, No. 250. The lodge meets at Wilkesbarre. I hear that one of the fireman is going to marry one of our neighbor girls. Ah, there, "Pettie Minnie" is nice if she has red hair. Kingston is a nice little town one mile east of Wilkesbarre and two miles south of Fort Forty, which is now called Forty Fort, where the forty white settlers gathered after the massacre, and six miles south of Wyoming, where the monument is that holds some of the people's bones that were massacred. About one mile and a half east of the monument is the bloody rock where Queen Esther slew seventy-five of her countrymen to revenge the death of her son. This valley is noted for its scenery and fine residences and here and there a coal breaker to give work for the small boys. As this is my first attempt I think I will close, hoping to hear from some of the boys how they are managed.

KINGSTON, PA.

M. E. G.

#### ONLY A DREAM.

Last night I dreamed of thee, mother, Once more you kissed my brow.
And clasped me in thy fond embrace—
Methinks I feel it now; metninks I legi it now, Once more I heard thy gentle voice, So tender, soft and low, As oft you used to greet me in The happy, long ago.

I dreamed of home, of years agone, When oft beside your knee, when oit beside your knee.
I knelt to say the evening prayer,
That you had taught to me;
I thought not of the coming morn—
No sorrow marred my dream,
My heart was filled with happiness,
My life with joy did teem.

Once more beneath the old roof-tree I played as when a child. When all the world seemed bright and fair, Free from temptation's wiles; Free from the sorrow and the strife. That marked the after years, That filled my heart with anguish keen—Bedimmed my eyes with tears.

Bright visions of the past arise— Bright visions fair to see, They come to haunt me in my dreams,
They bring sweet thoughts of thee;
But soon the vision fades away— Fades from my longing gaze,
While I wish in vain for youth's spring-time,
And the joys of childhood's days.

Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

WEST OAKLAND, CALIF.

#### A DAY AT GARFIELD BEACH.

Garfield Beach is a bathing resort on the Great Salt Lake. During the summer season, trains leave hourly from Salt Lake City, to convey passengers to this far-famed place. Some hot afternoon, as you recline fazily in the hammock, under the tree, you say: "Let's go to Garfield to-morrow." Now, if you go for pleasure, take an early train; if for fashion, wait till 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Well, girls generally go for pleasure, so ten o'clock next morning finds us, a party of ten girls, at the depot laden with lunch baskets, bathing suits and umbrellas. Then a scramble begins to secure good seats in the cars. Now we are off; after half an hour's ride, we see the beautiful blue water shining in the sun and looking so peaceful and calm, while all around rises high mountains, some of which bear marks that the water, lying so far below, has once washed their very tops. A little longer and the train slackens speed, and we alight with much difficulty, being pushed and crowded most unmercifully. After placing our baskets in a safe place, we snatch our bathing straps, and at once proceed to secure our tickets. This is some-times very difficult, and so necessitates speed. At last we are ready, and go to the gate to get our keys, and as we separate, we call: "Only ten minutes, remember." The chorus assents and doors are shut.

Later, as we, one by one assemble on the beach, waiting for the tardy ones, we give warnings to each other. "Don't get the water in your mouth, or it'll strangle you!" "It's awful to have it in your eyes." "If you get it in your ears, they'll ring for a month!" When we are all ready, we step into the water, sometimes so cold as to take your breath away, but gradually you get used to it, so that it is hardly noticed. The braver ones immediately plunge, while those more timid scream, and have to be coaxed to keep still. Those who have never experienced it, cannot imagine what a delightful sensation it is to float on that salt water. You feel secure, and yet it seems strange that you can lie still upon the surface of water and not sink. After two hours of most delightful time, we emerge from the brine, and half an hour after we are devouring the contents of our baskets with a rapidity that is wonderful, for our bath has given us the appetites of cannibals.

Then we repair to the dancing pavilion, which is a wonderful structure built out in the water. We enjoy ourselves to the utmost. There is always something to do, if one gets tired of dancing—a boat ride, a ramble to the cave, or the steamer will take you to explore the islands. Five o'clock brings large crowds from the city, and we again "pickle ourselves in brine." At seven o'clock we're at home once more, declaring we have had a "lovely time." li you ever come to Salt Lake City during the bathing season, be sure and visit our great "Dead Sea." I warrant a day spent there, a cure for aches, pains and ill temper.

Katz Ortycel.

[Come again.—Ed.]

Keithsburg, Ill., April 4, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

The spirit moves me to write once more to this entertaining and instructive department. I feel like making a suggestion to begin with. It seems to me it would be a great improvement if the letters that are published, could be published the month they are received, or the one following at least. Letters that start out good are stale when we read them. For instance a bright, well meant letter wishing us a merry Christmas, etc., is not appreciated the latter part of February. If there are too many letters, pick out the best. Let the rest go. My! It wouldn't offend me a bit is not a side what if mine didn't appear in print. And what if I did get my back up, there are plenty of sensible ones that would write. And now that I have ventured one suggestion. I will another that comes under the head of improvements. Lets not bother other people with our domestic troubles. I guess

every home has more or less unpleasantness at times. Each one has her own cares and trials. They are our own burdens to bear. Don't put your burden on some one else. Sometimes I feel wronged, slighted and almost abused, and I have a spell of the indigoes warranted not to fade, but in a short time I feel better. Everything looks brighter, and I think I am the most blest and favored child of fortune. Well, how foolish to sit down and write out my tale of woe, when if the truth was known, I was more bilious than abused. Write when you feel well, and you will have no complaint to make about your hubby or any one else. And still another comment any one esse. And still another comment to make. Why does every one nearly in speaking of the railroad men say "they are as honest and upright as any men." Why shouldn't they be? Wouldn't it sound strange, if in speaking of our ministers or merchants, we would add they are as honest and as good as any set of men?

The engineers and firemen here in Keithsburg deserve to rank with the best citizens. I must just mention the grand ball given here lately by the engineers and firemen. It was a brilliant affair and a grand success. Everyone knew it would be, for they never do anything by halves. The proceeds were \$175.00 clear of expenses. So much to go into their respective lodges. The wives prepared the banquet and the whole management merited the success it met with. Old Dame Nature looks lovely in her fresh robe of green. I for one am glad to see stern winter step aside. With good wishes

[The letters are prepared and sent to the publisher the same month they are received, but it is a tedious process to prepare a Magazine for publication.—Ed.]

MOUNT VERNON, March 19, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

The ladies of Franklin Lodge, No. 9, have just started an auxiliary with 14 charter members and it is still growing.

Having Just tried Blank's receipt for white cake, I will give an excellent pudding receipt: I quart of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, butter, size of an egg, pinch of salt, milk enough to make a soft dough, then roll about two inches in thickness and put in a pudding dish, then put a layer of apricots, then another layer of dough, then take two cups of sugar, one quart of boiling water, then pour all the syrup over the pudding and bake about ten minutes; serve with cream. If any of the ladies would like an excellent fruit cake receipt will be pleased to send it.

Mrs. C. W. M.

Stratford, Ont., March 26, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

In March Magazine I find a letter inquiring about the auxiliaries, from a "Lady's Friend," and I wrote Mrs. Harper about it and find that she receives many such, so we thought a little explanation from the President and myself would not be out of place. Therefore I beg to submit the following statements: At the biennial convention held at San Francisco, the firemen, knowing the many advantages and the good results that had been achieved by the Ladies' Society, resolved that it was their duty to recognize them by making them an auxiliary to the brotherhood of firemen, and instructions were given to Grand Master Sargent to to act in this matter. After a good deal of study and thought the grand master prepared a new ritual and constitution which he had printed and bound in pamphlet form. He also got up a suitable charter and other little necessaries for carrying on this good work. To assist him he selected members from the old societies to form the first grand lodge of the auxiliary. Deeming it necessary that the president and secretary should be in one place, he appointed us (members of No. 1 Lodge) to act as these officers until the coming convention in Cincinnati, next September, when we trust that a large delegation of ladies will be present to assist in carrying on the business of that, our first meeting, and ballot for our successors who will take over all matters pertaining to the auxiliary.

All that is necessary to do in forming an auxiliary is to call together as many as possible of the mothers, wives and sisters (I would like to say sweethearts, to oblige a young man in Texas, but I have not heard from him for so long that I fancy he has taken my advice and got married and I will hear from him after the honeymoon) of members of the B. of L. F., form yourselves into a committee and appoint some one of your number to write to the secretary, and as soon as possible we will give you all in-termation. If you then wish to proceed your charter and other necessaries can be forwarded. I am told that the B. of L. F. numbers about 25,000 members. We appeal to you, mothers, wives and sisters, to help us in this good work that has been so kindly prepared for us. Wherever there is a B. of L. F. lodge there also should be an auxiliary in connection. I know it is a start only that is needed and how hard it is to make that start, but I can assure you that when once in working order you will not regret it; it brings not only the wives and mothers together in friendship, but it often keeps our young men where we know they are free from temptation. Our society here in Stratford is now eight years old, and before our members were so scattered we

had pleasant memories of many a social time, not only in our meeting, but also in little assemblies we gave. I would therefore beg that all members of the B. of L. F. try to persuade wives, sisters and mothers to take up this good work, and then when our first grand lodge meets we may have a membership to be justly proud of and show those who took up the work at San Francisco that we appreciate the assistance they gave us. Trusting that this will be taken in the same spirit that it is written, we remain yours truly

Mrs. E. A. Ball, President. Mrs. James I. Moore, Sec'y. Box 389.

Our readers will learn from this letter where to apply for the necessary information to organize auxiliary lodges. Many thanks are due to Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Moore.—ED.]

Ft. Erie, Ont., April 5, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

My husband and I enjoy reading your Magazine very much, and it is always welcome at our home. In reading April's number one letter in particular, attracted my attention, entitled "Employ Help," and I would like to give my views on it. I think engineers' or firemen's wives should not employ steady hired help unless they are unable to do their own work themselves. If they don't know how to work they should have married a millionaire, not a railroad man; but if they do know and don't want to work I should say they are lazy and not fit to class themselves with railroad men's wives. But if they are sick, delicate wives I say, by all means, employ help, for what is more discouraging to a hard-working man than to come home day after day and find his wife always complaining, "Oh, I am so tired;"
"O dear, my head aches;" "I wish I was dead," etc. The best man living would soon tire of such a wife and seek comfort soon thre of such a whe aim seek console elsewhere. In a case of that kind I would say, "employ help," and take care of your health and stop complaining. But "Wil-da Chesterfield" don't consider any of these things I have mentioned. She says: "Taking it for granted that when men marry they want a wife, a wife, a com-panion, 'not a hired girl.' "Certainly they want a wife and companion, but not a doll. If it were only a doll they wanted they could easily get one that would not cost them nearly as much as a lazy wife. Besides wanting a wife and companion they also want a helpmate through this world, one that will bear the burden with them. Don't our husbands work hard? Yes; I know you will agree with me here, some of them very hard. And what are they working for? Is it to support a lazy,

good-for-nothing wife that will not do her She must have a dressmaker, own work? she must have a washerwoman and she must have a hired girl. And you ask her why must she have all these; "Oh, my husband earns good wages. He can afford it. He will respect me all the more." Oh no, dear woman, you are not filling your position when you do this. If your husband earns good wages that is no reason why you must spend them all, and I think if you look ahead a little you will see that he can not afford it. If he should get discharged could he afford to be idle? And then what would become of the dressmaker, washerwoman and hired girl, or would they be any help to him to bear the burden? I would say help your husband along in this world as best you can. "Make hay while the sun shines." No matter how small his wages are, persevere, be satisfied, lay some by for a "rainy day." Then if he gets discharged or has any misfortune at his work you can meet it with a smile You have sufficient to meet your wants until luck favors you again. Then when until luck favors you again. Then when old age comes "employ help" and let both enjoy it. You will then have enough to keep both without work.

I am a fireman's wife and am proud to say I do all my own work, and when pay day comes, after paying all our debts, I still find a little left to put in the savings My husband belongs to International Lodge, 471, and he is one of those noble boys who would appreciate a meal prepared by me a great deal more than it it were prepared by a "hired girl."

A Fireman's wife.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS, April 4th, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

Well may you say, who are you? In reply I will simply say, a railroad man's wife. We received the Fireman's Magazine this morning and I read the Woman's Department first. Of course I read the pithy article from "Justice," and said to myself I'll write one too, if just to let him know that I think he has good, hard, common sense in some things at least, and when my boys grow to be men I hope, yes, shall pray, that they may think as he does in regard to novels, drinking and other evils which are so continually thrown into the pathway of the young. I too, "Justice," would so much rather read articles which will lift us up, cause us to think, compel some one to forsake sin and live for God. Oh, for more Christain railroad men! Not that they are worse than other men. No, no, not that, what they are worse that they are worse. but that they are in more danger of sudden death, and if unprepared, what an eternity before them. You ask me who shall set an example? Those who profess to be



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Christians, by making them feel, yes know, that we have an interest in their salvation. "Go out into the by-ways and hedges and compel them to come in." But how can we accomplish this if they read articles that will have a tendency toward evil and which make a man no better than a brute, without any soul. I was so glad that the editor desired a stop to religious controversies; such articles pain me more than I can express. I get tired reading how women try to manage their husbands, as though they were children, or, yes, I believe I will say it, had no sense. I do believe in this, "husbands love your wives," and in wives doing the same thing. When women will consent to live within the means of their husbands and not give way to the adornment of themselves and house to correspond with a neighbor who has more means. then there will be happier homes, less discontent and happier hearts. An adage which comes from the book of all books says: "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them," is just about the best thing wives can manage their husbands with. So let us be content to take care of our homes and families, be "a helpmate," not by voting or trying to overrule, but by charity, the best of all gifts.

Editor Woman's Department:

In the April number Mrs. Wm. McCallan asks for a relief for sick headache, and as I am quite a sufferer from that myself I have tried various methods and always find a muetard plaster applied to the back of the neck and a hot soapstone or flat-iron at the feet will give relief in an hour's time.

'Justice," you have my ideas, to a T, for it certainly seems as if mothers and sisters ought to exert themselves, make home attractive, and they would not have to complain that sons or brothers were so much more sociable when out in company than when at home. When they are home they are treated more as if they were in the way than as if it were pleasant to have them at home, in place of the saloon or gambling hall, where they will certainly go, if they have not some other place equally attractive to go to. Their spare moments (and firemen do not have many) may be spent with harmless or ennobling pastimes, such as reading to one another, singing or, if musicians, playing together, for I believe in unity. What greater reward could be wished than to see them honored and respected by all, as they certainly will be if they are linked to home by loving thoughts for they can not then do willful wrong. Perhaps my ideas are not exactly correct. Still, I cannot help thinking that home is not really home if not a place where we may hope to spend our happiest moments, surrounded by those we love, and whom we feel we are loved by.

I will close by giving a recipe for a gold layer cake, that I have found to be splendid: 1½ cups granulated sugar, ½ cup butter, yolks of 5 eggs, 3 small teaspoons baking powder, I cup milk, flavor to suit taste; cream, butter and sugar thoroughly, then add beaten yolks, then milk and flour. Sift flour before measuring, measure and add baking powder and sift again before adding to cake. Use boiled icing for filling, and you will find you have a cake "fit for the queen." Winnie W.

Bentonville, Ark., April 4, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

We were so much encouraged by seeing our first letter in print we again ask for a small space in your valuable columns.

To begin with, we think we have had a letter from almost every "knight of the scoop." Well, dear boys, we assure you that we were real pleased to hear from you and have responded at our earliest opporand have levely weather here in "Sunny Arkansas." The peach trees are in bloom. This is the "Apple Orchard of America" and Bentonville is the "Queen City of the Ozarks." We think the description that Mrs. Mary H. in the March number gave of the railroad men is just beauti-We would like to write on some subject and can think of none that is better than "kindness." Let us say to one and all, cultivate the home virtues, the household beauties of existence, endeavor to make the little circle of domestic life a cheerful, an intelligent, a kindly and a happy one; whatever may go wrong in the world of business and trade, however arduous may be the struggle for fortune or fame, let nothing mar the purity of reciprocal love, or throw into its harmonious existence the apple of discord. We should let the name of the stranger be ever sacred, whether it is that of an honored guest at fireside or the poor servant girl in our kitchen; the gray-haired or the young; and when we find ourself far from home and friends and a least transfer of the server. and friends and so lonely, may some kind, some angel-hearted being, by sympathizing word and acts, cause our hearts to thrill with unspoken gratitude, and thus we find again the "bread" long "cast upon the waters.

Our friends we must prize and appreciate while we are with them. It is a shame not to know how much we love our friends, and how good they are till they die. A great many lose the opportunity of saying a kind word by weighing the matter too long, and best impulses are too delicate to endure much. It we fail to give them expression the moment they rise, they effervesce, evaporate, and are gone. We

should speak promptly when we feel kindly. Hard words are like hailstones in summer, beating down and destroying what they would nourish if they were melted into drops. How true it is that

" A little word in kindness spoken, A motion or a tear, Has often healed the heart that's broken, And made a friend sincere.

And now, dear brave "fire boys," may the hand of Providence lead you gently through all life's darkest days "to where the sky is always clear." Best wishes to Magazine and its readers.

Nanna and Juliette.

PALESTINE, TEXAS, April 5, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Tap, tap, tap; again I come, knocking at your door for admittance.

As a member of the B. of L. F., I feel deeply interested in the welfare of your

most valuable magazine.

Why is it that we find so few young men corresponding with the Magazine? Indeed, ladies, we can't blame you, for you certainly take an interest in us noble, honest, upright enthusiastic boys. If we only were as some of you picture us, a great deal more could be said of us.

Novel reading appears to be the topic of the day with the correspondents of the Magazine. In my own opinion, I think there is no harm in reading novels where man's ideas and faculties are brought to a more sensitive and higher aim in life. Why should not man be benefited by reading such novels as Mary J. Holmes' works, "Lena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," "English Orphans," and "Sharing Her Crime;" "Pride and Fashion," "Carried by Storm," by May Agnes Fleming. "Fiery Trials of an Infidel's Family," by Rev. J. J. Crozier, is a very good book to read and "Thou Shalt Not," by Ross, would be instructive to many. I think Nellie A. Ma-

son's letter very good on novel reading. Neches Lodge, No. 156, has a membership of fifty-four very enthusiastic members, but sorry to say there are twenty-two of us single. Now, here is chance for some of you young ladies that praise us up so high. Woman, woman; you claim you have more influence over man than money has. Yes. deceitful woman, in my own mind I do be-lieve you have. But why should you? You go gadding about on the streets, you heartless coquettes, while your precious "jewel" is out on the road making that honest dol-lar. When the husband is at home it is "hubby this," and "hubby that," but as soon as he is gone and you hear his whistle for the first road crossing out of town then you prepare yourself for an afternoon or evening flirt with the first young man that strikes your fancy. Woman, beware! oh,

beware. You know not when that true husband of yours will be brought home, never to look upon your sinful face again. Man, you can take that honest and hard earned money and get you a wife to squander it. And yet, they want woman suffrage! Well, when we give them that we would just better go and dig our own grave.

[This letter is published in order that the writer may get the necessary "discipline" from the Woman's Department.-ED.]

Lanesboro, Minn., March 26, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have been an interested reader of your Magazine for over a year. My brother is a member of the order and we receive it reg-

larly every month.

The poems from the pens of Mrs. Nellie Bloom and Shandy Maguire are beautiful, and their contributions are always the first I read when the Magazine arrives. If I could write as they do! But as you have no correspondent from this section of Minnesota, perhaps you would be pleased to hear a few words describing Lanesboro, which is really a charming little place. The village nestles in a valley surrounded on all sides by bluffs some 200 feet in height; the population is about 800 of whom the majority are Norwegians.

As to the scenery around Lanesboro and vicinty, its grandeur and beauty are unsurpassed by any in Southern Minnesota. The tourist and lover of nature could find much to satisfy his romantic ideas by a ramble over the bluffs surrounding this

picturesque little village

We have one railroad passing through Lanesboro. The Southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul winds its way along the banks of the Root river and passes through almost the center of the town. The lake affords us fine skating in winter and plenty of fishing and boating excursions in summer. One point of interest, and also of beauty, which would excite the admiration of the traveler, is the "big spring." This spring is situated about one and one believing containing the state of Lange. one and one-half miles southwest of Lanesboro at the foot of a steep bluff, and is enclosed similar to a reservoir, the water flowing out one side over rocks and boulders forming a cascade, a very pretty view indeed.

A little further down the stream where the water is more smooth and quiet can be found fine specimens of the brook trout. This spot is a favorite picnic ground during the summer months; for a more beautiful place could not readily be found. It seems

adapted to that purpose.

Another rather grotesque feature is "pulpit rock," so-called for the conspicuous



position it holds. It adorns the top of a bluff some 150 feet high; the rock is quite large in dimensions and stands, seemingly, like a grim sentinel over the valley and surrounding country. But the finest view one gets is from the wagon road on the grade. This road is cut into the side of a bluff at the height of about 50 feet and winds around one side. Standing here, you get almost a birdseye view of the park and the village below.

Glen.

April 14, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

This morning as I look over the Woman's Department I see a letter from "Justice," which has inspired me to write this message. He says, "I feel the need of their good influence in our circle." Yes Bro. Justice, for I feel safe in calling you brother, you have echoed my sentiments. But how oh how can we reach them? I know a railroad man who is a good moral man, good principles, honest, kind and upright. But stop! But stop! here is a balance. We will put all this in one side and Jesus in the other, and down comes the balance. There is no weight in morality where Jesus is concerned. But you say, "Is my honesty and goodness all in vain then?" No! but first seek ye the kingdom of heaven, else when thou standest before the judgment seat of God.

A moralist will place his goodness by the side of a church member. Members, for that is all they are, because you are sure to pick out one of the members of a church who has joined just for the name, who never lets the thought of Christianity bother him, and say, "Am I not better than he?" Yes, and this world will trust and love you better. But God don't give

You will not be saved because you are a better sinner than this or that sinner. If you would be saved, you must be born again. Except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God; John III. My dear sisters whose husbands and brothers are not Christians, let us trust in the Saviour's precious promises that one day their eyes shall be opened and behold the glorious light. My dear one never goes out on the road without I take him to the Lord in prayer, and surely the Lord will be with him in his going out and his coming in. A Christian mother, what a beautiful name. Young mothers would you be called by that name twenty years from now? Then begin to walk circumspectly knowing God seeth all things. And her children shall rise up and call her blessed.

My experience teaches me that railroad men have few Sabbaths they can call their own, but if they would spend that time in church I believe they would get much good therefrom.

An Engineer's Wife, Jennie.

[The writer undoubtedly is conscientious in her opinions but possibly there may be a difference of opinion among our readers.—Ed.]

TACOMA, WASH., April 3, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

It is evening, the sun is setting o'er the western hills. As I sit at my window in the "City of Destiny," Mount Tacoma rises up to my view in grand splendor, covered with snow. How beautiful the reflection of the snow in the sunlight! What a splendid scene! it causes the heart of poor frail man, to rise up in admiration of nature to nature's God.

It has been six months since I tapped for admission at the door of your sanctum. The flowers of autumn have withered and gone, the snows of winter have melted gone, the snows of winter nave metted away, and again the bright spring time is upon us. The birds can be heard in the distance warbling their praise to "Our Father in Heaven," while the sweet daisies (work of His hand) are blooming at our feet. Six months, what a long time! How many hearts have been broken, how many homes made desolate. May God bind up the broken-hearted. Many have been made happier during that time. May the roses still bloom for them. How many noble firemen have given up their lives since I wrote you last. I wish each member of the B. of L. F. God-speed; and kind editor much success to you in your noble cause; and Mrs. Bloom, how can I thank her for the lovely verses in the March number—dedicated to me on the sad death of "my darling child." They were soothing to my feelings, how I appreciate them. May God strew many flowers in her pathway, and Phillippa, how I wish I knew you. How congenial we would be! I know we would not quarrel but be loving friends. She could comfort me in my sorrow-for although I have a sweet young daughter left to comfort me and four dear boys to love me, still I miss the "dear girl" who is gone. But I must close and will come again in a brighter mood,

"Though my heart may break to-morrow, I'll be all smiles to-night."

I know several members of Lodge 192, and they are a fine lot of fellows and I hear the Lodge is in a thriving condition. As the Lodge is named for such a grand mountain it ought to be a great lodge, and as Mt. Tacoma rises 14,444 feet above sea level so I hope Mt. Tacoma Lodge may rise in nobility; purity and honor.

Mary E. Clune.

# MECHANICAL.

TECHNICAL MATTERS.
NO. V.

The effect on the boiler is only to be considered in a relation to life and economy in the use of the fuel, and we are to look at the facts so well known to all firemen and engineers that a boiler that is clean outside and inside is the only thing to get the best results from, and if the soot and ashes are allowed to stay where they don't belong, it is not as efficient as it would be if clean, and if scale and mud gathers in the inside then we loose more or less of the value of the coal, for scale is not a good conductor of heat, and now the question of a reason for the formation of scales comes up.

If we take a gallon of water, that is 231 cubic inches, the United States gallon, and say it contains 35 grains of chemical impurities, the average man will say 35 grains is not worth considering, as there are 7,000 grains in an avordupois pound, and it will take 200 gallons of water to give us one pound of sediment, and the usual hue and cry that "small matters are not of the least consequence in the practical affairs of life." Now let us look into this right here and see what are the facts. If, under ordinary conditions, one horse power calls for thirty pounds of water each hour, that is a little less than four gallons, and if one of our freight pullers asks for 750 horse power, as some of mine do, then we get 3,000 gallons of water turned into steam each hour, and some of these fellows are on the road fifteen hours in the day, so we are using nearly, if not quite, 45,000 gallons of water each day in one engine, and if we get only 35 grains in a gallon, then as a result of each day's work it counts 1,575,000 grains, or 225 pounds, and as a square foot of scale onesixteenth of an inch in thickness does not weigh quite a pound, the amount is an enormous one, for a hard scale one-sixteenth of an inch thick will call for more than one-sixth of the coal consumed to do the same work, to say nothing of the loss of durability in the boiler, for scale does not deposit without injuring the shell of the boiler, as when it is loosened it takes a small portion of the iron with it, and so we can say that scale is sure to shorten the life of any boiler, and also to lessen the safety of its operation.

To return to the chemicals in water, the amount taken above is very far below the average to be found in waters in regular use on many railroads, and it is on record that in a great many of the waters of the United States there is more than 35 grains of chemical impurities in each quart, or

four times as much as we have taken for the bases of our argument-and this is especially true of such waters as contain sulphur and magnesia, while English and German waters are far worse than the last, or in five pints of water is found 180 grains of chemicals, so that the subject comes to be one of very great interest, and added to the danger is the increased cost of operation under this state of affairs, and it has been stated in the Railroad Association that on an average it costs the railroad companies of the United States two and onehalf dollars each day for each locomotive in coal more than it would if no such impurities existed, or if the feed water was to be had pure it would cost the railroad companies about \$80,000 a day in the United States less than it now does, or only \$24,-000,000 a year, and yet it is only a little thing

Aside from the simple substances with which we are dealing there are any number almost of chemical combinations that follow each other in slightly different tracts of country, and in some cases these changes of chemical proportions are an antidote to each other, but in too many cases one water used with or immediately following each other is worse than if either one was used continuously; yet the conditions of the "run" make it an utter impossibility to do otherwise, and here we have to study the chemical combinations, and do the best we can with them. It is, therefore, neces-sary to deal with the fuel question with a great deal of care, and to use all the brains we can with the shovel and the feed water. for a slight saving in one locomotive is when run into hundreds, a very large amount of money, and there is splendid opportunities for men who think to do some solid thinking, and apply it to the water, and improve

and so save coal and cash. Carbonate and sulphate of lime are the two most commonly found and the most troublesome of the scale formers, and when mixed with carbonate of magnesia and a little alumina added, it will make a scale hard enough to grind on the usual grind stone, and if a showing of iron in form of an oxide is added then we have a first class scale, and nearly as hard as the shell of the iron or steel of which it is made, and when organic matter or the vegetable matter often found in water is added to the others then we have a thicker scale of less density. but a very unpleasant factor to deal with. and in some of the large sugar refineries we have taken scales over three quarters of an inch in thickness out of boilers, and for a time reduced the amount of fuel sixty per cent. There are many other substances that enter into the matter, and are at any time likely to occur, and the subject is one that would make a book instead of an



article. Acids are not infrequently found and their combination is one of the worst of all when in such quantities as to change some of the alkalies, as soda or magnesia, and in combination to make the others insoluble. Heat makes some of the combinations more annoying, and others it tends to remove, to some degree, but impure water is certain to be in our tanks wherever we fill them, and it is for our interest to attend to all the material and essential matters that we can, and in order to do this it is also necessary to thoroughly and completely understand them. We find acids and alkalies in these waters, and in some parts of the great western country a fine sand is often found that is almost too fine to settle, but is held in suspension, and to our annoyance finds its way into the valves and cuts out the faces, rods, stuffing boxes, and plays the mischief, generally. All these things are in the way of "plain sailing" in the daily life of nearly every en-gineer. In some parts of the south, where the writer has had the charge of running, there is so much "bog juice" or water that is taken from boggy land, that contains all the vegetable and chemical matters that it is a hard job to keep the tubes in any sort of condition, and the shell and water legs are of little use after one round trip. Washing and scraping are a part of each round trip, as much as reporting.

These are only some of the more important annoyances that surround the engineer, and it is not a question of whether he can surmount them. He must do so, and make time, whether the whole of the rest is or is not missing. If the "iron" is in place

he must be there and on time.

Next to the bad water he must use, is the various things, patented and otherwise, to relieve him of all these troubles, and the moment he undertakes to make use of them he is in a worse box than with the old way of blowing off, or washing out. It is not one in ten times that the various chemical or other anti-scale remedies are of any use from the very varied sorts of water used by a locomotive in one day or trip. And what would in the order of things possible be of real value in one train of conditions is not of much use when these conditions vary ten times a day, by the use of ten or more different waters, some of which contain acids, some alkalies, and others vegetable matter, and not infrequently some have a terrible mixture of all three of these very unwelcome ingredients, making it impossible to do much with the great variety of mixtures that we are obliged to use as, and called water.

Then comes in the mechanical "boiler cleaners." Some of these are of some value in some conditions, but under a very large percentage of cases, where chemical impu-

rities are present, they are as helpless as it is possible to state.

There is one thing, and, so far as the writer is aware of, only one thing, that will surmount the difficult and dangerous state of matters with which we are combatting, that is the thing that can be found in its purity, and in its fullness, among railroad men, brains, with plenly of good judgment, experience, sifting out what can be remedied, and then doing as is best with what

is not to be really cured.

The greatest density of water is at 39.1 degrees F. and the height of one cubic foot of water at that temperature is 62.425 pounds. If we want to get the weight of one cubic inch divide 62,425 by 1,728. There is one point to which I wish to call the attention of all of the careful readers, and that is the almost continual error of the "copy-' authors, who, it would seem, never really knew any one thing, but filled up with any information that came in the way, and that one thing is the continual mistake of quoting the imperial English gallon, and never saying so, for our own United States gallon. The English imperial gallon contains, as it is given by D. K. Clarke, 277.274 cubic inches, and as Rankin has it, it is only 277.123 cubic inches, and it is so stated in the act of Parliament that made it the imperial gallon. The British gallon weighs 10.001 pounds at 62 degrees F. The United standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches, and at 62 degrees F. weighs 8.3449 pounds, from which we have the fact that there are 27.712 cubic inches in one pound, and that one cubic inch of water weighs .036085 of a pound, or .5773 of an ounce, the avordupois pound of 7,000 grains being in all cases meant.

The study of the expansion of water from its point of greatest density to the point of its conversion into steam, is one of the most interesting of the problems yet made, and the action of the steam and temperatures after steam is formed, and the increment of heat added to the previous formation, in the rise of pressure, and of the temperature due to pressure, is one of the first of all problems to be mastered, but it is, perhaps, not out of a proper reference to say that the utter lack of information is the cause of so many of the bad and expensive breaks made in attempting the impossible, in the so called improvements, that don't improve. The law attending this transfer of heat has occupied some of the most brilliant of men for the past two hundred years, and it will do so long after every reader of this page has "run in for the last time," and this will be the subject

of some part of the next article.

Thomas Pray, Jr.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



# CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF MEAN-

Our friends of Locomotive Engineering express their opinions on subjects that come under their notice in very plain words, and when they discover any meanness or injustice they generally "sit down" on it in emphatic language, as will appear from reading the articles below from the April number of their instructive paper.

One of the meanest, most selfish and most un-reasonable things we have heard of lately is an agreement that the engineers of a certain road have agreement that the engineers of a certain road bave asked the management to sign, providing that no firemen shall be promoted and all engineers bired. This is not right and won't work. It won't work because it isn't right. It is the hope of promotion that stimulates men worth something to be good firemen; without hope of promotion dead men only will fire. Why don't these men start a society for the straugling of all women, so that no children can be reared to take their places? Engineers asking this are like the old Know Nothings—only more so. We believe in hiring some engineers and promoting some—no hard and fast rule to the advantage or disadvantage of any man or class of men. Honest men do not want advantage; they want justice. instice.

In reading the above the average man is surprised to find a set of men, who "have achieved greatness" or who "have had greatness thrust upon them," so narrow minded as to wish forever to preclude any others from attaining the same high eminence of position, and is led to ask is it possible that such meanness exists? But by reading Mr. L. C. Hitchcock's article in the same paper the reader will perhaps receive some light on the subject:

#### MORE EDUCATION FOR ENGINEERS.

What means can be employed to more fully impress upon the minds of machinists and locomotive engineers and firemen the great importance of education in their business? While it must be acknowledged that the results of effort in this direction during the past twenty years are very gratifying, still it is doubtful if there lives any thinking man who will not confess that the room for improvement in this regard is still very extensive. Any person having any doubt upon this should listen to the answers given by some engineers during their examination upon machinery. For example, here are some answers given by an engiexample, here are some answers given by an engineer who was examined less than four months ago upon the working of an ordinary eight wheeled lo-

Question-How long have you been employed as

Question—How long nave you been employed as locomotive engineer?

Answer—Thirty years,
Q.—Where does the steam go after it has completed its work of driving the piston to the opposite end of the cylinder?

Answer—Thorac to the cylinder on the opposite side of

A .- It goes to the cylinder on the opposite side of

A.—It goes to the cylinder, Q.—Where does it then go?
Q.—Where does it then go?
A.—Back to the other cylinder,
Q.—Does any of it get out of the stack?
A.—Yes, a portion of it.
Q.—What becomes of the balance?

It become going from one cylinder. A.-It keeps going from one cylinder to the the other.

Q.—Did you ever read any upon the subject of steam and the steam engine?

A.—Naw. I don't go much on readin' books. Experience is good enough for me.

And this man ran a locomotive for thirty years. Think of it. If he had pulled rgulation trains for thirty years with steam acting in this manner, what a fuel record maker he must be. Can any one be-

lieve that had this engineer read Locomotive Engineve that had this engineer read Loomonic Engineering regularly and carefully he would have made the above answers? No. And should he begin now to read and study upon matters connected with his business he would wish to be re-examined quickly.

quickly.

Examples of such ignorance as the above answers indicate are becoming more rare each year, and this destrable result is brought about by the men taking more time to read and study such literature as Locomotive Engineering, "Sinclair and Forney on the Locomotive," etc. An engineer should never the examined upon the subject of machinery with be examined upon the subject of machinery without an effort being made to impress upon his mind the fact that he cannot afford to neglect the study of such works as these.

of such works as these.
Oh engineers and firemen! what would become
of us should the physicians of this country give no
more study to their business than did the engineer,
u part of whose examination you have just read,
and what will become of the machinists, engineers
and firemen who do not study and endeavor to
keep thoroughly posted upon subjects pertaining
to their business?
Not many venrs aro, if a special was to be run

to their business?

Not many years ago, if a special was to be run over a road, the general manager would inquire. "What conductor can you give us?" Now the question oftener is, "Who is engineer?" And if he is a sober, careful, intelligent man all is satisfactory, and the official retires with the feeling that all will go well with the special. We must not lose sight of the fact that brains count more in railroading now than formerly. Good, sober, energetic sign or the fact that oranis count more in rainbasing now than formerly. Good, sober, energetic men of brains are those whom the general magers are looking for to fill positions of trust. Experience is good thing and should not be understinated by covering and should with eartful.

perience is a good thing and should not be underestimated, but experience, coupled with careful thought and study, is a better thing.

The days of the ignorant engineer and firemen are numbered. They would not now be chosen to fill important positions: and the day is not far distant when they will no longer be allowed to stumble blindly along, gaining all their knowlege by experience alone, but they will be dropped out as being utterly useless.

After reading this exhibition of profound ignorance by a thirty-year engineer, the mind ceases to wonder at anything men such as he are capable of. A man so ignorant as this one, would certainly want no more engineers made, because if there should happen to be more engineers than locomotives at some time, he knows that those most capable would retain their positions, while those who, like him, have missed their calling, and do not take enough interest in it to even acquire the most simple and fundamental principles of their business, will be sent adrift. It thus becomes a matter of self-preservation to him and his like, to keep men out of his line of business, who by virtue of superior natural endowments or by diligent study are better fitted to cope with the problems and difficulties from time to time presented to them in their work. Right in this same spirit some opposition was manifested to the establishment of a technical department in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Journal and the discussion of mechanical points by it. Among other things touched was the question of how a slipped eccentric cam could be re-adjusted, and one engineer freely said that "such things should not be put into print, because some 'outsider' might get hold of them and read up on them and then pass himself off



for an engineer!" If all the race of mankind had been imbued with this principle, the wheels of progress would be completely blocked, for each generation would be obliged to traverse the same paths of discovery as their progenitors, and leave no indications to their successors by which they could take up and continue the onward march of progress. Under such heoric treatment we would never have had any steam engines or locomotives, no ships or steamboats, no canals or roads, no houses or stores, no silks or satins, cassimeres or broadcloths, but mankind would be nothing but a higher grade animal roaming the woods, clad in fig leaves and subsisting on roots. The only excuse that can be made for men that advocate such a policy, is that they are ignorant, and that as those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves, and that where

Ignorance is bliss, 'Twere folly to be wise,

so let them remain blissfully ignorant, but serve as warnings to others to avoid the ruts into which they have fallen. The only way in which we can comfort ourselves is to pray as the Master did: Father; forgive them; for they know not what they do.

Wm. Weiler.

## THINGS THAT AINT SO.

My Dear Old Friend, the Editur:

I aint much ov a stickler for the hansum, and cant la clame tu a grate deel in the wa ov buty, but I'll be confoundid if I will set down and let a man who never run an old barkin masheen git awa with kommon sens, I dont no as I want to reed any of the folderol, in the line ov katykisms, nor in the line ov ornamentul engineers who aint engineers at all except when tha rite behind there namez M. E. or some "Doktor," moar specially when tha ar obleeged to drop the dokter, as the monkey did the stolen chesnut, I hav red "Vulcans" letter in the Ma Magazeen, and I gess he has som hoss sense, and sum kommon sense as well, tenyrait, he gits pritty neer whar the trash lives, thar aint nothin like cheak, specially when the brass is stoal to maik the cheek ov, and the fact that any man? showld try to say that a doar aint in the front end ov a kar, is mity poor reesenin, coss we no thar is a doar, and that it aint nesessary tu git on top ov a "set up kar" to clime in on the seets, and if one end ov a silinder aint toards the krank, then wher in thunder iz it? and if tother end aint front end then iz the smoak box on the "bak end" or down suller, I aint expektin much use for sense now dayz, az the dudes an fools try to run things in the moddern wa, mebbee I ought ter sa in the "improved wa" but if all the allterashuns air improovements, then sum

ov the fust prinsiples dought to be altered ter wunst, omejitly, and let we old roosters taik the bak seets, an sta thar?

If a man has managid to stan on the foot boord thirty years, and not get fired, it is a fare reesun that he has sum sens, an if the M. M.s haint had sens enuff to find out whar the frunt end ov a lokomotiv iz, tha awt tu go to Cape Cod, an lurn.

It iz interestin tu see what stuff iz put owt for literature on runnin engines, if a boy ov mine was to rite, and som other feller fool enuf to print sum ov it, tha awt tu boath be soundli spanked and sent to bed, men that very seldom ever see a full size Barker, set down an rite stuff, and tell us how tu run?-an how to call our sillender heds, and we aint in the rite unless we git the jim-jams, and ask our R. H. F. whar iz the frunt end, and he tells us tu look under

the tail end ov the tender????

The "Shaw" masheen is a kuriosity, an has been tu my sertin nolij faw moren ten yeers, an the iddes ov rale rode men is pritty well shown by the tremenjis number ov um built, so fur az I no thar aint but one, and that has been runnin round like the old fabil ov the "Wanderin Ju" it haint no hoam, it was put on the Boston & Providence, yeers ago, then it wus tride on the Fitchburg, when I tride to live in Beantown, and I have rode behind it when she was on the Waltham tranes, she wouldent start easy, an after sum time she was "lade off" it is a fare sort ov a jugment on a thing to see how it gits into use, and the Shaw, dont git thar, no moren the namin the hind end "front" an visey versey, mankind aint given to eetin krow tu meny times in his lifetime, and the balancin ov a drivin wheel aint a matter ov philosofy, but a strate owt and owt fakt, thar iz a gooddeel tu much in tryin to do so meny things "that aint so," and tryin tu make rale rode men beleeve tha dont no sum things, dont git intu populer use fast—I dont think "Vulcan" can hammer sens out, where there aint any sens, unless it is unkommon bad sens, or a teetotal lak ov any sownd kommon sens.

If a man was to taik and call the "shoe" a boot, he would get laughed at, an if the fireman was to tell the engineer that the front end kuplin with the water pipe was leekin, he would get an eer aik, perhaps the tender is on the front end of the engine? ?? and if the pilot, iz on the bak end, and the back drivers on the frunt end? ???

Thar is a lot of things that most emphattically aint so, and wun ov um is the tryin to drive nonsensikal book larnin intu the heds ov the firemen and engineers ov the present da, even by usin a beetle maid owt ov a book, that aint wuth time to studdy, much moar to put into practis, becos yu aint sure ov its dewin eny good if yu tri, an if a thing doant kommand some savin, or sum gain it aint eny use tu tri to spend

time in follerin sich things.

The disadvantiges in dewin so are tu numerus to menshun, wun iz that it aint eny use tu du a thing yu no iz rong, and that is allus enut for the old man, if yu no ov eny more jest rite a line and tell how tu du it with bennyfit, to your old

Unkle Silus.

MERIDIAN, MISS., April 26, 1892.

Mr. Editor:-Allow me a short space in your most valuable Magazine to ask a few questions on "Practical Breakdowns." I have been a subscriber to the Magazine for several months and the valuable reading matter it contains is worth ten times the price asked for it, and I do not think any fireman should be without it. It is highly interesting as well as instructive. I would like for some brother to say what he would do in case he knocked out both "cylinderheads." Would he have to be towed in or not? Of course he could bring his engine in, but how would he do it?

2d. If you would slip an eccentric, how

and what way would you tell what eccentric you had slipped without waiting until your engine came to a dead stand still?

3d. Suppose you had a full train and going up a six-mile hill. After getting on top of hill you had no water in the tank, or could not see any in the water glass, but right on the other side a few feet was a "water tank," but you had knocked out your fire and had only forty pounds of steam, just enough to pull down to the tank and take water, from the tank to bottom of hill being a distance of eight miles, how would you get water? Or, would you be towed in? Of course you could get water and go on with very little delay, but how would you do it?

4th. Suppose both of your tank-hose would give out and you had a full train, all perishable and time freight, what would

vou do?

5th. How and what way is the quickest

and simplest to set an eccentric?
6th. Why is it that the "steam pipes" are made crooked; and would they do as

well straight?
7th. Why is it that a locomotive is not

set exactly on her quarters?

Now Mr. Editor, I will refrain from further questions, as I am afraid I will occupy too much of your valuable space; but I think it our duty as brother firemen to enlighten each and every one on different points of interest on "motive power." With best wishes to the Magazine and the B. of L. F., I am

Yours fraternally, T. P. Knapp.

## HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE EN-GINES.

In the April Magazine Mr. Grimshaw tells us that the term "high pressure" is a misnomer, and if this is true of "high pressure" it must also be of "low pressure," and in the May Magazine W. B. Baldwin tells us that he "stuck the boys" by asking them "What is the difference between a high pressure and a low pressure engine?" He further says that he thinks it no disgrace to the "boys" that they were stuck, for he had asked engineers that could not tell him, and admits that he himself was not posted, until by chance that engineer at Joliet explained the difference to him. As Mr. Grimshaw virtually says there is no such thing as a "high pressure," or a "low pressure" engine, it would be interesting to a majority of "common folks," to have Mr. Baldwin give us the explanation given him by that "low presure engineer;" and it is to be hoped that he will do so at as early a date as possible.

W. C. Garaghty says in the May Magazine :

Slipping While

Drifting.

of the B. & O., when suddenly, after drifting for five train lengths, reducing speed to scoop water, she commenced to slip and she slipped several minutes. I know of one cause which might been the trouble but will answer it in the future, after giving our readers a trial at it.

If he means to say that the locomotive slipped so badly while running along without using steam, and if Mr. Garaghty is anyway sure of his case and can make her doit again, he had better write to John A. Hill, one of the editors and proprietors of Locomotive Engineering in New York, as he has an offer of a prize (consisting of a new overcoat if our memory serves us right) for a chance at a well authenticated case of "slipping while not using steam." If Mr. Garaghty did not mean this it is hoped he will explain more fully and give our readers the reason for the trouble as he has promised.

What is the least amount of air pressure that will work a triple valve in ordinary practice? Air Brake

All brakes if in good condition, well built and well cared for, ought to work their triple valves just as soon and as long as there is any difference between the air pressure in the pipe and that in the auxiliary cylinder, be it ever so small.

\* \* Does the train pipe pressure go into the brake cylinder with the auxiliary reservoir pressure at the same time with a service application as it does with the emergency application?

In applying the air brake for ordinary service stops, the air pressure in the pipe is reduced only to a comparatively small extent, but in an emergency stop it is greatly reduced and this reduction moves the main valve or piston marked by Fig. 5 in Westinghouse description, so-called quick action triple valve so far, as for a time to estab-lish communication between the train pipe and the brake cylinder, and thus allows the pressure still in the pipe to apply the brakes, and this air is then aided by the air which comes from the auxiliary reservoir, making the action of the brake very much like straight air aided afterward by the air in the cylinder.

The "Hammer-In last month's Magazine attention was called to blow" Before the fact that Mr. Lock-Congress. wood, as manager for the

Shaw Locomotive, was after an appropriation by Congress of the sum of \$25,000 to test the destructive power of the "ham-merblow," and as a natural inference the superiority of the "Shaw" over all other locomotives, and that it was the aim of the promoters of the scheme to make it appear that the American Railway Mas-ter Mechanics' Association was in favor of such a use of the public money. By the article below from *Locomotive* Engineering in which Mr. Sinclair, the honored Secretary of the A. R. M. M. A., now has a share, it would appear that the Master Mechanics did not authorize the use of their name in furtherance of this project, and that they as a body do not seem disposed to acknowledge the claims made for the "Shaw" as being the only machine of the kind free from all imperfections and thus destined to supercede all others in a very short time.

others in a very short time.

On March 3d, William E. Lockwood, described as managing director of the Shaw Locomotive Company, of Philadelphia, made an argument before the Committee on Raliroads of the House of Representatives at Washington, in favor of a bill to appropriate \$25,000 to enable the Frankin Institute of Philadelphia, to test the force of the reported hammer-blow of locomotive driving-wheels. The press report of this proceeding asserts that the bill has been recommended by the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. This will be interesting the press reposition of the secondary of the association if there is any one thing that the Railway Master Mechanics' Association has been particularly careful about, it is that of refusing to permit its name of unliabout, it is that of refusing to permit its name of the claim made that the association in factor and the national treasury for any purpose whatever, more especially for the testing of a style of locomotive that most of the members hold in contempt. The hammer blow has been tested sufficiently to give a good idea of its magnitude. Those have no intention of resorting to the Shaw form of locomotive as a remedy. If the national treasury should be drained of \$25,000 to make new demonstrations of the force of this hammer-blow, the money would be wasted, for it would lead to no change in locomotive construction.

As the Empire State express of the New York Central road, On the Engine's

Cylinder. of the New York Central road, the fastest train in the world, stood in the Grand Central Station a little before 9 A. M., Tuesday, waiting for the signal to start, some of the passengers who walked forward on the platform to look at ponderous engine 870, which nulls the train to Albumy no walked forward on the platform to look at ponderous engine \$70, which pulls the train to Albany, noticed a small box just in front the cylinder on the right side of the locomotive. This box, open at the top and rear, was of riveted iron, and was boited to the engine. It was about three feet high and just big enough to hold a man who was willing to compress himself into the smallest possible space. Just before the train started, a short, middle-aged man stepped on the front of the locomotive, adjusted a delicate gauge on the cylinder, then doubled himself up and disappeared within the iron box. The man was Angus Sinclair, editor of Locomotive Engineering. His purpose was to make test, by means of the gauge he had fastened to the cylinder, of the locomotive's power and steam distribution, and to determine how great speed it tribution, and to determine how great speed it

tribution, and to determine how great speed it could make.

The train ran a little slower than its schedule time until staatsburg, just this side of Hudson, was reached. Then it put on a tremendous burst of speed. As the trees and fences rushed by in a continuous blur, the passengers who knew about the man in the iron box wondered how he was standing it.

ing it.

When Albany was reached the passengers and the people in the station crowded around the locomotive, where Engineers Buchanan and McDonald and Chief Draughtsman Philip Loudrigan, who had ridden in the cab, were helping Mr. Sinclair out of the box

"How do you feel?" asked half a dozen persons

"All right," replied Mr. Sinclair, "except that I'm pretty stiff and cramped up. It was fast going part of the time. There were four miles when we traveled at the rate of seventy-eight miles an

hour."

Mr. Sinclair returned to this city on Tuesday night. A Sun reporter saw him yesterday at his office in Temple Court.

"How do I feel after my ride?" said he. "Well, I feel pretty lame. Two hours and three-quarters on one's knees is what might be called true devotion to the cause, and it's tiring. No, I wasn't nervous during the ride, but I probably should have been if I hadn't been used to riding on every part of a locomotive for years, though not at such a rate. Seventy-eight miles an hour is, I believe, the fastest recorded time made on a level by a locomotive drawing a train, and we ran four miles at that rate. How did I know this? Because I counted the revolutions of the driving wheels. At the fastest the drivers made 340 revolutions a minute. The the revolutions of the driving wheels. At the fastest the drivers made 340 revolutions a minute. The counting was done by ear and by feeling. To any but a trained ear the sound from the snoke stack of a locomotive travelling faster than sixty miles an hour is like a continuous blast, but an old engineer can de-tect distinct pulsations. It is an acquired faculty, and comes only with long experience. There are four puffs to every revolution of the drivers, and one of these is a trifle louder than the others. This serves to divide them into fours. A trained engineer can count these puffs, and, by the drivers, and one of these is a trille louder than the others. This serves to divide them into fours. A trained engineer can count these puffs, and, by grouping them into twenties, which he checks off on his fingers, arrive at a conclusion regarding the number of revolutions a minute. Then, the circumference of the drivers being known, it is a simple matter to reckon the rate of speed. Besides this, there is a sert of shock throughout the locomotive on the down stroke of the driving rod which aids in the counting. This counting has become, through practice, a mechanical act with me, and on my ride yesterday I was counting, looking after the mechinery of the gauge, and supplying the gauge with paper on which the diagrams were to be marked, at the same time. So, you see, I had no time to think of being nervous."

"Were there no unpleasant or peculiar sensations connected with such rapid movemet?"

"Were there and telegraph poles got to going "Well the trees and telegraph poles got to some dis-

tance up the track, and before I could think what it was it would be behind me. Then two or three times I stuck my head out too far and the wind hit me in the back of the neck like a club. The motion did not trouble me much, except that it made my knees sore."

The diagrams made from the gauge showed the

The diagrams made from the gauge showed the locomotive to be almost perfect as regards distribution of power. It developed 1,600 horse-power and consumed 2½ pounds of coal per horse power per hour. Mr. Sinclair is confident that with one car it could run 100 miles an hour. The locomotive, \$70 is the record breaker which, on the famous car it could run 100 miles an hour. The tocomotive, \$70, is the record breaker which, on the famous run to Buffalo on September 14, 1891, 4394, miles in 4294 minutes, made the 143 miles to Albany in 140 minutes. Withits tender it weighs 100 tons. Its drivers are 6½ feet in diameter. Mr. Sinclair will make another trip in the box to-day.—New York Sun, May 1st.

Mr. Angus Sinclair, editor Got Pressure Tests of Locomotive Engineering, took a second trip to Albany at High Speed. yesterday in the small box

took a second trip to Albany yesterday in the small box tatached to the cylinder of locomotive \$70, which takes the Empire State Express to Albany every day. Mr. Sinclair's experiences on his first trip were detailed in the \$8m\$ yesterday morning, and as a result a number of persons gathered at the Grand central Station to see the express train start. The bridges which span the yard were also crowded with the curious. After making an inspection of the various gauges attached to the cylinder, Mr. Sinclair crawled into his box and the train started at 9 o'clock. At 11:43 o'clock Mr. Sinclair got out of his box at Albany. He picked off his gauge by which he had been measuring the pressure on the cylinder at the higher rates of speed, and after packing it in a small case was ready to talk to the \$8m\$ reporter, who was awaiting his arrival. "My object in making this second trip," said Mr. Sinclair, "was to get good diagrams of pressures from my gauge while going at a speed of over sixty niles an hour. I folied the other day to get satisation of the properties of the property while we were running faster and the property with since per does had to brand in my down.

from my gauge while going at a speed of over sixty miles an hour. I failed the other day to get satisfactory diagrams while we were running faster than sixty miles, and so had to kneel in my devotion to science for another two-and-three-quarter-hour stretch. But I got them, and you can say that they are the best and most satisfactory diagrams and tests ever obtained on a locomotive going at a high rate of speed. I do not know exactly what the fastest time we made to-day was, but Archie Buchanan, the engineer, told me when we started out that we reached an eighty-mile gait before we pulled into Albany, and from the way the wind whizzed by me out there on the cylinder I think we did. I know I lost my Tam O'Shanter, which, though pulled down over my ears, was lifted by the wind and sailed off like a balloon. I never lost a hat before on any of my cylinder rides.

"These diagrams," said the enthusiastic little Scot. showing small slips of paper on which the indicator of the gauge had traced an arc with two straight lines drawn from the extremities of each to meet at a point in the curve. "Do not mean anything to the unscientific mind, but to me they

straight lines drawn from the extremities of each to meet at a point in the curve. "Do not mean anything to the unscientific mind, but to me they indicate in skeleton form one of the best tests of cylinder pressures at a high rate of speed ever made. I shall make my computations from these geometrical lines, and thus round out the investigation. I shall make no further trips of the kind, ast this one has given me the results I sought, and completes the work of Tuesday."

The New York Central will shortly put on an engine now building in the West Albany shops the driving wheels of which will be seven feet in diameter.—New York Sun, May 6th.

The above tests made by Mr. Sinclair, and the conviction he is said to have expressed, that it would be possible to make 100 miles per hour with a light train, is in line with the ideas heretofore expressed in these pages, that all that we needed to realize higher speed was well designed ma-

chinery, good track and proper safeguards to make as high speed with steam locomotives as even the most enthusiastic friends of electricity would dare to dream of for their as yet not fully developed motors. With 100 ton motors drawing such heavy trains as the Empire State Express at 78 and 80 miles an hour, and the Blue Line making occasional miles in less than 40 seconds, it is only a question of a little more improvement in track, machinery and safety signals before we shall have trains running at 70 to 80 miles per hour

regularly and safely.

The one question in reducing time between distant points is to make as few stops as possible and secure traffic enough to pay. Then the question of a supply of water for the boiler has been met by the building of larger tanks on the tender, and by the troughs by which water can be scooped up while running, and it only leaves the question of "scooping up a new fire" once in a while to be solved by the fire men, but the "boys" will no doubt be found equal to the occasion, and come up with "lots of putty" every time even if they do not come in for an honorable mention as they deserve for having furnished the requisite steam that made the fast time possible It is stated as a fact that when a special was to go over the road the first question used to be: What conductor can we have? but that now it is what engineer? but we hope to see the time when the question will be what fireman can we have? for if he should not furnish steam we would like to know where the conductors or the engineers would go?

Vulcan.

## THOSE EXAMINATIONS.

In a plea for "more education," by L. C. Hitchcock, in Locomotive Engineering, the writer cites the case of a man who had run an engine for thirty years and did not know where the steam went after it had forced the piston from one end of the cylinder to the other; and this, I suppose, he introduces as incontrovertible evidence that the man did not "know enough" for his busi-

For this purpose, however, I think the illustration proves too much. For it would appear to many that if a man could successfully run a locomotive for thirty years without knowing where the steam went, such knowledge was not very essential to an engineer. A knowledge of where his wages went would be of vastly more imtance to him.

I doubt if Mr. Hitchcock, himself, if called upon, could point to an instance in his experience as a locomotive engineer where his knowledge of the final destination of the steam would have been of any advant-



age to him in performing the ordinary specific duties of an engineer. But I have no opposition to offer to the theory of examinations. All I ask is that they may be made in a spirit of fairness, and that simple justice be done to old and faithful em-

ployes

Not long since I heard that on a Western road an employe had been examined at the master mechanic's office and was given a letter, with instructions to report and present it to a certain oculist in the employ of the company for a further examination of his eyes. On the way to the office the party "examined" the contents of the letter and found the brief inscription, "knock this man out." I am not in position to vouch for the correctness of this report, but it will serve to illustrate what might be done. And in my opinion, it is this might be that has given rise to most of the opposition to technical examination.

There is another point to which I wish to refer and that is a breach of implied contract in cases where old employes are dismissed from the service, or advancement postponed, because they could not "answer the questions." Suppose two men begin firing for a company who have been promoting their firemen to the position of engineer without an examination-simply "setting them up" on the strength of their ability as firemen and the favorable report of the men in position to know of their qualification for the advanced position. A vacancy occurs and A gets promoted. Several months elapse before another man is wanted, and meantime, examinations come into fashion on the road. Finally B is wanted but he can not answer the questions and has to take a back seat. Up to this time his services have been just as satisfactory as A's and "everybody" knows he is just as competent. The two men entered the service under the same conditions and there was an implied contract that they would be eligible to promotion in the same manner as other men had been previous to the time of their employment, and that was a part of the "consideration" that induced them to enter the service. Equity demands a fulfillment of the contract by the company. All examinations of an educational or physical qualification should be made before the man enters the service and to this I am satisfied no employe will dissent; but men who were taken into the service without this should all be treated alike. No such emergency exists as requires that the code of human rights be violated. No one will object to the companies getting the best possible service they can, provided they are willing to pay what it is worth. But the trouble, in past years, has been that when the men who had been selected in preference begin to

talk about adequate pay and just and human treatment the companies have "slid back" and accepted the "refuse" of their own condemnation.

A. H. Tucker. own condemnation.

It is but a little time since all street railways were horse railways and it is surprising to learn that already more miles of lines are operated by electricity and steam power than by animals, and still more surprising, that electricity is even now used for more than half as much mileage than that operated by animal power as the following statistics for the United States show:

The number of horses employed on street railway lines in this country is stated to have decreased 28,681, being now only 88,114, while electricity is still pushing forward at a rapid rate to displace the four footed motors.—Railway Age.

Moncton, N. B, May 9, 1892. Mr. Editor: In answer to W. C. Garaghty, in the May number of the Magazine, I would say that any reduction of air from the train pipe should work a triple valve if it is in good order. To his second question I would say there is no air from the train pipe enters the brake cylinder when making a service application. I had three air brake cars coupled up and working well for fifty miles of our run when suddenly, between stations, the brake applied to the middle car and would not release until the bleeder on the auxiliary reservoir was used. Now, what was wrong with this

I am glad to see air brake questions brought up in this department of the Magazine, as it is a subject on which we cannot be too well posted. This is my first at-tempt and if accepted may come again.

So. Prairie, Wash., May 5th, 1892. MR. EDITOR: Having failed in my efforts to obtain information upon a given point I have concluded to make inquiry in the matter of the contributors to the Mechanical department, and here it is: What per cent. grade would 100 feet to the mile be; or, how is the per cent. of a grade arrived at?

A. E. S.

Mandan, N. Dak., May 5th, 1892. Mr. Editor: I would like to have some of our Southern Pacific members explain the working of a "Monkey-motion engine," and some of our Santa Fe members explain the working and construction of a player nozzle." N. A. Gray.

# THE MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

TERMS :- ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES given on application to W. N. GATES, Sole AGENT, 29 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Eugene V. Debs, . . . Editor and Manager.

JUNE 1892.

### B. OF L. E. CONVENTION.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, May 11th. An open meeting was held at De Give's opera house which was addressed by Governor W. J. Northern, Mayor W. A. Hemphill and other distinguished gentlemen.

In the course of his address Grand Chief

Arthur spoke as follows:

Arthur spoke as follows:

Since our last convention we have established thirty-five new divisions, making a total of four hundred and eighty-seven (487) sub-divisions, representing a membership of thirty-three thousand (33,000). Why then, should we now take upon ourselves new and uncertain responsibilities? The brotherhood offers to its members the benefits of an insurance equal to that offered by any insurance company in the land, and we have repeatedly set before the members the solemn obligation of accepting this benefit for the family before it is too late. Life is short at best, and very uncertain, but the hazardous occupation of the locomotive engineer is such that at a moment, when we wist not, the end may come, and not only deprive the home of father and husband, but of the only means of support.

of father and husband, but of the only means of support.

During the past ulueteen months we have paid to the withows and orphans and disabled members of the insurance association the sum of \$855,500, which makes a total of \$3,75,169.61 that we have paid since the inception of the association in December, 1867—a two of the support of the support of the complished by this vast sum? It brought peace you do comfort to many homes that otherwise would have been desolate and cheerless. Notwithstanding the rate of mortality has been greater the past year than any previous one, there has been a steady increase in the membership. On March 31st we had 12,733 assessable members, which makes a net increase of 4,614. The membership of the insurance association is most gratifying, but we can not afford to fold our hands and rest content until all brotherhood men are enrolled as members of the insurance.

We are not only a mutual benefit association but we are as well publishers of a monthly journal, which is of much interest to all railroad men and to the brotherhood men in particular. It has which is of much interest to all railroad men and to the brotherhood men in particular. It has grown from a small pamphlet to a magazine of double its former size, and interest, too, we might add, for it now not only contains all railroad and brotherhood news, but has its "laides" and 'home' departments, thus becoming a first-class magazine. It pays its own expenses and divides each year a surplus among the deserving widows and orphans. Surely this is a worthy achievement

and should receive not only the sanction and encouragement of every brotherhood man but his personal aid either in the way of new subscriptions or matter for publication. We have talent in our ranks, poets and sages, some of whom have long been contributors. There are others who might add to the interest of the journal if their attention could be once directed in that channel.

#### INFLUENCE OF CHARACTER

What a powerful factor in the world is a single man of intellect, clear and strong, who loves the truth and scorus to mudlate, or disguise, or suppress it; who unave upon his honest and will be an an advance of the strong who loves he truth and sorus to mudlate, or disguise, or suppress it; who unave upon his honest and well matured convictions; who falls, if fall he must, with serene and calm composure, happier is the wreck of his hopes with the maintenance of self-respect than in the highest of earthly dignities reached at its expense. Such a man, one such man, infuses to some extent into a whole community his own brave and animating spirit, and lifts, it may be, a mighty nation from the low and narrow plane of sordid selfishness into the pure and bracing atmosphere of patriotism and truth. In the moral forces that govern the world, such a life, such a character, is vastly more potential than all the words that man can speak or write. Such a man is the breathing embodiment, the visible, the tangible expression of what is grandest and most beroic in Webster, speaking of employment said: "It is

words that man can speak or write. Such a man is the breathing embodiment, the visible, the tangible expression of what is grandest and most heroic in humanity.

Webster, speaking of employment said: "It is employment that makes the people happy." Sir, this great truthing of employment to the title page of every book on pointone placed on the title page of every book on pointone of placed on the title page of every book on pointone placed in every farmer's magazine; it shout we heart, that where there is work for the hands of the men tere will be work for the hands of the men tere will be work for the hands of the men tere will be work for the where there is employment there will be bread and in a country like our own above all things will this truth hold good. A country like ours, where a country like our own above all things will this truth bold good. A country like ours, where they can find employment there is always a great deal of spirit and activity pervade the masses, if they can find employment there is always a great deal of spirit and activity pervade the masses, good clothing, good food the means of educating their children, and if they have these things for heir labor they have good house, good food the means of educating their children, and if they have these things for their labor that labor will be cheerful and they will be a happy and contented family.

Society is waking up to a better appreciation of the rights and claims of labor. Great and authoritative truths on that subject are emerging into light. We are beginning to understand that work is the natural function and pleasure of mankind; that it is to be honored not only or the wealth, comforts and sense of independent endought and the display of human energy: that it is not only the right but the duty of all men; that it has in it, when pursued under natural; something poetical, something poetical, something poetical, something poetical is the instrument of all wisdom and the natural into excess of wealth which renders the task repugnent an

ored.

Our relations with railway companies are of the most friendly. All differences that have arisen between them and their engineers have been amicably adjusted. Let it be our constant aim to so conduct ourselves as to merit the esteem and respect not only of our employers, but of the general public also. Have self-respect. It is the noblest gament with which a man may clothe himself, the most elevating motive with which the mind can be inspired. We find that morals in a man are the counterpart of the intellect that is in him. In fact, morality is the noblest force of his mind, the soil

of his soul, and it must be at the root of all that is great and noble in him. One of Pythagoras's wisest maxims, in his "Golden Verses," is that with which he enjoins the pupil to "reverence himself." Borne up y this high idea, he will not defile his body by sensuality nor his mind by serville thoughts. This sentiment carried into difficult his body is sensuality nor his mind by serville will be found at the root of all virtues, cleanliness, sobriety, chastity, morality and religion. The pious and just, knowing of ourselves, said Milton, may be through the radical moisture and fountainhead from whence every laudable and worthy enterprise issues forth. To think meanly of one's self is to sink in one's own estimation as well as in the estimation of others. And as the houghts are so will the acts be. Man can not aspire if he look dowa; if he will he must look up. The very humblest may be sustained by the proper indulence of this feeling. Poverty itself may be lifted up by self-respect, and it is ruly a noble sight to see a poor man hold himself upright amidst his temptations and refuse to demean himself by low actions.

#### ADVANTAGES OF THRIFT.

Carlyle has said: "Thrift is a quality held in no Carlyle has said: "Thrift is a quality held in no esteem, and is generally regarded as mean." It is certainly mean enough and objectionable from its interference with all manner of intercourse between man and man. But I say thrift well understood includes in itself the best virtues that a man can have in this world. It teaches him self-denial, to postpone the present to the future, to calculate his means and to regulate his actious accordingly. Thus understood it includes all that man can do in his vocation.

Thus understood it includes all that man can do in his vocation.

It have rapeatedly alluded to the necessity of a large in certain matters, the impossibility of any have rapeatedly alluded to the necessity of a large in certain matters, the impossibility of any plan being perpetuated; any theory with we might advance will only serve for a time. He expands itself daily, for progression is the litex pands itself daily, for progression is the law of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we would suggest the idea of every man; hence we cannot be considered upon our state to the history of our organization, resolve to increase our efforts toward its farther advancement and exclusive the history of our organization, resolve tion our deliberations, as we legislate anew for the future of every man; he order we dearly love, let us not respect to be grateful to the All-Wise Providence, who has led us forget those who once were with us all now are one ward and upward toward our idea; nor let us forget those who once were with us and note the absence ones, those who were wont to meet with us either at our respective divisions or at conventions, we are saddened at the thought that we with them here no more; but we know that "He death of the man; and that "whatever is is best, or else thad not been."

It is with them here no more; but we know that "He death and that "whatever is is best, or else thad not been."

"He doeth all things well," and that "whatever is is best, or else it had not been."

It is with pleasure that I call attention to the good work that the ladies are doing in connection with the brotherhood. Be assured our cause is just and noble or the ladies would not take it up. We congratulate them for what they have already accomplished and believe that they have already accomplished and believe that they have abundant ability and enterprise to carry through to success any plan they may conceive for the good of the Brotherhood of Lucomotive Engineers.

It is my duty and privilege, as your grand chief, to remind one and all that we are here for work. There is much interesting and important ground to be gone over at this convention, and I hope the spirit of earnestness is with each one of you. We are to legislate for the organization as a whole, ignoring entirely party feeling and personal prejudice, having the future of the brotherhood at heart. I trust that no petty spite or jealousiesswill mar the progress of our association. Let us endeavor to promote a social and friendly feeling among ur members, social and friendly feeling among ur members, social and friendly feeling among ur members, social and friendly feeling among ur members, social and friendly feeling annog ur members, and the thigher and unite us into bonds of friendship that only death can break. I thank you in my own behalf for the kindly feeling and hearty

cooperation you have accorded me, and can truly say it has always been and still is my one desire to see the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers a power for much good throughout the land. May truth be your guide and justice your mediator.

As we go to press the dispatches announce that the biennial plan of holding conventions was adopted, and that the next convention will be held in May, 1894; also that Grand Chief Arthur was re-elected for a period of four years, Assistant Grand Chief Youngson for two years and Second Grand Engineer Hays for four years.

THE Brass Worker, organ of the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers, in its issue of April 16, refers to opening the World's Fair on Sunday, as follows:

World's Fair on Sunday, as follows:

The hue and cry about the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays, and the dire results predicted from such an unholy desceration of the day of rest, has caused those who are most interested in the opening of the fair on Sundays, namely the workingmen, to ask who are these poople who seek to assume a guardianship over the masses on Sunday? Without exception they are people who have the means and the time to visit the fair on any other day than Sunday. We are deeply obliged to them for the futerest they have shown for the proper observance of Sunday at the fair on behalf of the people's morals, but do not believe them to be sincere, neither are they justified in predicting the bad influences it would have upon those who would visit the fair on Sunday. There are many thousands whose only opportunity to see the fair will be on Sunday, and we are confident that it cannot have anything but a good influence. Open every art gallery, museum, public library, etc., or Sunday and give the workingmen a chance to see and enjoy what their limited means won't permind their taking the time to do no other days. This will tend to cultivate higher and nobler sentiments senough the masses, who in every instance have appreciated the opportunities thus opened to them.

The cranks seem to think that anything

The cranks seem to think that anything and everything, except going to church, is Sunday desecration, but they are trying to pull a heavy load of bigotry up a very steep

## CRIMINAL IMMIGRANTS.

Some time since James Gordon Bennet telegraphed from Paris the following:

telegraphed from Paris the following:

"A. A. Hayes, of New York, who has for years made the emigration question a subject of special study, said to-day: "A distinguished Englishman recently said to me that the United States is now the Botany Bay for Linguished as Rapisch as 1831 the Land Commission authorized the Poor Guardians to give £200,000 in order to ship paupers to America. The United States government protested in vain, but the paupers reached the states just the same. The Land Commission sent over 8,000 paupers to the states between 1882 and 1886. Another agency for the emigration of criminals is the London Prisoners' Aid Society. So far as I know they make no attempt to conceal the business they are engaged in. The Lewish Board of Guardians, of London, have shipped, between 1882 and 1886, 5,492 Jew paupers, principally Russians."

Such statements are well calculated to create intense hostility to foreigners seek-ing our shores. Most of these criminals and paupers manage to land and take up a permanent residence. It is possible to end the infamous business.

### PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

The leading editorial in the Railway Conductor, for April, is captioned "Personal Journalism," and as Editor Daniels makes

The leading editorial in the Railway Conductor, for April, is captioned "Personal Journalism," and as Editor Daniels makes some excellent points, we take pleasure in reproducing the article in full:

In the discussion of this questian at the editorial meeting at St. Lonis there seemed to be but one option in legard to personal journalism; it was condead under provocation as an excuse. At St. Lonis specific Instances were discussed, however, and the general topic was but lighly touched upon, and it did not occur to any of those who participated to interject the query that has always perplexed the writer, what is personal journalism? Where shall we draw the line between what is personal and what is not? In the absence of any well defined boundary, who is to decide? At the risk of bringing upon The Conductor the censure of all its contemporaries among employes' publications, we must enter a vigorous dissent from the apparently unanimous decision of the conference and express it as our sincere opinion, that without personal journalism we might as well all "shuttip shifting in the property of the presses and discontinuo cucla Bro. Honin a liar because he desired the example of the contemporaries among the contemporaries among the provided and the contemporaries and the continuo cucla Bro. Honin a liar because he desired the example of the contemporaries and the continuo cucla Bro. Honin a liar because he desired the example of the contemporaries and the continuo cucla Bro. Honin a liar because he defined to the example of the content of the cont

Finally, brothers, let us continue to use that personal journalism that encourages when possible by words of appreciation, preserve silence when it can be done without injury to the cause we are supposed to represent and uphold, and when necessary, criticise and condemn the action or the man without fear or favor.

#### LABOR IN POLITICS.

The Age of Labor favors independent political action on the part of the working-men of the country, and in an article cap-tioned "Political Independence," says:

tioned "Political Independence," 8ays:
What the laboring men of every state ought to do
is to form an independent political organization
for the purpose of securing and enforcing legislation necessary to their welfare. We have in our
hands the weapon of the ballot but we carclessly
neglect to use it. Probably the cause of the indifference of the laboring men on political subjects
arises from the fact that the question has not been
agitated as it ought to be, and their attention directed to the very desirable things that may be accomplished by political unity. Wheever doubts
the practicability of such a movement has only to
look back upon the wonderful progress made by
the force of united effort in the various labor organizations. There is no good reason why as much
cannot be done by united action to secure better
legal conditions as has already been done to secure
financial benefits.

ganizations. Inere is no good reason why as much cannot be done by united action to secure better legal conditions as has already been done to severe financial benefits.

But would it be as easy to hold a political club together as to preserve the unity of a labor union? Probably not. But because it is more difficult is no evidence that it is impossible. Very few thingsare impossible when directed with earnestness, energy and determination. The Ago of Lubor believes the laboring people of the United States are sufficiently broad minded to lay aside all political prejudice and maintain a strict independent position in order that their general welfare may be advanced. It cannot be done in any other way. Just as long as a man is a slave to some party, just as long as a willing to admit that the interests of that party are more important than his own: just so long as he will vote a ticket because "Republican" or "Democratic" is printed at the top of it, he is a hopeless case. When he becomes a free man and is able to say to every party in the field, "You have no mortage on my vote; I own myself," then he is a fit subject for independent political action. Why should a man bind himself to any political party? A party is simply the advocate of a principle, and whenever it deserts the principle it should be deserted by the voters. What has any party now in existence done for labor? Nothing. The few laws on our statute books that better the condition of the toilers have been secured by the agitation of labor itself entirely independent of political parties. In the history of the country parties have done nothing more for labor than to draw up a platform full of promises that were never shared. It is time for us to do a little thinking for ourselves. We have allowed parties to do it for us long enough. We have allowed parties to do it for us long enough.

To intimate that workingmen can be induced to organize a labor party, ought to be something more and better than dreaming, but it is scarcely more than a whim, a pleasing hallucination. Why expect workingmen to organize and maintain a political party, when you can't persuade them to federate for the purpose of obtaining their rights, wrested from them by employers? Why expect men to solve difficult problems in algebra when they are unable to do a sum in the Rule of Three? The time may come when there will be in this country a workingman's party, with its county, city, state and national candidates; so the time

may come when the lion and the ox will eat straw together. But for the present, the only thing to be done is to agitate and educate, and hope for the good time coming, when labor, redeemed from groveling prej-udices and jealousies, and vulgar ambitions to down somebody, will see the importance of unification to secure and maintain the right.

## LABOR AND LAW.

The Chicago Herald, referring to the "anti-truck law" of Illinois, prints the fol-

The failure of what has been known as the "antitruck law" to run the gantlet of the supreme court truck law" to run the gantlet of the supreme court revives the old issues between employer and employe in regard to the abuses which exist chiefly in mining communities. The law was designed to protect mining and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from extortion, and manufacturing operatives from the end of the end of the end of the courts, and indeed the decision is correct according to established law and precedent, just as the Dred Scott decision was correct, although it virtually announced that the negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. But though the "antit man was bound to respect. But though the "antit man was bound to respect. But though the "antit end of the court of t

cnannes.

In the absence of any power on the part of the legislature to interfere, the miners must apparently depend on compact organization among themselves, supported by a vigorous and unmistakable public sentiment wherever it can be aroused to their benefit.

Here we have a supreme court coming to the rescue of men who practice, un-blushingly, a policy of robbery, as infamous as was ever concocted, and proclaims it constitutional, or, that the statute which sought to remedy the piracy, is unconstitutional. Manifestly, Illinois requires a new constitution or less nincompoopism in its supreme court.

# THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscription to the Robinson Monument Fund has been received since our last report:

report:						
J. C. Kochenderfer, Altoona, Pa. Previously ackowledged					. \$1	00
Total	•	•	•	٠	. 231	50
Romite					. \$939	50

Remittances should be directed to Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Ind.

## THE AGE OF LABOR.

We are gratified to note the prosperity that has attended the Age of Labor from its initial issue. We said at that time the paper had a mission, and splendidly is the Age fulfilling it. L. W. Rogers, the trenchant editor, has proved himself to be one of the strongest men in the labor movement and his paper is well calculated to exert a salutary influence throughout the industrial world. Every wide-awake workingman should subscribe for the Age of Labor and read it. Every column bears the stamp of mental vigor and robust thought.

From the issue of May 1st we clip the following "special announcement" that will be read with satisfaction by every

friend of labor:

Friend of lador:

For the information of new readers the following is reprinted from the issue of April 15:

The Age of Labor has taken a long step shead, just as everybody who has watched its course feit sure it would. Beginning with a handful of subscribers the first of the year, it made the remarkable record of reaching an actual circulation of 7,400 in its sixth edition. Since that time, March 15, the circulation has increased at a still more rapid rate and the paper is entering upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

prosperity.

From its establishment to the first of April the paper has been published and mailed by contract with a publishing house, but the plan was unsatisfactory, while the rapidly increasing circulation justified the establishment of a printing plant of its own. Early in pril this plan was carried out and the enterprise, which will henceforth be known by the trade name of the "Age of Labor Publishing Co.," was established at Nos. 38 and 40 West Monroe street.

street.

The typographical improvements are not the only ones. In addition to the valuable special contributions to appear in the paper from time to time, the old editorial staff has been strengthened by the addition of new writers who will add to the power and broaden the scope of the editorial colpower and broaden the scope of the editorial col-

With the evolution of the paper into a broader sphere of labor journalism the special department of "The Homemaker" is discontinued. This does sphere of labor journalism the special department of "The Homemaker" is discontinued. This does not mean that woman's importance in the labor movement is to be ignored. It means, rather, that the mere idea of fireside chat and home-comfort discussions are to broaden into the philosophy comprehending the underlying principles of woman's work in the labor movement. Instead of being confined to a corner of the paper this vital question will occupy the editorial columns and receive the attention demanded by one of the most important factors in the solution of the labor problem. The Age of Labor believes that the interests of wage-workers are inseparably united, regardless of sex. of class or condition, and that thorough organization and protection for working women is an urgent necessity.

Many improvements in the paper are contemplated, but the editor prefers to let the interest and admiration of the readers be strengthened and increased by pleasant surprises as they appear from time to time, rather than to announce them in detail.

HAVE you subscribed to the Robinson Monument Fund? The grand old man laid the foundations for all the railway brotherhoods and no one better deserves their grateful remembrance. Send along whatever you may feel able to contribute, no matter how little it may be.

#### OUR CONTEMPORARIES

Bro. Rogers in the Age of Labor, May 15, is experiencing the annoyance of having his jewels stolen and of seeing them worn by the purloiners without "note or comment," which causes him to rise to a question of personal privilege and speak thusly:

personal privilege and speak thusly:

The Age of Labor feels gratified when exchanges pay it the compliment of reprinting from its columns, but will be under obligations to several if they will give proper credit to this paper. News is not, of course, original matter, and the facts are as free as the air. But when a journal employs a writer to put up its news in attractive style and an exchange uses them verbatim by the column and page common courtesy suggests that the source of supply be mentioned. The point is just this: If he matter appears in another paper the reader may conclude that the Age of Labor is the plagiant. It is unpleasant to be stolen from but it is worse to be mistaken for the thief.

Such pilfering is the penalty which intellectual superiority has always had to pay to enable the feeble-minded to obtain one square meal a day.

No. 1, Vol. I, of the New Forum, published at St. Louis, Mo., is on our table. Its mission is "Reform." Mr. W. S. Morgan is editor and general manager, assisted by ten associate editors, including three women. The "salutatory" of the New Forum outlines the duties of the editor as follows:

lines the duties of the editor as follows:

And the editor, what will be do, you ask? Well he'l see that the paper is kept "in the middle of the road;" that it don't wabble on the spindle; that it don't wip, ravel or run down at the beel;" that it is "all wool and a yard wide;" that the bills are all paid if he has to do it himself; write two or three letters a week to every subscriber; correct the spelling and punctuation of every communication sent in; read all the proof; assist in making up the forms; carry the water; sweep the floor; dust the boxes we use for chairs with a last year's Reformer; black the "devlis" boots; write editorial paragraphs, leaders and advertisements; entertain all the company; keep every body about the office in a good humor; encourage the stockholders so they will stand another assessme ut; paint everything in glorious colors; boom every candidate who thinks the county will be lost if he's not elected; do all the fighting and take the blame of all mistakes on our own shoulders. Then, go home and play with the dog and babies a few minutes; kiss the little wife who prepares our supper with such skill and care; read the papers till ten, eleven or twelve o'clock, then look the cat in the cellar and go to bed.

Just what the ten associate editors will do, to carry forward reform is stated as follows:

Jerry Simpson will tell you why he couldn't wear socks. Uncle Jesse Harper will tell you why we are "not in it." Colonel Featherston will tell you who bas been "keeping house" in the South and how they do it. Mrs. Emery will explain the causes which induced her to write "Seven Financial Conspiracies." Mrs. Marion Todd will plead for the poor as few writers can do. Mrs. Diggs is located in Washington and will, each week, graphically describe the noble efforts Congress is making to discover how "not to do it."

There are still four others to be accounted for, and assigned departments in the New Forum, and when all are on the war path, we infer the "cream of reform" will be so rich and abundant that everywhere there will be a cry for "more cream."

#### THE RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER

of May 15, contains an article, captioned, "Opposition to the Order," well calculated to set all members of organizations of railroad employes to thinking upon their future. We quote:

ture. We quote:
From June 9, 1886, the date of our organization, until the present day, all manners of plans have been tried to defeat the purposes of the telegraphers to organize. Command, entreaties, bribes and every known device has been adopted by those companies who were opposed to the order in order to induce and prevent their employes from becoming members, or if they have joined, to withdraw. In view of the lessons which have been inculcated in the past year, a more cautious policy has been adopted, but it would seem that some (we are pleased to note they are in the minority) are synt not satisfied that the order cannot be killed by opposition and are still devoting their energies to a secret persecution of the organization and are tying and adopting all kinds of textices as heretofore.
Various methods resorted to by railroad

Various methods resorted to by railroad corporations to debauch members of the order are set forth indicative of a purpose to destroy the organization if possible. To stand and to withstand is the requirement.

\* \*

THE UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

for May discusses "Better Methods" of organization for protective purposes and remarks:

Never has organized labor had a struggle for a right it contended for and been defeated but what the remark is common, "the workingmen did not stick together; if they had, results would have been different." Why? Because at such times class has little significance and the method of union has not been such as would teach the stick together principle, but in a slightly extended form the one of self. The interdependence of the divisions of labor has been demonstrated in every struggle but under no circumstances have or are they so plainly shown as among the employes of great railroad systems and the necessity of standing together so easily seen.

The admission of "interdependence" will doubtless come eventually, indeed, must be recognized and acted upon if labor ever receives its just rewards, but an immense amount of educational effort will have to be expended before the long praved for period arrives. One of the "grand" obstacles in the way is too much grand management.

THE RAILROAD TRAINMEN'S JOURNAL

for May contains a well written sketch of Geo. W. Newman, Third Vice Grand Master of the order, also an elaborate review of the strike on the C. P., closing as follows:

While we have won this, the first strike, we do not care to have to record another. If the members of the organization will be as considerate in the future as they have been in the past we do not look for a repetition of the Canadian trouble. We hope that all troubles in the future can be settled by arbitration and the last resort of the organization will not have to be appealed to.

Everybody hopes for the good time coming, when there will be no more strikes—but those who expect the immediate dawn

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of that time are doomed to disappointment. Eternal vigilance is quite as important now, as at any time in the past to secure "life, liberty and the pursuit of happines."

THE SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL

for May, comes to us in a bran new suit from cover to cover, and including the cover, and makes, in all regards, a splendid appearance, the issue being the 7th anniversary number of the publication. Brother Hall, while refraining from special glorification over the fact that the Journal has survived seven years, still feels hopeful and serene, evincing the necessary courage to enter upon another voyage and ready to encounter such storms as may fall to his lot as navigator.

## LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

Locomotive Engineering, under the management of Angus Sinclair and John A. Hill, has risen to a position of enviable distinction in the field of mechanical literature. The May issue is of superior excellence, embracing as it does, a large number of interesting illustrations, as also a large variety of entertaining matter, evincing ability of the highest order. No locomotive engineer or fireman in the country can afford to be without Locomotive Engineering, and if those who are not subscribers will send to the publishers, 912 Temple Court, New York City, for a copy of the May issue, they will thank us for having called their attention to the matter.

The department occupied by the Ananias Club, "composed entirely of eminent broad-guage railroad liars," is an interesting feature of the paper, well calculated to bring mental relaxation after having wrestled with the twenty-five or more pages of mechanical matter. We clip the following as a fair specimen of what the department consists of:

### A WINDY DIVISION.

"Yes, it blows sometimes on the Mohawk division," acquiesced Nat Sawyer, on hearing one of the engineers in the New York Central roundhouse tell that trainmen in hat part of the country frequently had their beards carried away by the wind. "I'll admit." continued Nat, "that the wind is often fresh up that way, but if you want to meet with wind that is out of the common you must go up the Harlem division. Since the timber grew up in the more exposed parts it is not so bad as it used to be, but I tell you the wind screams there at times. Why, it used to be common for the wind to blow the packing out of the engines' stuffing-boxes."

That's true," said Pete Gibson, "I've often seen

the strue," said Pete Gibson, "Twe often seen the engines come in that way."

Do you remember, Nat, about Tom Blank burning the old \$8 owing to the wind?" asked Pete.

"Yes, of course I do." Let's hear the story," called out half a dozen voices

'it was this way,' said Pete, "Tom was out with the 33 hauling a heavy freight train and a terrible storm came on. Something like a cyclone or some of these western storms. Well, Tom came out of it

with the crown sheet of 93 down. I don't know just how the thing happened, but I heard Tom's explauntion to the old man.

"Tom was ordered up to the office, and the old man said sharp like: Blank, what have you got to say for yourself about burning that engine.?"

"Well, sir,' said Blank, 'it was the wind.'

"The wind? How could the wind burn an exgine?"

gine?

If you did not see that storm, Mr. Buchanan, you don't know what wind can do. Why, sir, that

A you don't how what wind can do. Why, sir, that wind blew the water off my crown sheet, and wind blew the water off my crown sheet, and went wind blew the water off your crown sheet, and went through a thick lugging and a ½ iron sheet?

"No, sir; you don't understand. Just where the thing happened we were in a deep cut, and the wind blew so all-fide and down my stack that it just forced its way down the nozzles through the steam pipes and right on to the crown sheet like a blast. I could not make out why the engline stopped, but I happened to try the water at that time, and a puff of pure air came out of the knage-coek. I shut the throttle quick, but it was too late.

"That was a most extraordinary experience you had, Blank," remarked the old man, "I am glad you showed so much presence of mind. You deserve promotion for that. You can begin running a wheelbarrow to-morrow."

THE Railroad Clerk is a new paper which has just made its appearance, and Volume I, No. 1, for May, is on our table. In his salutatory the editor tays:

In placing this journal before the public, or rather that portion of the public embraced by the term "Railroad Clerks," we desire to fill a want that bas long manifested itself.

"Raifroad Clerks," we desire to fill a want that has long manifested itself.

Employes of other branches of the raifroad service have long since grasped the importance of having a mouthplece for the expression of opinions and a medium for the interchange of ideas the will redound to their mutual benefit. Such organ, while fostering and strengthening the organizations while fostering and strengthening the organizations while fostering and strengthening the organizations while fostering and strengthening the organizations for the part of the present, are at all times a powerful factor through wise counsel and timely advice. They are ever firm supporters and staunch advocates of their particular class of labor, always revery to espouse the cause of a single member in district or take up arms against a sea of troubles." The columns are constantly open, whether for the simple exchange of greeting between the brother in New York and the one in San Francisco or the discussion of vital questions of general interest. The railroad clerks up to the present time, strange to say, have had no journal devoted exclusively to their interests, and one which they might call their own. The absence of a proper medium for the exchange of opinions, cultivation of new ideas and the absorption of others put forth, has a grievous tendency to engender a spirit of selfshness. Each clerk draws within his shell and feeds upon ideas coming within a limited range of vision that serve but to enlarge his crusty covering and dwarf the usefulness of the better parts.

It is a portion of the plan of this journal to solicit from the clerks throughout the country opinions on matters and questions directly effecting their interests.

The Railroad Clerk is a paper of twentyfour pages, is well edited and deserves its share of patronage, which we hope it may receive.

THE estimate is, that European capitalists hold mortgages and bonds on the property of the people of the United States, amounting to \$16,000,000,000. If these mortgages and bonds pay, say 4 per cent., th n the United States pays annually \$640,000,000 in interest to European capitalists.

#### EDWARD ATKINSON.

In the April Magazine, 1892, we took occasion to make some allusions to Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., who of late years has become a voluminous writer and talker upon subjects relating to labor and the condition of laboring men. It appears that Mr. Henry Cary Baird informed Mr. Atkinson that the Magazine had written some rough notes upon some of his utterances. whereupon he became anxious to read the article in question, and requested that a copy of the Magazine for April should be forwarded to him. This was promptly done, and in response to the request a "courteous" note from the editor was sent to Mr. Atkinson. So much for explanation. After mature deliberation, Mr. Atkinson concluded to reply to the Magazine article in question, and the following is the full text of his communication:

Boston, May 7th, 1892.

EUGENE V. Debs, Esq.—Dear Sir: Upon information received from my good friend, Mr. Henry Carey Baird, I sent for a copy of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine for April, in which he informed me there had been a strong attack upon me. Upon reading the article on page 299 I find the "attack" but I do not find it "strong"; on the contrary it is very feeble. I should not have thought it of any sufficient consequence to notice except for your courteous letter of May 4th sent me from New York. I will therefore make a little running comment upon the article.

It begins by reference to the "baked bean and codfish civilization of Boston," said to have "produced no more degenerate speci-men of civilization than myself." It happens that baked beans and fish balls are among what are called complete foods, on which the human body in place of becoming degenerate can be fully nourished and What is maintained in vigorous health. meant by complete food is food in which are contained the elements of nutrition scientifically termed protein, hydro-carbon and fats; in common speech, starch, fat, and either bean or meat which yields the nitrogen on which muscle is developed and by which the possibility of work is maintained. The people in each section of the world have in some way discovered the kind of food which could be obtained at the least cost in their section, which would serve as a complete food, building up stalwart and vigorous men. Brown bread, made of Indian corn, with baked beans or with fried codfish balls, is one of these national dishes peculiar to the Yankee. The people of any state or sec tion of this country who have not discovered the working merits of baked beans, brown bread and codfish balls are much to be pitied.

In the next paragraph the writer is com-pared to "an active flea." He has never yet happened to come across a flea that weighed two hundred pounds and he is therefore unable to comprehend the aptness of this term. He is said to be "ceaselessly at work in an effort to demonstrate how low wages can be reduced." Had the writer of this paragraph known anything about the work of the undersigned he would have been assured that that is exactly the reverse of everything that he has ever said, spoken, done or written. His effort has been and is to prove that the highest rates of wages are derived from the lowest cost of production, and having been for a long period an employer of hundreds or even thsusands of persons, he was never willing to have a "cheap" man on the works, in the sense in which that term is commonly used—low-priced workmen. In other words, cheap workmen, who are incapable of earning anything but low wages, in the application of machinery to production, are the dearest and not, in the true sense, the cheapest men that can be found.

The writer is said to be "advising workingmen to submit to slavish conditions."
That is not true. His purpose has been to advise workingmen to maintain their personal liberty, to manage their own affairs and not to submit to the slavish conditions of any organization, union or boss. He is said to be "pointing out the life-giving qualities of garbage, taking the shin bone of a steer," etc. The ignorant person who wrote that sentence is unaware that the shin bone of a steer is in common use every day in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at Delmonico's and every first-class establishment in which the food of the rich is prepared, in order to make from it an appetizing and nutritious element in a dinner or

lunch:

Reference is made to the "attempt of the writer to bring American workingmen down to the eating level of scavenger Italians and other riff-raff of Europe who have learned to live like vagabond dogs." The writer of that paragraph is probably unaware that the poor Italians, French, and some other European races are among the most skillful cooks and purveyors of food in the world. It is in the effort to do away with the nasty messes commonly served to American workmen, which has forced them to live like a "vagabond dog" and to bring them up to the level of the Italians and the Frenchmen, that the writer has undertaken to make the science of nutrition a simple art that any one can practice.

The writer of this silly personal attack upon one of whom he knows little or nothing, says that "the question which the writer has put to workingmen as well as to employers, whether or not it might not be

well to appeal to the higher courts in order to maintain the right of free contract and the personal liberty of the workman," ought to be construed into this form: "May it not be judicious to appeal to the courts of highest jurisdiction to suppress labor organizations?" In the first place the courts in cases cited in the article on "Personal Liberty," lately published in the "Popular Science Monthly," have sustained the right of workmen to organize, and no one but a fool would contest it. The writer wouldn't contest it if he could and couldn't if he would.

In the last paragraph the writer is said "to be the most venemous enemy of workingmen to be found in the country." The workingmen of this part of the country do not think so. They are very apt to invite the writer to address them, and perhaps their attitude was most fully expressed by an old weaver belonging to the Weaver's Protective Union, an organization which invited the writer to a clam-bake in Rhode Island last summer in order that he might address them. His opinion was in the following terms: "Mr. Atkinson, I want to tell ye exactly what the workingmen think of ye. They don't like ye one bit, and they can't get along without ye, because ye always tell 'em the truth."

In the next paragraph it is said that the writer "as a statistician makes his figures lie." Why not disprove them? It would be very easy to do so if they do lie. Figures are very apt to lie, especially when

sorted by an incapable man.

It is said that the writer "has earned the contempt of all enlightened working men" Better correct that sentence; put in two letters ahead of "enlightened;" spell it with a "un" and then you will hit it.

In your letter you suggest that "if I deem it prudent to enter into a controversy you would be glad to have me forward some of the literature of which I am the author." I do not want any controversy. It is useless to controvert such writing as that in the April number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. There is nothing in it to take hold of; no statement of a fact, no figures, no argument: nothing but a little silly vituperation. Nevertheless I send you several articles which may interest you, not including the particularly obnoxious one on "Personal Liberty," as I may infer that you already have that.

You ask me "to furnish you with the lowest estimate of the cost of a square meal for a working man." That I cheerfully do, enclosing in this envelope, even at the cost of the extra postage, a series of bills of fare, Nos. 1 to 12, all of them scientifically computed, varying in cost at this end of the country, from thirteen cents a day up to twenty-

eight cents. Probably cheaper in Terre Haute. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." You needn't try to save your money or your work unless you choose to, but it occurs to me that if a man or woman earns only seventy-five cents to a dollar a day, and can live well on appetizing food at the cost of twelve and a half cents a day instead of living very meanly and badly on boarding house hash at twenty-five cents, the man or woman who is not a fool would choose the good food at a low price rather than the bad food at a high price; but as I maintain personal liberty and free contract I would not interfere with the common practice under which "a fool and his money are soon parted," if a fool chooses to part with it for high priced victuals badly cooked.

Seriously, your article in the April number of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine is incorrect in every material point and very silly,—but if it pleases you and your readers it doesn't hurt me, and I haven't the slightest objection to your continuing

on that line as long as you like.

My only object in writing you is this. I have often wondered how the locomotive engineers and firemen, constituting one of the most important and hardest worked bodies of men in this country, could possibly stand the arduous conditions of the service. I have thought of them as well as others in the attempt to make a simple apparatus for cooking food of any kind, low-priced or high-priced, in a better way and for doing the cooking where the work-men may happen to be. I have tried to imagine the conditions of the locomotive engineer and fireman running a night freight train in a cold winter night in storm and darkness, and it has seemed to me that if I could supply him with a handy little cooking bucket with a common kerosene lamp attached, that he could hang alongside his stand upon the engine or place under the seat, so that in the middle of the night he might have a hot, appetizing dish of meat, or fish, or oat-meal, or baked beans,—if he is intelligent enough to cook them,—with a cup of hot tea or coffee, I might be doing him a service. That I can do fairly well now, but I have not yet succeeded in getting a lamp into use which requires no glass chimney, although such a one is already invented and I am promised a supply within the next sixty days. Then my little apparatus will be safe for any one's use. I do not choose to advertise it at present. I do not choose to force it upon any one who prefers cold, indigestible victuals at a higher cost than he can provide for himself cheap, hot and digestible food. Nor will I undertake to put him in the place of the pauper by attempting to give him these ovens without any profit to the manufacturer or to myself. I may choose to devote my profits to the further development of the science of nutrition; that is my affair; but I shall make a profit in serving locomotive firemen as well as others, since no invention comes to stay that does not pay.

Yours truly,

EDWARD ATKINSON.

We confess to a little raillery in characterizing the civilization of Boston as a baked bean and codfish article, and we could have added other salt water embellishments without doing violence to the subject.

Our allusion to Mr. Atkinson had no reference to his standing in the ranks of the Boston aristocracy. We understand that he is a man of wealth, and he confesses to being or having been a large employer of labor.

What he says about baked beans and codfish balls we have no disposition to controvert, but we have yet to learn that the dwellers upon the seacoast who subsist chiefly upon fish and clams, are either intellectually or physically the superiors of those who are denied such delicacies.

If Mr. Atkinson deems it prudent to extol the modes of living characteristic of Italians, Huns and Poles, who find their way to the United States for the purpose of having American workingmen adopt their methods, it is manifestly his privilege to do so, and if he will take the trouble to visit New York and note how the Italians live who are engaged in the garbage business of that city, he can supply himself with data showing that these degenerate creatures live like scavenger dogs, and however low their wages manage to save money. If he will visit the mines of Pennsylvania he will obtain still more information in the line of his life work, showing that men, women and children manage to live upon a cost of not more than two cents each per day, and being able to live cheaply employers conclude they are not required to pay high wages; and Mr. Atkinson, being an investigator, has doubtless found out that by reducing wages a workingman must reduce expenses he must find cheap food or starve—he must adopt the diet of Chinese, Huns and Dagos, people who, at home eternally confronted with starvation, have learned to live but one remove from scavenger dogs.

Mr. Atkinson, we are advised, opposes labor organizations. He doubtless believes that they are troublesome, they interfere with employers when the purpose is to re-

duce wages or increase the hours of labor. Here is what he says: "The writer is said to be advising workingmen to submit to slavish conditions. That is not true. His purpose has been to advise workingmen to maintain their personal liberty, to manage their own affairs and not to submit to the

slavish conditions of any organization, union or boss."-(The italics are ours). What further testimony is required to prove that Mr. Atkinson is the avowed and relentless enemy of labor organizations? He would, if he could, annihilate every lodge of workingmen in the country, and he would, if he could, strike dumb any voice that is arousing workingmen to put forth their strength to obtain fair wages, that they may live as becomes American citizens. Mr. Atkinson would, if he could, turn the workingmen over to the mercy of employers, and compel them to accept the degradation which follows low wages, in spite of Aladdin ovens and scientific cooking.

Fortunately workingmen have the right to organize; have the right to confront employers and demand justice; have a right to resist degrading conditions; have a right to discuss what constitutes their fair share of the wealth they create. Nevertheless Mr. Edward Atkinson proclaims himself the foe of such organizations. He is not so much of "a fool" as to attempt to destroy labor organizations by an appeal to the courts, but he is nevertheless so hostile to them that he advises men and women to keep away from them, and is probably more relentless in his hostility than any other writer or speaker in the country

Enlightened workingmen of the United States, as a general proposition, are in favor of labor organizations. What they think of men who oppose labor organizations is easily ascertained. If the millions of men who constitute the army of organized workingmen were to express to Mr. Atkinson what they think of him as a foe of organized labor, a term far more expressive than "contempt" would be used.

Mr. Atkinson, as he is the employer of "thousands of men," may be able to obtain invitations to address workingmen, and may influence men to stand aloof from organizations, but he cannot arrest the determination of workingmen to organize. He cannot resist the spirit of independence abroad in the ranks of workingmen. may debase men to a certain extent, and increase the number of "scabs." He may teach men the science of shinbone diet, and chuckle as he sees his degenerate disciples manage to live on 10 cents a day, and glory in his success in teaching Americans to live like Huns, but American workingmen are resolving not to be further degraded, scientifically or otherwise, and Mr. Atkinson, were he a thousand times more erudite than he is, will find out at last, and at no distant day, that his mission is a miserable failure.

At another time we hope to present Mr. Atkinson's views in a way that will again attract his attention, not for "contention but simply to demonstrate that workingmen are prepared to expose duplicity, no matter who may be its champion.

#### "PRINCE IVORY."

We have received a copy of E. S. Mahony's novel, "Prince Ivory," an interesting tale to railroad men, just from the press. The Switchmen's Journal has the following to say in reviewing "Prince Ivory":

to say in reviewing "Prince Ivory":

E. S. Mahony, general yardmaster of the Iron Mountain at St. Louis, is the author of a detective story under the above title. The book is something new in the literary line. The hero of this story is a manly young fellow who had been left an orphan in asmall ploueer Texas town at the age of five years—his father being being waylaid, murdered and robbed while returning, on horseback, from a business trip through an old Texas trail, and his young mother dying snortly afterward through grief from the effects of same. The boy was raised and cared for by an old tavern keeper and his wife, in the little village, and grew up a bold son of the Lone Star State. At the age of Ir he is dashing along the old mail and express route, in the saddle, as a pony express rider, and year later carrying dispatches for the contractors to the front, while the Texas & Pacific Railway was undergoing construction, and one of the first was undergoing construction, and one of the first was undergoing construction, and one of the first was undergoing construction, and one of the first was undergoing construction, and one of the first was undergoing construction, and one of the first was undergoing construction, and one of the first was undergoing construction was tendered him when the providence of the Texas & Pacific Railway; also his bold reply to General Geo. C. Nobles, general superintendent of the Texas & Pacific Railway, when the position was tendered him when the position was tendered him when the position was tendered him when the position of the straightforward work. I will accept it with thanks; but if it calls for a position to sop conductors and employes of the toad, I respectfully decline," is explained in the story.

the story.

The book will contain 120 pages, and is now in press. Will be ready for sale by May 1, and can be purchased for 25 cents a copy. Single copy, by mail, 30 cents. Address E. S. Mahoney, 2340 Eugenia st., 8t. Louis, Mo.

# THE SWITCHMEN'S JOURNAL.

The Switchmen's Journal, Vol. 7, No. 1, for May appears in a new and attractive form, is printed in new type, has a new title page and presents a decidedly improved appearance in every particular. John A. Hall, the able and alert editor, has this to say in the May issue:

the May issue:

This issue begins the seventh year of the Switchmen's Journal. It is usual upon occasions of this kind for a publication, with or without reason, to indulge in a considerable amount of self-congratulation and general glorification. Congratulation, that it is yet alive; glorification, because it predicts for itself a year diverself and a consequent elevation of humanity. The Journal a consequent elevation of humanity and the second in looking backward we see somewhat of good accomplished, much more that might have been accomplished, but wasn t, and agreet many serious errors committed. It seems a long road, perfectly clear to the view, straight enough, but strangely made up of macadem, corduroy and not a few bad much holes. The Journal didn't make that road, but probably hasn't helped it to any great extent in its passage. There were others coming along it at the same time; some of those we helped over bad places and are glade widd; to some we were indifferent and are sorry for it; others we tried to drown, but maybe it's just as well they got away. What the new year may bring to the Journal we one—it can't well be otherwise—but we will trot along as well well be otherwise—but we will trot along as well as we may.

Promises are at best not very staple things, more ornamental than useful—a brickbat dropped in among them is liable to do a good deal of damage. The load we carried last year was mostly made up

things not very serviceable, and a few good intentions. The latter we propose to take along this trip; of course it depends, as before, upon the opportunities and the disposition whether or not they can be used, but in any case they will be stored where they can be got at in case of need. It's true we gain wisdom by experience, and arrience brings more or less of suffering in its true. The Journal has had a great deal of experience vol. VI was in it from May, 1891, to April. 1892, end expects to profit thereby. Still we don't care to take any undue advantage. This Association is a benevolent institution, and needs all its stock in trade. Its official organ is therefore compelled to carry a surplus of human nature. However, we'll do the best we can. It will be observed that the Journal has a new dress, an entire spring outfit, new cover, a better grade of paper and new type. We are satisfied the changes will be considered in the line of general improvement and hope our readers will be pleased therewith.

# THE WABASH AND ITS EMPLOYES.

The Railroader is responsible for the following:

lowing:

The management of the Wabash has issued an order forbidding their agents or employes, in any capacity, who do business with the public, taking an active part in politics or being candidates on tickets. While it is certainly true that the detups tion of the average politician is demoralizing in the extreme, and while it may be assumed in most cases that the man who becomes what is known as a "street corner politican," is unfit to hold a past tion of any responsibility in railway employ; et the order of the Wabash here referred to seem in youch upon a very delicate subject. It is extractive the duty of every good citizen to vote and to exert in the selection of the candidates he votes for, and it is equally his duty in some cases to become a candidate for office.

What right has the management of the

What right has the management of the Wabash to issue any order whatever that restricts the employes of the road in the exercise of their rights as citizens to engage actively in politics, which means vigilance in all matters pertaining to governmental affairs? The order of the "management" is that of an autocrat to a seri, and indicates very clearly the drift of opinion on the part of railroad managements relating to their right to control the action of men who happen to be employed on railroads. A more infamous order was never issued, and every railroad employe who has a spark of manhood ought to give the "man-agement of the Wabash" to understand very distinctly that the order will be treated with deserved scorn and contempt.

The ceasless slush about the demoralizing influences of politics has gone on until men are led to believe that politics is as infamous as watering railroad stocks for the purpose of defrauding the public. It is the duty of every citizen to participate more or less actively in politics, to know the character and purposes of those who aspire to the position of law makers, that only good men may be elected and wise laws enacted. Politics is too much neglected by workingmen, and the time has come when they should take a more active part in political affairs, and no denunciation is too severe for railroad officials who assume to control the action of citizens because they happen to be railroad employes.

### WM. D. ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Wm. D. Robinson, who died at Washington, Ind., on November 7th, 1890, was the founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in doing this great work. he as certainly laid the foundation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and all other organizations of railway employes.

In closing our obituary notice in the December issue of the Magazine we said:

cemper issue of the Magazine we said:

In this hour, when Locomotive Engineers and Firemen stand uncovered at the tomb of Wm. D. Robinson, the question arises. What can be done to perpetuate the name, the fame, the memory of a man who gave the best years of his life for their benefit? Is not the answer, We will build him a monument worthy of his deeds, of his labors and sacrifeces? We will believe that such is the response.

If it is, let the good work begth, and let it be carried forward until a grantic or a marble shaft shall mark the spot where his dust reposes.

"What hallows ground where heroes sleep? 'Tis not the sculptured piles you heap! In dews that heavens far

distant weep
Their turf may bloom

Or genii twine beneath the deep Their coral tomb.

"What's hallow'd ground?
'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in

souls of worth!
Peace! Independence!
Truth go forth
Earth's compass round
And your high priesthood
shall make earth All hallowed ground."

The poet's idea is correct. Where Wm. D. Robinson sleeps his last sleep is hal-lowed ground, and monu-mental marble could add nothing to its sacredness. But it is all of that with out reference to the livdo to bear testimony that the last resting place of

do to bear testimony that the last resting place of Wm. D. Robinson is hallowed ground? We do not believe the name of Wm. D. Robinson is soon to perish and be forgotten. We believe the brotherhood he founded will be his imperishable monument, and, that his name in connection with that great order is to increase in lustre as the years. But that does not cancel the debt of grati-

now on. But that does not cancel the debt of graftitude the two great brotherhoods of the locomotive owe his memory, which if not met, will in the judgment of mankind, cover the living with obloquy. We believe the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will respond in a way that will bear eloquent testimony of their appreciation of the life work of the man that made their organization fruitful above measure of blessings to locomotive firemen. Alone and unaided, our order, for the small sum of 25 measure of blessings to locomotive firemen. Alone and unaided, our order, for the small sum of 25 centseach, could do the work. But we prefer doing tin conjunction with the Brotherhood of Engineers; nor would we confine subscriptions to the two orders, but would invite all the brotherhoods engaged in the train service of railroads to join in the great work of gratitude.

In discussing the propriety of erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of the dead philanthropist we said in the April issue:

The idea of building a monumen, to perpetuate the name and fame of Wm. D. Robinson, originated with the Firemen's Magazine. The time has come for action. Contributions should be made. We have said that 25 cents each from members of the B. of L. F. would build the monument. But we surnise that other orders would want a place in the splendid work proposed, and we have opened in the Grand Lodge office of the B. of L. F.,

#### A ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Every contribution, however small or large, will be acknowledged in the columns of the Magazine under an appropriate head, and when the contribution of the magazine and appropriate head, and when the contribution of the servence of the contribution of the servence of th tions approximate a sum which gives assurance of success to the enterprise, a commission made up of the members of the various brotherhoods will be the members of the constituted to take charge of the fund and prepare

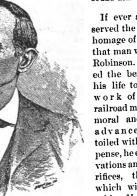
for work.

Members of the various orders subscribing should
designate their calling, and if they will give their
address it will be regarded as a favor.

Now let the good work proceed. Wm. D. Robinson, when alive, was the friend of the workingman.

He wrote and spoke and toiled to establish a brotherhood and to teach wan the power of organized labor. hood and to teach men the power of organized labor. Railroad trainmen had no more ardent and unselfish friend. Let a monument bear testimony that death did not sever the tie that

bound him to the living.



WM. D. ROBINSON.

If ever a man deserved the grateful homage of his fellows that man was Wm. D. Robinson. He devoted the best years of his life to the great work of organizing railroad men for their moral and material advance ment. He toiled without recompense, he endured privations and made sacrifices, the half of which will never be told. He lived and

died in poverty, that others might fare better than was his lot. Every man, woman and child who has been, is now, or ever will be the beneficiary of any of the brotherhoods of railway employes owes Wm. D. Robinson a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. Such a man deserves a monument to bear testimony of the love and gratitude of those for whom he accepted poverty, persecution and all their attendant ills, and every member of every organization of railroad employes should cheerfully contribute his mite, small as it may be, to such a noble purpose. Contributions may be directed to the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, all of which will be acknowledged in its columns.

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MENT FUND.

THE QUALITY OF FOREIGN IMMI-GRATION.

Following the line of thought indicated by Dr. Murdock in his introduction indicated

Following the line of thought indicated by Dr. Murdock in his introductory article of your last number I will limit the bounds of this article to a statistical review of the subject of immigration and a few practical suggestions to be drawn from these records.

suggestions to be drawn from these records. While such an article may not at first seem as attractive as one of a more newsy character yet it is in fact the foundation upon which the reasoning must be made and will furnish the material out of which the succeeding articles can draw for illustrations and reasoning.

We have no record of immigration prior to 1820, but it has been estimated that between the close of the Revolution and that time about 250,000 emigrants came to the United States. There exist no means of knowing the race divisions of these people but it is fair to presume that they came chiefly from Great Britain because the wars of the French revolution and of Napoleon must have checked emigration on any considerable scale from the continent of It is safe to say that from 1782 to 1820 there was no immigration which varied from that of the colonial period. From 1820 to 1855 inclusive 4,212,624 immigrants came to the United States. During this period the great Irish immigration began and somewhat later, about 1848, the large immigration from Germany. It will be observed that in the one case the immigration was of a people who, although of Celtic origin, spoke the English language and had been associated and intermingled with the English people to a greater or less degree for many centuries, while in the other case the immigration was that of a people of the original and kindred Teutonic stock already largely represented in the American population. Thus neither the Irish nor the German immigration presented anything new and they were both capable of easy assimilation with the English race as the past had repeatedly shown. They constituted merely large and fresh infusions of strains of blood which were already present among the English people both of Great Britain and the United States in a greater or less degree.

From 1856 to 1890 inclusive we received 11,188,556 immigrants. These figures show that the stream of immigration in this country has increased enormously in the last 35 years over the preceding 35 and it is therefore more than ever important to determine its exact composition and quality. If it has continued to flow along the same race lines as that which preceded it then the quality of the people who settled the country and established the government is in no danger of material alteration and we may be reasonably sure that the success which attend-

ed that people in the past will, so far as it is dependent upon that quality, attend them in the future. But if there has been or is coming to be a change in the race lines of our immigration, then a question is at once opened which demands the most serious consideration for it is a matter which touches the very well springs of our national There can, fortunately or unfortunately, be no doubt on this point for it is certain, as every one knows who has looked at the reports of the treasury department, that new elements have appeared lately in our immigration and in increasing numbers. This being the case the next question is, what proportion do they bear to our old and well recognized immigration made up of people who are akin to us either in race or language.

Some two years ago I investigated this subject and I will now reproduce the table which I then made and which shows the rate of increase in the immigration from the different countries from which it chiefly comes during the two periods of eight years each from 1874 to 1881 and from 1882 to 1889, respectively:

COUNTRIES.	l _	Average.	diffe	tge of
	1874-1881	1882-1889		Inc.
France Norway Great Britain and Ire-	6,064 10,767	4,885 16,862	• : :	59.5
Germany Switzerland	86,649 76,416 4,159	145,461 135,052	:::	67.8 76.7
Netherlands	2,535 18,224	7,831 4,847 37,7:0		88.3 91.2 107.0
Austria Belgium Poland	4,042 9,272 847	8,663 21,926 2,023	$\vdots \vdots \vdots  $	114.3 136.5 138.8
Italy	1,691 7,893 5,430	4,498 30,474 21,567		166.0 286.0 297.0
Hungary	2,273	13,101		476.4

It will be seen from these tables that the race stocks from which the people of the United States have thus far been drawn and which have readily assimilated with each other are declining, while people from wholly different race stocks with which the English speaking race people have never been called upon to assimilate are increasing enormously. When I made my tables two years ago I was able to say that the immigration from the old stocks, although declining relatively, was still much larger absolutely than that from the new. At the present rate of increase for the last eight months it will soon be impossible to say even this. I give a table showing by races the immigration of the past eight months and for the same period in 1891. It is easy to make a comparison with the averages in the first table and such a comparison shows not only that there is a great change going on in the character of our immigration but that this change is increasing in speed:

			E	gì	ıt ı	m	onths e 28 and	nding
COUNTRIES WHENCE.	•			1	eı	٠.	1392.	1891.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: Bohemia							4,239	4,933
Bohe <b>mia</b> Hungary Other Austria (except I	Pol	nn	d)	•			$17,190 \\ 16,654$	15,524 $15,527$
							38.083	36,004
Total			:	•	: .			4,137
								4.409
Germany	•						65.307	53,640
								30,062
								1,618
Daland							14.044	13,543
Russia (except Poland)	•		Ċ				56.137	25,027
Sweden and Norway	•		Ė		:		22,600	19,479
Switzerland	٠.						3.813	3,577
UNITED KINGDOM: England and Wales							32.163	33,430
Scotland	Ť	: '				ì	5.980	6,154
Ireland							22,299	22,002
Total							60.442	61.586
All other countries	÷				•		12.134	10.98
Total							309,484	264,06

Besides this race change, however, there is something else to be considered which is of more immediate import, and that is the quality of this vast immigration without regard to race. Has it improved or remained stationary or deteriorated? This vital question is, I think, answered in part by a report of the state department made in 1887 when Mr. Bayard was Secretary, and in which our immigration was classified, as follows:

Hear, and total in the												
Professional												31,803
Skilled											•	057,349
Miscellaneous			Ĭ		Ī		i				. :	2.052,294
Occupation not stated	•	•	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠.	Ĩ.	1	-	1		128.787
Without occupation .		:	:	:	Ī							2.596.188
William occupation .	•	•	•	•	•		-		-	-	-	

Taking the table as it stands and throwing out those immigrants with "occupations not stated," it appears that of all the vast immigration during those 14 years 48.1 per cent, or nearly one-half, are persons avowedly without occupation or training, or, in other words, unskilled labor of the lowest kind, while professional and skilled labor amounts to only 11.49 per cent of the whole. "Miscellaneous," which is neither skilled nor professional labor, amounts to 38 per cent. It may be assumed that the same proportions hold good for the three years from 1886 to 1889, and it must be noted also that the detailed tables indicate that the number of persons without occupation increases in a slightly larger ratio than the rate of increase of the total immigration.

We have also another test on this all important point as to the quality of the immigration furnished by the census of 1890. The bulletin upon "Convicts in Penitentiaries" was prepared by Dr. Wines, the best authority on such statistics. By that it appears that there were 13,715 native born convicts and 14,724 convicts of foreign birth or parentage. Out of a total of 21,173 cases of white convicts no less than 7,267 convicts were foreign born. When it is re-

membered how very largely the native born population outnumbers the foreign born the meaning of these figures can readily be If we turn now to the statistics perceived. of alms houses prepared by the same authority we find that 21,993 were natives while the paupers of foreign birth or parentage numbered 31,702 and the foreign born paupers alone 27,648. Dr. Winessays: "In other words the foreign population of this country contributes directly or indirectly in the persons of the foreign born or of their immediate descendents very nearly three-fifths of all the paupers supported in almshouses. The disproportion between the two elements in respect of the burden of pauperism is even greater than that in respect of crime. The foreign born paupers alone outnumber all of the white native paupers whose parentage is known; whether the same be native or foreign. They also equal in number all the white native paupers of purely native origin and the colored paupers taken together.

Among prisoners in county jails 3,048 were native white while the foreign born and those of foreign parentage numbered 6,813. "In other words," to quote Dr. Wines again, "the foreign population of this country contributes. directly or indirectly, in the persons of the foreign born or of their immediate descendants 6,813 to the population of the county jails, or 1,234 more than the entire white population." These most recent statistics throw a strong light on the decline in the quality of the

new immigration.

I have shown thus far two things, first that our immigration is changing rapidly as to the races from which it is drawn and second by the statistics last given that the quality of this immigration is deteriorating and finally that the whole body of immigration is increasing largely and steadily if we look it over a term of years, and is thus by mere numbers, to say nothing of quality, affecting the wages of our workingmen and threatening their standard of living. In view of these facts let us remember that this immigration is influencing every day the quality of our citizenship, is bringing to our suffrage vast numbers of people utterly unfamiliar with our habits or political thought and action, and is thus reaching the life blood of the republic while at the same time it is producing an unending competition with our workingmen and thus tends steadily to reduce the rates of wages. I am one of those who believe that if these facts mean anything they mean that the time has come when this immigration ought to be restricted in order to protect both our citizenship and our workingmen. Congress long since stopped the coming of the Chinese, but it is out of the question to undertake to shut out other races by name.

I believe moreover that until other expedients have been exhausted we should not attempt to restrict or exclude immigration by a capitation tax because that is indiscriminate in its operation. We have no desire, at least I think no sensible man can desire, to shut out intelligent and thrifty immigrants who come here in good faith to make a home and become American citizens. But we do desire and we ought, in justice to ourselves, to our country and to posterity, to shut out the undesirable part of our immigration. We have already excluded by law the paupers, the diseased and the criminals. I think the time has now come to go a step further and that we ought to shut out the illiterate! I do not mean to say that this might not work injustice in some cases but as a rule I believe the exclusion of illiteracy would keep out merely the undesirable part of our immi-gration. I embodied this provision in a bill which I offered in the last congress and again in this and I have been much gratified to see that Mr. Charles Stewart Smith president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in the April number of the North American Review, advocates the adoption of this test at the conclusion of a very able article upon immigration. I have no doubt moreover that the great mass of the American people believe to-day that in the interest of our citizenship and for the protection of our workingmen immigration should be restricted. And yet, "the living should be resulted.

It ide rolls on" and despite this general and earnest wish nothing is done by congress. I will close what I have been saying therefore with a bit of practical advice as to how the people who believe in restricting immigration can get something done. Stop talking generally about restriction and demand the imposition of some specific test which will exclude undesirable immigrants, If the people who want immigration restricted will demand the passage of some specific law for that purpose they will get it before another congress has time to come and go, and in so doing they will render what I believe is the greatest service that can to day be rendered to the people of the United States and their posterity. - Henry Cubot Lodge in Age of Labor

# CY. WARMAN MARRIED.

On the 17th of May, Cyrus Clarence Warman Esq., editor of the Creede [Col.] Chronicle, was married to Miss Myrtle Marie Jones, one of Denver's most fascinating belles, and the bride and groom are now, we conjecture, enjoying their honeymoon, at some one of the thousand delightful resorts for which the mountains of Colorado have a world-wide fame. At any rate, wherever they are, the Magazine sends to them warmest congratulations.

The following appears in the April issue of the Firemen's Magazine:
"If any food our readers are troubled with insomnia, or sieeplessness, let them drink hol, not tepid, water, and immediately good old Morpheus, the good of ireans, comes to the rescue and brings delicious sleep."
Will Brother Debs kindly inform us if he writes from personal experience, and if he has undergone the treatment to cool his troubled brain after a struggle with one of his red-hot editorials, wherein the tears our Chauncey "up the back."—Rautroad Employe.

To "do up" Chauncey, requires no special preparation. Hot, tepid or cold drinks are equally effective when the "after din-ner" orator requires our attention. Indeed, Chauncey has become of late such a distinguished labor agitator, and is doing so much toward making Pinkertonism odious, by denouncing the thugs of the slums so long employed by the Vanderbilts to make railroading in New York a success, that we begin to esteem him as the railroad employes' best friend. Certain it is, that with at least one of the great organizations of railroad employes Chauncey is accorded a sort of a "divine right" to direct its affairs.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Members of the order, especially those serving on protective boards, will please take notice that during the months of July and August the grand master and other grand officers will be occupied with their annual reports and making arrangements for the third annual convention which meets at Cincinnati in September, and that they will be unable to leave the grand lodge office in pursuance of any demand except in cases of extreme necessity. two months preceding a convention are especially exacting in respect to office duties and the interests of the order demand that the grand officers be given this time without interruption in order that their reports and other matters pertaining to their several offices be presented to the convention in a satisfactory manner.

# T. V. POWDERLY'S "THIRTY YEARS OF LABOR."

T. V. POWDERLY'S "THIRTY YEARS OF LABOR."

This new and cheap edition is now ready for delivery at the popular price of Fifty Cents for the paper edition. For those who wish to preserve this work a handsomely bound book has been prepared and will sell for \$1.25\$. Both editions are printed on fine paper, with clear new type. Each page contains twice as many words as are usually for on fine paper, with clear new type. Each page contains twice as many words as are usually for only books of its size, for no space is wasted and the purchaser gets the worth of his money. Knjets of Labor who take an interest in the principles of their order, Trade Unionists who want is broader sense, temperance reformers who would showed words that will inspire and instruct, merchants, manufacturers, and those who would know the workman's story from his own lips, clergymen who would know the toilers' opinions of those who profess and do not practice Christianity, and all who study the subject of industrial discontent now prominently before the world, shuld read this book. Local Assemblies and Trade nions ordering two or more copies for their members can have them at reduced prices. Send all orders to John W. Hayes, 814 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### THE ARENA FOR MAY.

It is very generally conceded that the Arena, though but two-and-a half years old, is in all regards in advance of all its cotemporary publications, in the breadth and liberality of the views which distinguish its pages.

The Arena, regardless of cash expenditures, has from the first, secured writers of national repute, and the subjects discussed have been such as to command the attention of thoughtful people, and that they have exerted a widespread and a wholesome influence upon the national mind is the universal verdict. The list of these writers includes such names as the following:

ing:

Alfred Russel Wallace, D. C. L., Camille Flammarion, Rev. R. Heber Newton, Emilio Castelar, Count Leo Tolstoi, Bishop J. L. Spalding, Col. Robert G. Ingersoil, Edgar Faweett, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, David A. Wells, Julian Hawthorne, Mary A. Livermore, Rev. M. J. Savage, Prof. James T. Bixby, Ph. D., Rabbi Solomon Schindler, Frances E. Willard, Helen Campbell, Canon W. H. Freemautle, W. H. H. Murray, Joaquin Miller, Henry George, Helena Modjeska, James A. Herne, Helen H. Gardener, Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, Pres. Chas, W. Ellot, of Harvard, Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts, Laurence Gronlund, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, Amelia B. Edwards, Prof. J. R. Buchan an, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Rev. Lyman Abbott, D., Senator John T. Morgan, Hamilin Garland, Rev. John W. Chadwick, D. D., Max O'Rell, O. B. Frothingham, Marion Harland, Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

The Arcma is pre-eminently distinguished.

The Arena is pre-eminently distinguished for new departures in thought force. It has little regard for antiquated creeds and dogmas. Its mission has been to get men and women out of old ruts and grooves, educate the world out of superstitions and topple over idols regardless of cost or material, and map out new highways, leading to higher planes of vision and enjoyment. Only writers of ideas are tolerated by the Arena-and the present, whatever else may be said of it, is an age of ideas. The man who does not enjoy their clash is out of place, he may have a mission, but it would be difficult to name it.

The May Arena which closes Vol. V. of the Magazine, is fully abreast of its predecessors. To say that it is the best, is not required. The stories told by Rev. M. J. Savage in the line of "psychical research" are not only extraordinary, but intensely interesting. They are of a character which defy all reasoning; to admit their truthfulness is to proclaim an age of miraclesand if one's mental equapoise is less than perfect, a candidate for an insane asylum is likely to be manifested.

Miss Frances E. Willard's paper, captioned "The Woman's Cause is Man's, everything that lady writes, is captivating. The caption is a truism, and may be read backward or forward with equal propriety. We could with real satisfaction write many notes of the contents of the

May Arena, but our purpose was to express our hearty appreciation of the Arena one of the very best publications of its kind in the country, and which in twoand-a-half years has secured a position of almost unrivalled prominence, equally cretitable to its editor and to the intelligence of the people.

#### CONSTANTINE'S PINE TAR SOAP.

CONSTANTINE'S PINE TAR SOAP.

Pine Tar Soap is well known as a healing agent.

The original preparation, manufactured by C. N.

Crittenton, is especially adapted for the needs of
railroad men. It is the best cure for scalds, bruises
and chapped hands and cracks, that have been irritated by cinders and grease, as well as cutaneous
diseases. All who have used Tar Soap know what
a fresh, invigorating feeling is derived from its use,
particularly in the bath. The skin is thoroughly
cleansed, and the aroma from the tar is healthful
and strengthening, as well as agreeable. Constantine's is the original and best Pine Tar Soap in the
market. Try it and be convinced.

#### THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 576 Rookery, Chicago, and you will receive, postpaid, a four hundred page advance Guide to the Exposition, with elegant Engravings of the Grounds and Buildings, Portraits of its leading spirits, and a Map of the city of Chicago; all of the Rules governing the Exposition and Exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other Engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable book and every person should secure a copy.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

CATAWISSA, PA., March 12, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

10 the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—With gratitude to your noble order I hereby acknowledge receipt of fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars, due me by the death of my loving husband, James W. Fisher. I can but say, Got bles the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and the specially does my heart feel warm toward Golden Link Lodge, No. 250, of which my husband was a member. I also thank Mountain Park Lodge, No. 454 for participating in the funeral ceremontes, thereby showing their love and respect. their love and respect.

Very respectfully,

MRS. JAMES W. FISHER.

#### ADDRESSES WANTED.

CHARLES FOSTER-A member of Peace Lodge, No. 109: when last heard from was on his way to California to look for a postition. Any one knowing his whereabouts will please correspond with his friend, E. B. McCourt, 2829, Adams street, St. Louis, Mo.

BENJ, H. GOVAN-When last heard from was at BENJ. H. GOVAN—When last heard from was be panyille, Ills. Any one knowing his whereabout, will center a favor on J. W. Raymand Lodge, No. 19 ye communicating with Thomas McMiflan 124 E. Eldorado street, Decatur, Ills.

A. O. Dolphin-When last heard from was at Tam-A. O. DOLPHIN—When last beard from was at 1 mappico, Mexico, where he was employed as engineer. His brother is very anxious to hear from him and will gratefully appreciate any information regarding his whereabouts. Address M. M. Dolphin, 1610 Prospect avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN L. MCDUFFIE—When last heard from was at Tuscumbia, Alabama. Any one knowing his where abouts will please communicate with his mother, Mrs. P. J. McDuffie, 44 E. Government street, Pensacola, Florida.

CHAS. OSBORNE—Formerly of Aurora, Ills. When last heard from, in November last, he was reported to be firing out of Chehulis, Wash. Any information regarding him will be gratefully received by a widowed mother. Address Mrs. L. Osborne, Delhi Mills; Mich.

Ja

# CORRESPONDENCE.

LEGISLATION AND THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN KANSAS.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of May, 1892, I find what you denominate a kind of "open letter," by the Neodesha (Kansas) Register in its issue of March 18. As there are some very false assertions and a num-ber of misleading insinuations in said "open letter" will you allow me space to correct some of these assertions and in a fair and candid spirit present the other side of this question? The following is the heading under which both the "open let-ter" and your comments appear, viz. "Farm ers, Agriculturists and the People's Party in Kansas." I shall make no comments on the unmeaning remarks about the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist, as your comments in this connection fully met the case. Nor shall I attempt a defense of the reputation of the Hon. John Davis, for two reasons; 1st, Mr. Davis is fully capable of making his own defense, and 2d, because, when the base slanders contained in this "open letter" against the people's party, of Kansas, are shown in this communication of mine no senup in this communication of mine, no sensible and honorable reader will give credence to statements emanating from such source. In my statements I shall refer the reader to the official records of the Kansas legislature themselves, giving the correct numbers of bills introduced by each branch of same, what disposition was made of the bills, etc., etc., thus giving every person a chance to detect any error or unfairness of

Let me quote as follows from "open let-ter:" "They (the people's party members of the house) could have passed a law to prevent the 'blacklisting' of railroad men."
Could they? Let us see.

Mr. Doolittle introduced house bill, No. 606, an act regulating the discharge of corporation employes, to prevent the "black-listing" of railroad employes, and providing penalties for a violation of this act. Passed March 5, 70 to 4, house journal page 894; messaged to the senate same day senate issued to the senate same senate is senate day, senate journal page 669; read the second time March 6, and referred to committee of the whole, senate journal page roughlicant formal time whole, senate journal page 723; never called up, but allowed to die unnoticed. While this important bill was unheeded, on the same day the senate (I suppose all know that the senate was largely republican) found time to pass local or private bills for the city of Newton; county of Woodson; Green township, Reno county; changed the name of a township; authorized voting of \$8,000 bonds in Leconometer township. compton township, Douglas county, and

seven other bills, similar in importance, besides two or three of general utility.

House bill No. 17, an act prohibiting railroad companies from employing or using private armed detective forces during railroad strikes or other disputes between such railroad companies and their emsuch rairroad companies and their employes, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof. Passed February 3, house journal page 268, Pierson, of Allen, and Seaton (reps.) voting no; Messaged to the senate the following day, senate journal page 223; favorably reported by committee on indicious page 486 but page celled tee on judiciary, page 486, but never called

House bill No. 103, an act to prohibit subscription of stock or voting of bonds for the construction of railroads. Passed March 5, house journal page 915; messaged to the senate March 6, senate journal page

696; never called up.

House bill No. 61, an act to protect cities, counties and townships against the illegal or fraudulent acts of their officers; passed February 13, house journal page 439; messaged to senate following day, senate journal page 334; read twice and allowed to die. House bill No. 120, an act to regulate the weight of coal at the mines: passed February 13.

weight of coal at the mines; passed February 3, house journal page 266; messaged to senate following day, senate journal page 223. By reference to house journal, page 982, it appears that house bill No. 120 passed the senate and was reported back to the house, but a careful examination of the senate journal does not reveal any action by that body. If the senate passed the bill the records of that body fail to show it, and if it did not pass how does Senate Clerk Stacey account for its being included in the list of bills messaged by him to the house as being passed?

House bill No. 126, an act to provide for printing and distributing ballots at public expense, and to regulate voting at state Feb. 19, house journal page 544; messaged to senate Feb. 23, senate journal page 430; read twice and referred to committee on elections, which reported it favorably, but it was allowed to die, not being called up

for action, senate journal page 633. House bill No. 264, an act requiring all public, private and municipal corporations existing under the laws of this state to pay their employes their salaries and wages weekly in lawful money, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act; passed March 7,85 to 4, house journal page 979; messaged to senate same day, senate journal page 735; never heard from again.

House bill No. 348, an act to remove political disabilities; passed Feb. 13, 108 to 3, house journal page 440; messaged to senate the following day, senate journal page

335; referred to committee on judiciary, which reported in favor of indefinite post-ponment, senate journal page 622. When it appears that such violent republican partisans in the house as Rice of Bourbon, Heber, Brown of Harvey, Reeder, Nixon, Seaton, besides such fair men as Douglass, all voted for this bill, the brutality of its slaughter in the senate becomes the more

apparent.
Railroad bill peremptorily killed; by committee on railroads, house bill No. 707 (substitute for house bill No. 140), an act to establish a board of railroad commissioners, to prescribe maximum passenger rates, to prohibit passes on railroads, and to provide penalties, and for other purposes; passed Feb. 24, 82 to 26, house journal pages 623-4; messaged to senate March 3, senate journal page 624; referred to committee on railroads March 5, senate journal page 651; reported back unfavorably

March 9, senate journal page 805.

One more bill, if you please: House bill No. 712, an act to provide for a uniform series of school text books, by publication or otherwise, and for the distribution thereof, repealing any act, or portion thereof, in conflict with this act; passed Feb. 24, 71 to 40, house journal page 640; messaged to the senate the following day; senate journal page 469; on Feb. 28 the bill was read the second time and referred to the committee on education (Moody, chairman) senate journal page 559. On March 10 Senator Moody, from above committee, reported back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass, for the reason that a better senate bill, on the same subject, was passed and in possession of the house before this bill reached the senate senate senate sournal page 832.

senate, senate journal page 832. Did "Age-of-Consent" Moody think people would take his word on a little matter of this kind, and speak abroad the impression that the house was engaged in jealous spite-work, and therefore that he was justified in retaliating in a similar spirit? Now, for the facts: House bill 712 passed the house Feb. 24 and was messaged to the wrate Feb. 25, senate journal page 469; senate bill 264 (on same subject) passed the senate March 2, senate journal page 588, and was messaged to the house March 3, house journal page 802. Thus Senator Moody is convicted of placing a falsehood in his report to the amount of seven days and conclusively proves that he was afraid to report against the bill on its merits, and took this cowardly method to stab the

house, even in using falsehood to do it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I might add a great many more bills and actions by the two branches of the Kansas legislature, all proving that the "farmers" and the "agriculturists" of this state stood like true and loyal men to

their pledges, and even John J. Ingalls' money utterly failed to induce a single poople's party member to cast a ballot for the "externer out of a job."

the "statesman out of a job."

After more than thirty-five years spent in pulpit work, nearly half of which was in Kansas, the writer, four years ago, began to give his entire attention to the all important political and economic questions of the day, and now, after having addressed the people of Southwest Kansas in some thirty counties, I have yet to meet the first alliance man, or people's party man, who entertains other than the kindest feelings toward railroad employes, and if there exists to-day, in the minds of wage-workers, whether railroad men, miners, or any other class, any want of confidence in the real friendship of "farmers" and "agriculturists" in the people's party, such want of confidence has been inspired by just such railroad corporation tools as the man who wrote the "open letter" in the Locomotive

Firemen's Magazine.

Any cause that can only be sustained by a system of the vilest sort of lying, slander, misrepresentation and vilification, let us hope, is fast approaching its dissolution, and railroad employes will soon learn who

their friends are.

W. M. Goodner.

LARNED, KANSAS.

# SUNDAY AND THE EXPOSITION.

MR. EDITOR:-To quote Mr. Coffin, "I am perfectly aware that no layman has any show or any business to enter into a discussion with an editor." I feel this and especially in regard to a discussion with the editor of our Magazine; but thinking it the right of every person to have an opinion upon any subject which comes to his knowledge, and also a right to express that opinion if he so desires, if he expresses his convictions truthfully, it gives me courage to write these lines. I do not wish for a discussion with you, for I know that I would be scattered to the four winds, so. this, my first effort, will also be my last. I know full well that in this short article(?) I shall display my ignorance many times, but I feel so strongly on this subject, that let the consequences be what they may, I will truthfully tell you my opinion, since "Sunday closing of the Columbian Exposition" has been discussed in the Locanic sition" has been discussed in the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. For over three years I have watched anxiously each month for my copy of the Magazine, and read it with pleasure (and I trust some profit), thankful that the B. of L. F. had you, a man of grand ability and heroic courage as editor of our Magazine; but I must say that I was never more surprised than when reading in the December number of the Magazine that you were in favor of having the World's Fair open on Sunday. It has seemed to me that in treating subjects discussed in the Magazine and elsewhere (and speeches delivered at various times and places) that you were far in advance of most men in looking into the future of things, and especially the labor question. I tell you candidly that in this instance it looks as if you were losing your usual far-sightedness. It seems to me that the open or closed doors of the Exposition will in a great measure (far more than we have an idea of) bear directly on Sunday work for railroad men. Not only during the months that the Exposition is in full blast, but long after the visitors have departed for their homes. If it is right for state and government employes to be on duty seven days a week, why is it wrong for a railroad company to expect their employes to work the same number of days for a week? If railroad men employed near enough to the Exposition to attend on Sunday, one day's time, call it eighteen (18) hours in length, they can manage in some way to spend eighteen hours during the week. For one railroad employe that would attend the Exposition on Sunday with profit to himself and family, there would probably be two, that would not reap any lasting benefit from their visit. I was not aware till I read your reply to the Hon. L. S. Coffin, in the March Magazine, that a man that has been shoveling coal, climbing over dumps up and down box cars, throwing switches, handling reverse lever or pounding over frogs and low joints from one to three hundred miles a day six days, could find "Sunday rest" on the seventh day by tramp, tramp, tramping from early morn till sunset or later, through the many buildings of the Columbian Exposition. I doubt very much if you or I would feel fresh and vigorous when called early Monday A. M. to begin our week's work. You say let us get at this "Sunday rest" question, and you do get at it; in fact your scriptural quotations make it all the more distinct that the Sabbath was and is, for good, not evil. How you can quote the passages which you did in support of opening the doors of the Exposition on Sunday, is more than my small mind can comprehend. It seems to me that you do not feel perfectly right in the stand you have taken; but if you do, please allow me to tell you that your argument is the "lamest" thing I ever read from your pen. From your description of what will be going on all through Chicago on Sunday, it will be a very quiet, pleasant place to be. Please add open saloons, dives and the presence of all the greatest rogues in America and Europe and it will make the place still more inviting for "Sunday rest." Use your Powerful influence the best you know how,

to open the doors of the World's Fair on Sunday and show those from foreign countries that the Sabbath in America is nearly the same gala day that it is in their own land—a good day for the fair, excursions, tournaments and bull fights. Mr. Coffin knows full well he cannot stop all Sunday trains; but all honor to him he is doing all he can to stop some of them. Here on the Pennsylvania division of the Delaware & Hudson C. Co. R. R. we have "Sunday rest." There are often months at a time that an engine does not leave the round house after 6 o'clock P. M. Saturday till 2:30 A. M. Monday. We know what it is to rest on Sunday and I trust appreciate it accordingly. You cannot make me believe that spending the same number of hours at the World's Fair, would put us in as good condition for the week's warfare as we are by remaining at our homes. Now, Bro. Debs, I have the same respect for you and your opinions—barring this open door sub-ject—that I've always had, but I must think you wrong. I know what to expect from these few disjointed sentences; devastation by fire and sword; but use the surgeon's knife unmercifully as you will, it will not cut as deep, or the pain will not be as severe as when I read that you were in favor of opening the doors of the Columbian Exposition on Sunday.

A Member of No. 62. CARBONDALE, PA.

#### REGARDING LEGISLATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to take up a few minutes of your valuable time, in order to present to you some important questions concerning future action of the brotherhood in Minnesota upon the matter of legislation.

At the last session of the state legislature in St. Paul the legislative board of the B. of L. E. (which is provided for by the constitutional law of that order) introduced several measures looking to the improvement of our condition as employes, mainly designed to assist the formation of contracts, among which may be mentioned, The Pinkerton Bill H. F. No. 14; The Iron Clad Bill, H. F. No. 367; The Semophore Bill, H. F. No. 402; The Air Brake Bill, H. F. No. 43; The Ten Hour Bill, H. F. No. 685; and The Firemen's Bill, No. 819.

You are all familiar with the Pinkerton Bill, which passed both houses by handsome majorities and became a law April 22, 1891, and is now known as chapter 16. The Ten Hour Bill also passed and be-

The Ten Hour Bill also passed and became a law on the same day and is now known as chapter 17, of the general laws of Minnesota.

The Iron Clad Bill provided that to request any person to withdraw from any labor organization, or to dismiss any person

for holding such membership, would be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. This bill was defeated in the house.

The Semaphore and Air Brake Bills were

both lost in the house.

The Firemen's Bill, so-called, measure, house file No. 819, made it a misdemeanor for any person to accept service as a locomotive engineer, or to employ any person in such capacity who had not served at least three years as a locomotive fireman.

The advantages of such a bill are too apparent to require mention, more than to say it would be a mighty good thing in time of war to have such a law on our statutes. This bill passed the house with only six votes against it and was defeated in the senate, Mr. Keller, of Stearns, leading the fight against it.

After the session was well advanced, Mr. Hayes, the representative of the engineers, made an appeal to No. 82 for aid in securing this legislation. No. 82 responded by sending Bro. Harry Barnes, of the Northern Pacific, to St. Paul as the representative of the locomotive firemen of Minnesota and immediately notified other lodges of our action. The question was on, to be decided at once; any wait for general action or combination would perhaps prove fatal. Nos. 61 and 270 responded generously and heartily to our appeal for aid and paid their share of the expenses. The benefits are for all the members in the state.

Now, I want to ask, do you gentlemen want to go into the coming campaign, regardless of party, and help elect our friends to the legislature, and also to arrange for sending a man to St. Paul the coming winter to look after our interests? Do you want to have anything to do with helping keep the men at home who antagonized all measures intended to help the working

classes in the last legislature?

With this end in view, I would suggest the propriety of holding a union meeting, say some time in June, of representatives of each lodge in the state and each division of the engineers, inviting the switchmen and conductors to cooperate with us.

We must do something to counteract the baneful influence of the Railway Employes' Club, which is nothing more or less than a weapon in the hands of corporate power, designed by skillful manipulators of political science to sink us by our own weight in everlasting bondage. Please discuss this with 'the greatest freedom among yourselves, view this matter from the standpoint of a citizen of our common country, regardless of party affiliations, know your rights, and knowing assert them like men.

Strip the questions of personalities and bickerings and get at the meat of what will

prove your salvation.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

E. B. Mayo.

### RAILROADS AND TAXATION.

MR. EDITOR:—It is hardly required that I should repeat here the old saw, that "corporations have no souls." Corporations, instead of souls, have pockets, and are especially interested in filling them with cash, and in keeping them full. Corporations are organized for making money and their methods are often peculiar.

In the State of Indiana various railroad corporations own property which, in the year 1888, Poor's Manuel, the highest railroad authority in the United States, said was valued at \$254,091,786, as follows:

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Railroad an	d	e	ıu	iŗ	π	ıe	nt	s	(c	05	t)	•		•	•	. \$242,966,915 11,124,871
Real estate							٠	٠		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	. 11,124,01

\$254,091,786

It has been authoritatively shown that in 1889 the railroads of Indiana earned \$27,920,511, over and above operating expenses, or, 11 per cent. on \$254,091,786, and it may be assumed that property which earns 11 per cent. net, after deducting all expenses, is worth par, that is to say, \$254,091,786.

But it appears from official documents that in the year 1889 the railroads of Indiana were valued for taxation in the sum of \$66,241,532, or \$187,950,254 less than the estimated value by Poor's Manuel of 1888, though it is shown that from 1888 to 1889 the main track of the roads had increased 90 miles. From 1889 to 1891 the main track of the railroads of Indiana had increased 190 miles, the total main track being 6,015 miles in 1891. Notwithstanding this increase of main track I leave for my calculations Poor's Manuel valuation the same as in 1888, \$254,001,786.

In the year 1891 the legislature of Indiana passed a new tax law, assessments of property being based upon its true cash value. Under this law the State Board of Tax Commissioners valued the railroad property of Indiana for taxation at the sum of \$160, 809,575, or \$93,282,211 less than Poor's Man-

uel said, in 1888, it had cost.

Tabulated, the tax commissioners' valua-

tion is as follows:

Main track, miles 6,015, value

second main track, miles 159

Side track, miles 1,490

Rolling stock

improvements on right of way

2,514,392

As I have said the railroad corporations of Indiana flatly refuse to pay taxes and in all of the courts will fight the law to the highest tribunal in the land. While this proceeding is going forward, while this rebellion is, in progress, it is assumed that the roads will escape all taxation, and it all others who are required to pay taxes to keep the wheels of government in motion were to pursue the same course, it is sure that the machinery would be brought to an absolute standstill, unless borrowing

VD TAXATION ardly required it

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I am aware that the Locomotive Firemen's

was sought as a means to overcome the difficulty.

It has been shown authoritatively and officially that for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, the railroads of Indiana earned about 11 per cent. over and above all expenses on a valuation of \$254,091,786, and that their rest income was a carelly constant. their net income was equally opulent for 1890 and 1891 will not be denied. But, as for the years named they paid taxes on an average valuation of only \$64,181,886, or \$189,909,900 less than the valuation as given by Poor's Manuel, they have concluded to fight the law and the legislature without the slightest regard for the welfare of the state, for the purpose of escaping their legitimate burdens in carrying forward the business of the commonwealth.

It goes without saying that the people are getting justly aroused and indignant at the attitude of the railroad corporations of the state, and justly so, because they constitute the open and flagrant rebellious element, and those who are profoundly interested in the subject are the farmers

According to the census of 1880 Indiana had 194,013 farms, valued at \$635,236,111, and now, I assume there are more than 200,-000 farms. These farms were subjected to the same increased valuation under the law as fell to the lot of the railroads, but the farmers, numbering not less, certainly, than 200,000, are loyally paying their taxes. They are not conspiring to resist law; they are not seeking to overwhelm the state government in disaster; but, like loyal citizens, are obeying the law, which proposes to furnish the required revenue to carry forward the enterprises of the state.

Again, there are thousands of toilers who own their humble homes who are willing to pay taxes on their true cash value, and still other thousands who pay taxes on their little property, because they are willing to bear their share of the burdens of the government as loyal citizens. But here are a number of railroad corporations, representing property in the state valued three years ago by the highest authority in the land at \$254,091,786 and earning annually 11 per cent. over all expenses, absolutely refusing to pay taxes on \$160,809,575, and because corporations are simply required to pay taxes on the true cash value of their property, as every citizen is required to do, ignore every obligation of the

But while these proceedings astonish and exasperate the great body of the people all sorts of fulsome laudations of railroads are heard from those who are loaded with free passes, many of whom manage to get into the legislatures of states and who are known as a part of the rolling stock of rail-

Magazine is read by multiplied thousands of railroad employes and has a large constituency of thinkers outside of the lodges of the order, and something in the nature of the foregoing facts and reflections may be regarded by them as opportune.

W. G. Tait.

### A PLEA FOR FREEDOM.

MR. EDITOR:—My son is a fireman on the Mexican Central and has sent me the must say is the very best labor publication that I have ever seen, which is saying a good deal, for I am one of the greatest readers you ever saw, having been a close student of governmental and economic questions for at least fifty years of the sixty-two of my life, and the latitude and untrammeled freedom you give to all subscribers to write what they think is what pleases me, and places your Magazine far in advance of all other labor journals, and this fact prompts me to contribute something to aid you in your noble work to make the future of laborers brighter and more worth the living.

I notice a number of interesting letters in the Magazine before me, some of which are very good, while others, I think, are wide astray on the finance and economic questions. It is a singular fact that not one of all our labor reform writers have ever thought of the absurd administrations, not only of our own government, but of other governments—indeed, of every government that has ever existed—and out of their false administrations has grown all of the slav-ery, poverty, want, vice, intemperance, prostitution and misery that has ever existed. I freely assert that the whole earth is covered with slavery and peopled with slaves wherever governments exist, and challenge any person living to dispute the proposition, or to show that any people were ever free. I freely assert that life in this country might be, and can be made to be almost a continuous holiday, as compared with past history in ten years, by simply demanding a just and righteous change in the administration of the government, by which it shall cease to be a bankrupt, feeding upon its own vitals, and thus like all previous governments, committing suicides; and I assert that all past civiliza-tion has been false, artificial and unnatural, and that scarcely a semblance of the present forms of civilization would exist, if the people had not all been enslaved by the false methods of administrating the government, and this applies to all governments and administrations, and every person is compelled to be instrumental in his own enslavement, and there has never been any other slavery known, nor has it ever

been possible to enslave any people by any other means than those which now exist, and have existed for thousands of years.

Here, my brothers, sisters, fellow slaves, is the key to all the problems of life: Emperors, kings, princes, nobles, millionaires, and paupers, are all equally slaves and equally the fruit and product of slavery. If you will freely study, take hold with me, we will surely banish slavery with all its seed, roots and branches. All discussion of questions of an economic character is a waste of time,—land, money, tariffs, protection and other questions are given to the people simply to amuse and mislead them, for the purpose, as stated in the parable, that "seeing they shall not see," and "hearing they shall not hear nor understand."

So far, we have never yet known how to be free, and yet it is a thousand times more simple and plain than any part of the slavery problem of the slavery of past ages. Taxation and debt have been the support of every government since governments existed, and the last death-cry of every government has been, "More taxes! More taxes!" Renzi's last appeal was "more taxes!" and it is shown that when governments have been reorganized, the same false administration has occurred, and slavery, suicide and misery has resulted.

Many years ago it was often represented that slavery had been allowed to exist in this, a free country for many years—but it was an erroneous statement. It never was possible for one or more persons to be enslaved or oppressed in a country when others were free, or where the government was not the cause, in fact, of all being slaves. Slavery existed equally all over this country, because, first the government of England had always been false to its people; and second, the framers of this government framed it just like the one they had revolted from, and when, after seventy years, it was found that slavery did not oppress the people to the extent they could bear, the pawnbroker-bankers-enslavers of Europe-decided to make conditions worse, and so agitated the question of the condition of the blacks of the South, on purpose to make a great debt upon the people, so that by destroying all of the money they could compel the people to pawn their property, their labor and their lives as security for the debt, and usury at five hundred per cent-to borrow banks, debts as substitutecounterfeits, to use in place of money to pay taxes with, and then borrow more debts to pay usury and debts with, and one of the most ardent abolitionists declared, ten years ago, that there was a hundred times more slavery all over this country than there was anywhere forty years agoand who can doubt it? Have not tens of

thousands of colored people often wished they were back on the old plantation with the same old time masters and conditions? Now, shall we continue in our present sinking slavery, or, shall we demand that the administration of our government shall be so changed as that all our conditions shall be changed from slavery to freedom? Now, I hope I do not trespass or intrude-I have been a life-long thinker, reader and student of labor problems, and for some years past have become fully convinced and satisfied that I have truly solved the problem of human life and happiness, and know that to remove all the evils and ills that people complain of, is only the question of getting the people to see the simple truth that their present belief in freedom is a myth and a delusion, and the Firemen's Magazine may just as well be the power to teach the very best gospel that was ever dreamed of, as to wait for some one else. J. H. Woods.

DETROIT, MICH.

# THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS.

MR. EDITOR:—I reproduce the caption of an editorial article which appeared in the Firemen's Magazine January, 1892, which I think is very interesting. The question is asked: Have any of the great problems which for centuries have occupied the attention of men been finally settled? Following this interrogatory, the writer declares that the "problem of problems" is the "labor problem."

This is a mistake. As a laborer,—having studied this problem, as only a laborer, feeling the evils pressing upon us from all sides, well knowing that the laborer is and must be the creator of all that makes life worth living,—I have fully established the fact in my own mind, that, while the problem of labor is the greatest of all problems, the labor problem is so intimately interwoven with every other possible problem that it cannot be solved, except by the same process that will surely solve all other problems that pertains to human happiness and peace.

The writer has stated the question fully as well as it can be stated, that the labore creates all wealth; now, why is he not allowed to retain and enjoy all that he creates? Simply because, by the suicidal action of the administration of the government, that turns upon its own vitals for support, and by taxation compels the people to pawn their property, their labor, and their lives as security for an imaginary debt, and usury upon it 500 per cent., 10 borrow, not money, but bankers' debts, a counterfeit and fraudulent imitation of money with which to pay enslaving taxes.

Let the laborers demand that our Government shall change its suicidal course, cease all taxation and pay its own expenses. Let nothing more be asked for or required, but that all taxation shall be prohibited and that a sufficient amount of legal tender money, made receivable for all debts and dues, both public and private within the United States, shall be issued, absolutely preventing all need of credit or debt, and allowing every person in all parts of the country to be able at all times to pay in cash down all balances in business transactions. This means freedom for all people for the first time on the earth. It not only solves the labor problem, but positively solves all and every other problem that relates to human life and happiness.

It is most true, as the editor says, without an exception, all who have so far spoken or written in favor of some plan to solve the labor problem, and many other problems, have only stirred up strife; have done and are still doing more harm than good. They have no remedy, and the power that controls the debts of the people, forced upon them by taxation by governments, use all these ranters as tools to mislead the people. I feel sure that, as soon as some true, earnest power, like the Magazine and its honest writers, shall get their minds and hearts directed aright upon this point, than the final solution of all labor evils will be reached.

Can anyone set their minds upon this point and not see that by the false action of the Government in taxing the people, the whole wealth of the nation is at once turned into debt and placed in power. Speculators at once get hold of these debts and gamble with them, while the foolish people are compelled daily to pawn their property, labor and lives as security to pawn brokers for the debt and usury, to get bankers' debts to pay taxes and debts and usury over and over and over. This is slavery by the only process, and is the only

way possible to ever enslave the people. There cannot be a question of doubt that those who have in all past ages controlled all the governments that have ever existed by recognition to the records. existed, by refusing to supply the people with money, but to tax them instead, have used the debts of the people to gamble and speculate with, are responsible for all the poverty, war, vice, crime and suffering in the earth. They deliberately planned the war of the rebellion in 1901 by which the war of the rebellion in 1861, by which slavery has been increased a hundred fold in this country

My friends, here is your ground to work upon. Do not fool your time away with the People's party. It is a farce. Take hold of the great law that surely controls the future welfare of yourselves and fellow creatures. Study the engine of this Government that has enslaved us for 116 years past. Let us shove the lever over, reverse the stroke, and you will surely find that every revolution will strike off a link of the chain in our bondage.

I am only a poor old mechanic, and at best can only give you the work to do and put in my voice and vote, but you are young and this is the spot to direct your thoughts and effort.

J. H. Wood.

DETROIT, MICH.

# THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

MR. EDITOR:-As you are aware, the question of government aid to the Nicaragua canal is now being very generally dis-

While the people of the Pacific northwest are somewhat divided in opinion as to whether or not the government should aid the enterprise, they are unanimous in the belief that the canal would be of great service to themselves, as well as to the public in general.

Holding similar views myself, I believe the enterprise should have every encouragement, and that the government should, so far as it can with safety, extend a helping hand.

The canal, when completed, will be a potent factor in the regulation of transcontinental transportation rates, and in addition to its commercial importance it would be of invaluable use to the government in case of extreme "unpleasantness" of an internationel character.

Aside from the question of government aid to the canal, its early construction involves another question, possibly of more vital importance to the people of the Paci-fic coast than elsewhere. It is the question of labor. While the present depressed condition of the labor market may not cause actual suffering to any of the idle thousands, it must force serious privation upon many, and reduce the more improvident to a minimum of sustenance.

Now, in consideration of these facts and in behalf of the laboring men of the United States, it is urged that the government shall give no aid to the Nicaragua canal, except upon the unequivocal condition that no Chinese or others not citizens of the United States, be employed in its construction, nor in any industry or occupation contingent thereto.

This "Chinese exclusion" might cause a slight reduction of the assured large profits of the contractors, but it would help many a poor workingman to pay off the mortgage that enforced idleness has placed upon his little home. Will the professed friends of labor, both in and out of congress, heed this appeal for justice to the workingman? C. W. Pagett.

Independence, Oregon.

#### AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Nowhere in the world are individual fortunes so great as in America. There are nine Americans whose possessions are reckoned at from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000. There are probably 1,000 Americans who are worth \$1,000,000 or more. The largest personal fortune in any foreign country belongs to the Duke of Westminster, a British peer. It consists of entailed estates, and he therefore has only a life interest in it. It is estimated at £12,000,000, or \$60,000,000. The accumulated wealth of the Rothschilds is enormous, but no one member of this famous family of money getters is considered worth over £3,000,000, or \$40,000,000. The Rothschilds family wealth, however, is undoubtedly the greatest in the universe. The fortune of Baron de Hirsch, the philanthropist, does not exceed £5,000,000, or \$25,000,000.

Monarchs, despite the splendor in which they live, do not figure in the comparison of riches with untilled American citizens. The incomes of many of them are heavy, but they are derived from the civil lists. In other words their subjects contribute the money which they lavishly spend. Queen Victoria is perhaps the richest crowned head. She may be worth \$15,000,000, but not more. The stories of her vast hoardings are untrue. The Emperor of Austria is next to the Queen of England in wealth. Most of the other European rulers are, figuratively speaking, beggars. The Emperor of Germany has nothing. The Czar of Russia is poor in his own name, unless by reason of his being an absolute autocrat he may be considered to own the land he governs. The Pope is without personal possessions. All in the vatican belongs to the church.

Money is more easily made in America than elsewhere, because the opportunities are more numerous and more favorable. Fortunes of \$1,000,000 attract no more attention nowadays than those of \$100,000 did two decades ago. Fortunes are likely to increase as fast, if not faster, in the future than they have in the past.

Every one of the nine men whose fortunes amount to \$50,000,000 or more was born in America, was reared here, and either made or inherited his money here. There is not one of the fortunes but that was accumulated here, so that both men and money are entirely American. Following is a list of the fortunes, compiled from the most authoritative sources:

William Waldorf Astor				 	\$150,000,000
Jay Gould				 	. 100.000.000
John D. Rockefeller					. 90.000.000
Cornelius Vanderbilt .					90.000.000
William K. Vanderbilt .					. 80,000,000
Henry M. Flagler					. 60,000,000
John I. Blair					. 50, <b>00</b> 0,000

The rate of income from the fortunes varies. Mr. Astor's wealth is in land in New York City; Mr. Gould's is in stocks and bonds, part of which yield nothing at all; Mr. Rockefeller's is partly in the largepaying Standard Oil stocks and partly in railroad securities; the Vanderbilts is in railroad stocks and bonds; Mr. Flagler's is in Standard Oil stocks and Government bonds; Mr. Blair's is in Government and municipal securities; Mr. Sage's is in stocks and bonds or loans, and Mr. Huntington's in railroad securities. The yield on the fortunes is calculated at the following rates: Mr. Astor, 6 per cent; Mr. Gould, 4; Mr. Rockefeller, 6; the Vanderbilts, 5; Mr. Flagler, 5; Mr. Blair, 6; Mr. Sage, 6; Mr. Huntington, 3. Figuring at the foregoing rates and compounding the interest semi-annually to aflow for reinvestment, the income from the fortunes for the periods named

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		2,004,956,000	00.

A better idea of the wealth of the nine richest Americans is offered by compartive illustrations than in any other way. One million dollars in the standard silver dollars of the United States weighs thirty tons. Consequently, if the fortunes were silver they would make the following showing:

William Waldon Jay Gould	f Aste												
Jay Gould	Anou	,, .	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠		4,500	tons
John D Rooks	11		•	•	٠	•	•	•				3.00n	tone
Jay Gould John D. Rockfe Cornelius Vande William K. Van	rhilt	•	•	٠		٠	٠					2,700	tons
William K Ven	donkin			•	٠	•	٠	•	٠			2.700	tone
Henry M Floor			٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	2.400	tone
John I Blair			•	٠	•	٠	•	•	•			1.800	tone
Russell Sage Collis P. Huntin	• • • •	•	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	•			1,500	tons
Collis P. Huntin	orton '	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		1,500	tons
	ь ноп .	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠				1,500	tons
Total													

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · 21,600 tons The total aggregation of silver would make eighteen trains of forty cars each, reckoning a car load at thirty tons. Allowing two tons for a load, it would need 10,800 wagons to convey it. It would require 8,640,000 men, each bearing fifty pounds, to carry it. If they walked single file, with three feet between them for marching space, they would extend over a distance of 4,909 miles, or from New York to San Francisco and back to Chicago. If they walked four abreast they would cover 1.227 miles, or something more than the distance from New York to Chicago. The army of men would be greater by one-half than the entire population of the State of New York, which the recent census gave as 5,997,853. If in a solid mass the silver would occupy 190,000 cubic feet. It would make a column twenty-five feet square and 304 feet high.

If the fortunes were in gold, the most precious of the metals used for money, the holdings of the nine men would be:

William Waldorf Astor Jay Gould John D. Rockefeller Cornelius Vanderbilt								552.750 pounds
John D. Rocketeller	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	508,500 pounds
Cornelius Vandorbile	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		331,650 pounds
Cornelius Vanderbilt . William K. Vanderbilt Henry M. Flagler	٠	٠	٠	٠				331.650 pounds
Henry M. Florier	٠	•	٠		•			291,800 pounds
Henry M. Flagler John I. Blair	٠							221,100 pounds
John I. Blair Russell Sage								184.250 nounds
Russell Sage Collis P. Huntington						_		184 250 pounds
Coms P. Huntington .						Ī	•	184 250 pounds
			•	•		•	•	194,230 pounds
Total							-	150 100
Total	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	2,	,653,200 pounds

The accumulation in gold would foot up 1,327 tons, which would make up a train of forty-four cars, each car containing thirty tons, or 663 wagon loads, each consisting of two tons. It would require 53,064 men, each bearing fifty pounds, to carry the gold. If the men walked single file and three feet were allowed between each, they would extend a distance of thirty miles, or, if they walked four abreast, a distance of seven and one-half miles. If the gold were in a solid mass it would make 12,240 cubic feet, or a pillar ten feet square and 1223 feet high.

If the fortunes were in one dollar bills which were spread out singly they would cover the following areas:

William Waldorf Astor								_		5.604 acres
Jay Gould	•	٠		•	•	•	•	•		2 726 acres
Jay Gould	•	•	٠	٠	•			•	•	0.100 00105
O Vandahilt										3,362 acres
William K. Vanderbilt			-							2.989 acres
William K. Vanderbitt	•		•	٠	•		•		•	2 241 geres
Henry M. Flagler					٠	٠	٠	•	•	2,241 acres
Russell Sage										1.868 acres
Russell Sage		•	•	•	٠	•	•			1 868 acres
Collis P. Huntington			•	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	1,000 1101 011
Total										26,898 acres

The total area which these fortunes would cover, if in one dollar bills, would equal lacking only two acres, to 269 farms of 100 acres each.

If the bills were placed end on end they would stretch out as follows:

William Waldorf Astor	,,											
Jay Gould         10,633 miles           John D. Rockefeller         10,633 miles           Cornelius Vanderbilt         9,470 miles           William K. Vanderbilt         9,470 miles           Henry M. Flagler         7,102 miles           John I. Blair         5,918 miles           Russell Sage         5,918 miles           Collis P. Huntington         5,918 miles	William Waldorf Astor											17,755 miles
John D. Rockefeller         10,633 mles           Cornelius Vanderbilt         10,633 mles           William K. Vanderbilt         9,470 mlles           Henry M. Flagler         7,102 mlles           John I. Blair         5,918 miles           Russell Sage         5,918 miles           Collis P. Huntington         5,918 miles	ton Could											11.835 miles
Cornelius Vanderbilt         10,603 milles           William K. Vanderbilt         9,470 miles           William K. Vanderbilt         7,102 miles           Henry M. Flagler         5,918 miles           John I. Blair         5,918 miles           Russell Sage         5,918 miles           Collis P. Huntington         5,918 miles	Jay Gould	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	÷	10 653 miles
William K. Vanderbilt       9,470 miles         Henry M. Flagler       7,102 miles         John I. Blair       5,918 miles         Russell Sage       5,918 miles         Collis P. Huntington       5,918 miles	John D. Rockelener	•	٠	٠					•	٠	•	10 652 miles
Henry M. Flagler	Cornelius Vanderbilt	٠	•		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	0.450 miles
Henry M. Flagler	William K. Vanderbilt	ċ		٠	٠				٠	٠	٠	9,470 шпев
Russell Sage 5.918 miles Collis P. Huntington 5.918 miles	Honey M Florier											7.102 miles
Russell Sage Collis P. Huntington 5.918 miles												
Collis P. Huntington	Duggell Come	•	•	٠						Ċ		5.918 miles
	Russell cage		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5 918 miles
	Collie P. Huntington	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	0.510 mmc
												95 999 miles

Thus the combined fortunes in one-dollar bills would extend three and one-half times around the world at its greatest circumfer-

There is a probability that William Waldorf Astor will be a billionaire long before he reaches his allotted time. It will not, however, be by the accumulation at the 6 per cent interest rate, but by the improvement in the value of his property. He inherited from his father acres of buildings and other acres of ground not built upon on Manhattan Island. When old John Jacob Astor, his great-grandfather, came to this country from Holland he brought a lot of musical instruments, which he traded with the Indians for furs. It was in this way he got his start in life. He extended the fur business as rapidly as his profits would allow. Finally, when surplus money began to accumulate, he invested it in real estate. At last he gave up the fur trade and put all his money in lands. He bought along the King's highway, now Broadway He and his descendants acquired miles of farms on and adjacent to the famous thoroughfare. The section of New York in which the lands lie is rapidly building up. It has been the custom of the Astors not to sell lands, but to execute ground leases for twenty one years, a provision in which was that the buildings erected on the lands should revert to the Astors on the expi-ration of the leases. In this way the lands have been improved without expense to the Astors. The building operations on Manhattan Island, which are now going on at a greater rate than ever before, promises to multiply William Waldorf Aftor's fortune several times in the next two decades.

The Astor fortune has been handed down generation after generation to the eldest

son, and it is supposed that the present possessor will follow the tradition.

When William Waldorf Astor becomes a billionaire his income at 6 per cent interest will be

will be																	\$60,000,000 00
Year						٠				•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	
Month .				٠	•	٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	1 171 154 00
Week .	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠			٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	166,849 00
Day	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6,952 05
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The lapse of time, at the interest rate of increase, will show the following results:

increase,	٦	N)	11	8	(I)	0	w	τ	n	е	IO	11	O	w.	H	8	1 690100
One year								•		٠	•	•	•	٠	٠	. 8	1,000,900,00
Five years	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•		•	-			1 806,100,000
Five years Ten years Twenty-fiv	•	÷			٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	:		:	4,383,600,000
																	He is a

Mr. Astor has just turned 40. He is a large, fine looking man, who wears glasses and has the air of a student. He is an omniverous reader. He has written several novels. He is a Republican in politics. He served in both branches of the New York State Legislature. He ran for Congress, but was defeated by Roswell P. Flower, who is now Governor of New York. He was Minister to Italy under the Garfield administration. His office in Twentysixth street, just west of Broadway, where his rents are received, is like a bank. More business is done there than in half the banks in New York. The fortune of his uncle, William Astor, whose wife is the social leader in New York, is also, for the most part, in real estate. He owns large interests in some of the best-paying railroads.

William H. Vanderbilt's will divided, according to the authoritative estimate made at the time it was offered for probate, \$200,000.000. The bulk of the fortune went to the two eldest sons, Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt. There have been some additions, outside of the increase by interest, so that the fortunes of the individual members of the family now stand as follows:

ners of the family non com-	ann 000 000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	90,000,000
Frederick W Vanderbilt	000 000
Goorge W Vanderbilt	10,000,00
Mrs Fillot F Shenard	10,000,00
Mrs William D Sloane	10,000,00
Mrs Hamilton McK, Twombly	13,000,00
Mrs. W. Seward Webb	
24.01 111 1.0 11 11 1	\$254,000,00

Total

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt's name does not appear in this list because there was no bequest to her beyond the use of the mansion in which she lives and an annuity of \$200,000. The progress of time will enhance the combined Vanderbilt wealth as follows:

lows:																£266,852.000
One Year								٠		٠	٠	٠	٠			~205 190.UU
Five Years Ten Years												٠	٠	٠	•	416,179,000
Ten Years			٠				٠		٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	872,591,000
Twenty-five	Ņ	ei	ırs	3	•	٠	٠	٠.		٠	٠	•	:	·	٠,	his sons

William H. Vanderbilt provided his sons and daughters with handsome houses when

they married. George W. Vanderbilt is the only unmarried member of the family. The great Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street eventually falls to him. He is not yet 30.

Most wonderful of all the accumulations of wealth are the Standard Oil fortunes. The men who made the money and the amounts they have made, all within twen-

ty years, are as follows:

John D. Rockefeller									
Henry M. Flagler									60,000,000
Wm. Rockefeller .									40,000,000
Benjamin Brewster									25,000,000
Henry H. Rogers									25,000,000
Oliver H. Payne, Cle	ve	el s	n	đ.	0				25,000,000
Wm. G. Warden, Phi	la	de	·li	a l	is				25,000,000
Charles Pratt estate,	B	ro	ol	ιĪ	vn				25,000,000
John D. Archbold .	-	٠.							10,000,000

\$325,000,000

The great Standard Oil Trust has just dissolved on account of a decision adverse to its legality by the supreme court of Ohio. The companies which composed it will continue operations the same as in the past. The guiding spirit from the first has been John D. Rockefeller. Before going into the oil business he was a book-keeper in Cleveland, O. He induced Mr. Flagler, who had lost his means in a venture in the Michigan salt fields, to start with him a small refinery in Cleveland, and from that the vast interests have grown. Both men were practically without means. They obtained some financial aid from Mr. Brewster, who was a '49er, and had, perhaps, \$50,000 made in the California gold fields. As the business developed, but while it was still in its infancy, the other men named above joined the enterprise, so that all were pioneers in the Stannard work.

Until the oil fields in Ohio were opened a few years ago, the Standard was not a producer. It refined crude oil, manufactured the various products in petroleum, like naphtha, paraffine and lubricants, stored oil, and transported it by pipe lines and tank cars. When oil was discovered in Ohio it bought all the fields it could, leased others, and made contracts for the production of independent owners. Quite

recently it secured portions of the newlydiscovered fields in Pennsylvania.

The reason that Mr. Rockefeller's fortune increased so much faster than that of his associates was that he had more courage. There was fear that the oil fields would soon be exhausted. He believed that if they were, other fields would be discovered, and such proved the case. He put his profits as fast as they accumulated into the various Standard enterprises, and to-day he holds about \$\$3,000,000 of the total Standard capitalization of \$\$95,000,000. The others restricted their investments in the Standard companies, and applied their profits largely to the purchase of govern-

ment bonds, railroad securities and real estate.

The extent of the profits of the Standard is shown by the fact that for several years dividends of 12 per cent. have been paid on the total capital. For a time after the Standard's business was started no dividends were paid. That was not because no profits were earned, but because of the need to use the money made to enlarge the plant.

The Standard's products are now sent to every part of the civilized globe. Its business aggregates \$75,000,000 a year, \$50,000,000 of which is in foreign countries.

The nine leading millionaires of America are men of exemplary habits, to which is due, in the case of the self-made men, the accumulation of their great fortunes. True, they all have magnificent homes, but personally they are abstemious. The least pretentious residence is that of William Waldorf Astor. It is a four-story brick house in Thirty-third street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Soon, however, Mr. Astor is to build a new house in Fifth avenue, near Central Park. Not one of the nine men uses tobacco, and only two or three touch ardent spirits at all.

Mr. Astor uses wine very sparingly at his table, but never elsewhere. He has abandoned political aspirations, and is rarely seen at public gatherings nowadays. He

is a regular attendant at church.

Mr. Gould has always been a man of regular habits. He has his hours for going to bed and getting up, and he never varies them. He is as plain in his eating as a farmer. Mr. Gould has been an exceedingly hard worker. It is said that the ambition of his life has been to be the richest man in the world, but there is no likelihood of its realization. Mr. Astor, Mr. Rockefeller and the Vanderbilts will far outstrip him. His impaired health has compelled him to relinquish his business cares to a considerable degree, and it is not probable that he will embark in any other great undertakings, on account of the fear of breaking down. He has of late, in fact, been con-centrating his interests. His fortune is now principally in the Western Union Telegraph company, the Manhattan elevated railway and the Missouri Pacific railway system.

Mr. Rockefeller is a deacon in the church. He passes the contribution plate in the Fifth avenue church, to which he belongs. He is a large contributor to church and educational work. He takes no part in politics, and leads a very secluded life. It is next to impossible to gain access to him at his office in the magnificent Standard Oil building on Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway. His fortune has been overestimated on account of its rapid growth. The

figures here given were obtained from a source that makes them absolutely reliable.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is deeply interested in church work. The support of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association comes mainly from him. He directs the affairs of the Vanderbilt system of railroads. William K. Vanderbilt lives in the finest style of any of the millionaires. He has a house in New York, another at Isip, Long Island, and a third at Newport, besides which he rents a mansion in London. He has a steam yacht, which is as big as many of the steamships in the Atlantic carrying trade, and is literally a floating poles.

Mr. Flagler is a man of exceedingly agreeable personal manners. He is a contributor to educational work. He owns the great Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Fla.,

and spends his winters there.

Of John I. Blair less is heard or known than of any of the very rich men. He is a very old man and lives at Blairstown, N. J., which was named in his honor, and where he established a seminary. His money was made building railroads in the west. He sold what were known as the "Blair roads" to the Vanderbilts, and they now form part of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad system. His fortune is admirably invested.

Russell Sage's fortune is the result of hard work, not physical exertion, but unremitting application. He began as a grocer in Troy, N. Y. Next he was interested in a bank, then he took a hand in a railroad enterprise in the northern part of New York and then he came to New York. He is the heaviest lender of money in New York, and probably as an individual in the world. There is not a time when he could not respond to a call for \$10,000,000 in cash. He keeps his money in several banks and trust companies where he can obtain it promptly. He keeps it in many places so that a sudden demand for a large amount would not embarrass an institution and thereby precipitate trouble in the financial community. Mr. Sage lives in an old-fashioned, but very comfortable house in Fifth avenue, just above Forty-second street. He is a member of the church which Mr. Gould attends, but of which Mr. Gould is not an actual member. Mr. Sage is fond of driving, and has in his stables some of the finest ·roadsters in New York.

Mr. Huntington is a man of powerful physique. He is very abstemious. He never drinks anything stronger than tea. He was brought up on a farm in Connecticut, and began in life selling Yankee clocks. He went to the Pacific Coast when the gold fever broke out and started trading posts. Then he went into the hardware business, which in time supplied everything from a tenpenny nail to a locomotive. Mr. Hunt-

ington, the late Mark Hopkins (to whose fortune Edward F. Searles succeeded by marrying his widow), Leland Stanford and the late Charles Crocker built the Central Pacific railroad, and later the Southern Pacific. The reason Mr. Huntington's fortune does not yield over 3 per cent is that it is very largely in stocks of railroads upon which no dividends at all are paid. Of the ultimate value of these roads there is no doubt, so that Mr. Huntington's fortune is likely to be greatly augmented in the next few years.

### STARVING THE TEETH.

[American Analyst.]

Teeth are just as easily starved to death as the stomach. In one way it is a blessing to have been born of poor parents. What food the poor give their children is of the variety that goes to make strong bones and teeth. It is the outside of all the grains, of all cereal foods, that contains the carbonate and phosphate of lime and traces of other earthly salts which nourish the bony tissue and build the frame up.

If we do not furnish to the teeth of the young that pabulum they require, they can not possibly be built up. It is the outside of corn, oats, wheat, barley and the like, or the bran, so-called, that we sit away and feed to the swine, that the teeth actually require for their proper nourishment. The wisdom of man has proven his folly, shown in every succeeding generation of teeth, which become more fragile and weak. These flouring mills are working destruction upon the teeth of every man, woman and child who partakes of their fine bolted flour. They sift out the carbonates and the phosphates of lime in order that they may provide that fine white flour which is proving a whitened sepulchre to teeth.

Oatmeal is one of the best foods for supplying the teeth with nourishment. makes the dentine, cementum and enamel strong, flint-like and able to resist all forms of decay. If you have children, never allow any white bread upon your table. Bread made of whole wheat ground, not bolted, so that the bran which contains the minute quantities of lime is present, is best. To make a good, wholesome, nourishing bread, take two bowls of wheat meal and one bowl of white or bolted flour and make by the usual process. Nothing is superior to brown bread for bone and teeth building. This is made out of rye meal and corn meal. Baked beans, too, have a consider-able supply of these lime salts and should be on your table, hot or cold, three times a week. In brushing the teeth, always brush up and down from the gum instead of across. Brush away from the gum and on the grinding surface of the teeth.

# GRAND LODGE



### ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR JUNE.

Office of the Grand Lodge B. of L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., June I, 1892.
ASSESSMENT No. 29, \$2.00

To the Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz:

CLAIM No. 697. Wm, Deyell, of Charity Lodge, No. 5, was killed by Collision, February 11, 1892.

CLAIM No. 698. Thomas H. Burns, of A. R. Cavner Lodge, No. 356, died of Typho Moyiletis, March 28, 1892.

CLAIM No. 699. James J. Golden, of St. Adolphus Lodge, No. 335, was killed by Railway Accident, March 30, 1892.

CLAIM No. 700. Henry Kelleher, of Guide Lodge, No. 125, died of Pneumonia, March 31, 1892.

CLAIM No. 701. James L. Stewart, of Oriole Lodge, No. 214, died of Consumption, April 6, 1892.

CLAIM No. 702. Jos. Damant, of Star of the East Lodge, No. 118, died of Acute Phthisis, April 6, 1892.

CLAIM No. 703. Andrew J. Walker, of Bartholdi Lodge, No. 309, was Scalded to death, April 10, 1892.

CLAIM No. 704. John Merithew, of Ann Arbor Lodge, No. 420, died of Pneumonia, April 11, 1892.

CLAIM No. 705. Thomas F. Hunt, of Youghlogheny Lodge, No. 302, died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, April 20, 1892.

CLAIM No. 706. George T. Latimer, of Cactus Lodge, No. 94, was killed by Rallway Accident, April 21, 1892.

CLAIM No. 707. J. H. Nolan, of Calumet Lodge, No. 249, died of Phthisis, April 23, 1892.

CLAIM No. 708. Melvin R. Zavitz, of St. Clair Lodge, No. 116, was killed by Collision, April 23, 1892.

CLAIM No. 709. Richard Burke, of St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 15, died of Inflamation of Brain, April 27, 1892.

CLAIM No. 710. Loyal M. McLagan, of Minnehaha Lodge, No. 61, died of Bronchial Phthisis, April 28, 1892. CLAIM No. 711. Charles Wallace, of Peter Burns Lodge, No. 425, was killed by Collision, April 28, 1892.

CLAIM No. 712. Edward Palmer, of Frontier City Lodge, No. 92, was declared totally disabled by Fracture of Shoulder, April 28, 1892.

CLAIM No. 713. J. B. Swartz, of Vanbergen Lodge, No. 62, was declared totally disabled by Progressive Paresis, April 30, 1892.

CLAIM No. 714. Ira C. Blasier, of Long Doubler Lodge, No. 324, was declared totally disabled by Anchylosis, April 30, 1892.

CLAIM No. 715. Chas. H. Householder, of Re-Echo Lodge, No. 195, was run over and killed, April 30, 1892.

CLAIM No. 716. Walter Fones, of Buffalo Lodge, No. 12, was killed by Railway Accident, May 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 717. Charles S. Bowers, of Susquehanna Lodge, No. 71, was declared totally disabled by Anchylosis of Left leg, May 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 718. George Rieger, of Amboy Lodge, No. 35, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Foot, May 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 719. John White, of Lake Erie Lodge, No. 241, was declared totally disabled by Compound Fracture of Ankle, May 4, 1892.

CLAIM No. 720. Edward Cassidy, of Golden Gate Lodge, No. 91, died of Brights Disease, May 6, 1892.

CLAIM No. 721. Irving Osborn, of Hoboken Lodge, No. 354, was declared totally disabled by Phthisis, May 11, 1892.

CLAIM No. 722. C. H. Scruggs, of Hinton Lodge, No. 236, was declared totally disabled by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, May 12, 1892.

CLAIM No. 723. Fred Rassman, of Air Line Lodge, No. 409, was declared totally disabled with Curvature of Spine, May 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 721. J. H. Hagan, of Adair Lodge, No. 100, was declared totally disabled by Consumption, May 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 725. M. F. J. Broeffle, of Adair Lodge, No. 100, was declared totally disabled by Paralysis, May 13, 1892.

CLAIM, No. 726. Wm. P. Ensley, of Eel River Lodge, No. 164, was declared totally disabled by Insanity, May 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 727. Charles F. Westfall, of C. J. Hepburn Lodge, No. 160, was declared totally disabled by Acute Tuberculosis, May 14, 1892.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for each member whose name appears on the rolls of membership June 1st, 1892, (also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after MAY 1st, and for all members who died or were totally disabled since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than June 20th, 1892, as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge falling to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all benefits of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally.

F. P. SARGENT, G. M. EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

FFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, \
TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 1, 1892.

2. Subordinate Lodges:

BIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of April, 1892. RECEIPTS.

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Respectfully submitted, EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

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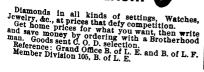
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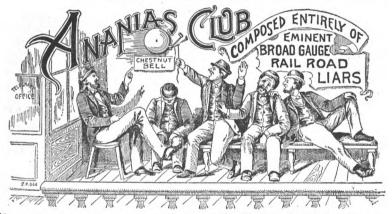


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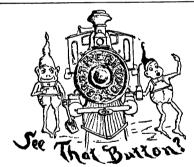
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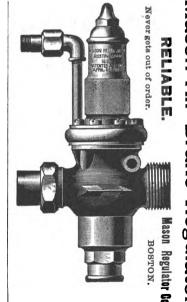
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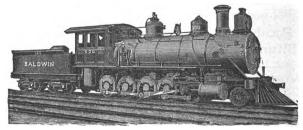
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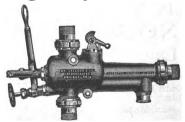
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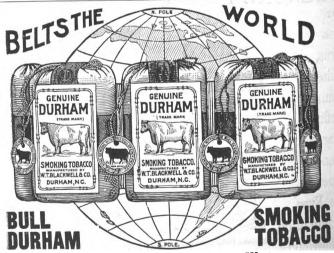
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## LOCOMOTIVE

## FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

JULY, 1892.

No. 7.

#### MR. EDWARD ATKINSON.

We have on our table as we write a mass of printed matter by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass. We presume that some one has written a biographical sketch of Mr. Atkinson, and we regret that we are without a copy of the document. Possibly he was born to poverty, to hard work; that he is now not less than fifty years old; that he began his capitalistic career by swapping jack-knives and pitching buttons, and advanced by steady steps until he became a capitalist and the employer of "thousands" of men, and like others who make money off of labor, deemed it wise and prudent to set his face against labor organizations and employ his faculties, his attainments and varied experiences to show workingmen how they can keep their immortal souls in their mortal bodies on about twelve cents worth of food a day. To know how such a man started in life, how he grew and developed until from a "tow head" he took rank with the aristocracy of Boston, would be interesting. Such studies are always attractive and instructive. Old Commodore Vanderbilt, who founded the Vanderbilt dynasty, in youth pushed scows among the lagoons of the Jersey coast, while his good wife kept a boarding house. John Jacob Astor tramped with a pack on his back, exchanging trinkets for pelts. Jay Gould started out with patent rat trap, and the foundation of nany a Boston millionaire fortune was laid y dealing in rum and "niggers," and now,

whatever was Mr. Edward Atkinson's beginning, we see him engaged in advertising a Yankee notion of his own invention called the "Aladdin Oven," which will contribute largely in enabling a man to obtain a square meal on about four cents, or even less.

Manifestly, to know the ups and downs of such a distinguished philanthropist would be valuable information. The "Aladdin oven" awakens the imagination, and immediately the "Aladdin Lamp" is suggested, and it is quite probable that thousands of New England toilers will buy the oven, believing that by some hocus pocus, as wages go down the cost of living will decline until possibly a New England workingman may live and save money though his wages go down to that of a cooley in China. As a catch name the "Aladdin oven" can't be excelled, and demonstrates how profoundly Mr. Atkinson has studied the labor question for the purpose of elevating workingmen.

It would doubtless be ungenerous to be censorious in writing of Mr. Atkinson's career. We are disposed to consider his surroundings. The New England, or "Yankee land" of fifty years ago is not the New England of the present. Great changes have occurred. The lands, farms of New England in vast areas have been abandoned, deserted, given back to the wilderness. The native sons and daughters of New England no longer carry forward the great industries of that section. They have been displaced by cheaper men and

women. New England native employers, though amassing fortunes, refusing to pay such wages as would enable native born Americans to live respectably, imported by thousands the riff-raff from any country, they cared not where, provided they would work for lower wages; and instances are on record where hundreds of Chinese were imported to displace natives in making shoes, which, while enriching the employer, was death to the native. Mr. Atkinson has seen this degenerating policy go forward and has been as silent as a tombstone, except when workingmen as a last resort organized labor unions, and then he came to the front as their enemy, and finally became a student of "nutrition" and the inventor of the "Aladdin oven," and now, like a blossom on the "thornv stem of time," is demonstrating that an adult man may provide for himself 1,095 equare meals for "from fifty to one hundred dollars," and he is of the opinion that by close purchasing a man may reduce the expenses of food to sixty cents a week, that is, purchase twenty-one square meals for sixty cents, something less than three cents 'masses around him, explanations of his ateach.

It is just here that Mr. Atkinson's economic views stand forth with their greatest prominence. He would teach workingmen to live cheaply. If a workingman, by any possibility, could purchase three square meals a day for 9 cents, what reason could be assigned for paying him wages that would enable him to enjoy such luxuries as a meal costing 5 cents would afford, and how exceedingly preposterous to assume that he should indulge in the shameful extravagance of a 10-cent banquet. And whenever a New England workingman suggests organization, as a means of emancipation from the Chinese degradation of living on from 10 to 15 cents a day, Mr. Atkinson is quick to respond with a ration table, showing that workingmen are sacrificing their liberties by such combinations-and standing beside his "Aladdin oven," with a ration table in his hand, demonstrates that the solution of the labor problem is found in cheap food, well cooked, done brown, equal to anything, in so far as necessity is involved, to

the best feeding of which a Boston millionaire could boast.

Such economic literature must of necessity please the millionaire employers of New England-and as Mr. Atkinson is the employer of "thousands" of working people, it is natural that he should be industriously engaged in learning them to subsist on a meal, costing from 3 to 5 cents, because the cheaper the poor devils can live, the less price is required for their skill and muscle-and if this sort of economic and philanthropic degradation can be continued for another fifty years, there is no reason why labor will not go down to the cooley standard in happy New England.

Assuming that Mr. Atkinson has developed into a capitalist from a poor boy, is it not amazing that he sees nothing in labor unions to approve? We have no data upon which to rely, in analyzing Mr. Atkinson's hostility to the labor organizations. If he was born rich, with a silver spoon in his mouth; if he was rocked in a cradle of luxury, and taught in his youth to thank God he was not like the toiling titude toward labor organizations would be easily made, but, somehow, we have an idea that he inherited poverty, and knows the woes inflicted by men who are forever clamoring to reduce wages and to resist any reduction in the hours of toil. Being one of a thousand who managed to get on top, it is not necessarily surprising that he has used his opportunities to get into the charmed circle of wealth, and join the labor crushing crew to maintain their supremacy over the toiler-and this may account for his hostility to labor organizations, which in these times, clearly indicates to employers, that there must be a more equitable distribution of wealth, and that the way to accomplish the desirable end is not by forcing workingmen to subsist on a meal that costs from 3 to 5 cents and invest in an "Aladdin oven" or any other new fangled tool, by which cheap living is to be used as an argument for degrading wages.

It has often happened in the past, and constitutes a phenomenal degeneracy in labor affairs of the present, that of all the



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enemies of labor, none are more inveterate in their hostility than those who have experienced the devilish oppressions of heartless employers-men who have been advanced to positions of boss or foremen. Such creatures assume that to secure the favor of their patrons, they must play the role of tyrant, and usually their course is approved. In old plantation days, if the owner of slaves was exceptionally cruel he would constitute a slave the overseer of slaves, in which event, the "nigger" overseer plied the lash with a fierceness which exceeded the cruelty charged against white men in the same positionin either case the idea is subjection-but labor organizations have taught such employers that the work of degradation must cease and in thousands of instances their efforts have been effective.

Mr. Atkinson has never been able to observe anything in labor organizations worthy of his approval. He has not discovered by the records that by these organizations, and only by their influence and sacrifices, the hours of labor have been reduced—that wages have been advanced and maintained. Still, he knows it to be true, and he knows that, taken as a whole, the influence of labor organizations has been in the highest sense beneficial to the interests of labor everywhere. Why is it, then, that a man who is ceaselessly discussing labor questions and is evidently a thinker, delights in opposing labor organizations? Why does he ceaselessly assume that labor antagonizes capital, when he knows that labor only antagonizes the degrading policy of capitalists who seek by every means in their power to reduce wages, thereby forcing men to live on a ration that costs from three to five cents? And this, too, in a land where food is so plentiful that ship loads are sent forward to lands where famine rages among the victims of autocratic power, where to degrade the poor and rob the poor is the settled policy, and where a labor organization to better conditions, would be suppressed by armed force, and where the rich and the nobility are forever engaged in demonstrating that a poor man can live on a ration costing even less than three cents. In such lands there are always to be found

men with ready pens and tongues to denounce workingmen who dare organize for either "life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness." And what is true of such lands is unfortunately true of Massachusetts and other localities in the United States of America; and in this "God-favored land" there are localities, as, for instance, in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, where degradation consequent upon low wages has reached a plane in the presence of which hyperbole sits dumb. Their rations must be less than three cents, or starvation with all its woes would set in. There the infernal greed of capitalists has displaced the native from his legitimate work and introduced a class who can live like scavenger dogs; and if Mr. Atkinson has ever noticed such conditions, or uttered a word of condemnation, the fact has escaped our notice.

We have by no means done with Mr. Atkinson. We shall avail ourselves of the distinguished privilege of reviewing some of his utterances and "rations," and attempt to show, if American workingmen can obtain fair wages, no great solicitude need be vouchsafed for their diet—and thus a great burden may be lifted from the soul of Mr. Atkinson.

#### LABOR REPRESENTATIVES IN LEG-ISLATIVE BODIES.

As often as elections occur in the United States for members of legislative bodies,—city, county, state or national,—there is a demand to have a representative of Labor on the ticket, and the cry goes up, "Let Labor be represented."

This demand is right in all regards. It means far more than appears on the surface. To understand the full measure of its significance requires patient study.

In 1880, according to the census reports, there were 12,830,000 voters. We will assume that during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the voting population increased 25 per cent., giving a total voting population of 16,037,500, in 1890. In 1880 estimates were made as follows, relating to the division of the 12,830,000 voters:

Otherwise engaged 5,328,959	0
Total	
Adding 25 per cent. to each of the fore-	
going items we have results as follows for	g
1890:	
Engaged in manufacturing and mining 2,291,802	H
Engaged in transportation 605,625	ŀ
Engaged in personal service 2,824,029	I
Engaged in agriculture, (laborers) 4,154,845	Ī
Otherwise engaged 6,661,199	(
Total 16.037,500	

Engaged in agriculture, (laborers) . . . 3,323,876

Without official data, we assume to give only reasonable approximations, and those who feel inclined are invited to revise our figures and, if it be practical, to more sharply define the number who vote, and work for wages in all of the industries of the United States.

But of what avail is this large preponderance of labor votes? Practically it has amounted to nothing in the past, and is of little importance even now. The question arises, why this inauspicious outlook for labor in legislative assemblies? A number of replies are at once suggested. If, as we have shown, in 1890 the voting population of this country reached 16,037,500, and those who are not classed as wage workers numbered 6,661,500, then, in that case the labor vote amounted to 9,376,301, or 2,714,-801 more than the vote of those not recognized as laborers. Notwithstanding such astounding facts, labor is always and eternally at the bottom, never at the top, in political affairs. True, occasionally, at long intervals, a labor candidate gets into some "Common Council," but seldom if ever as a straight-out labor candidate. The same may be true of legislatures and of congress, but as a general proposition the labor candidate has to be indorsed first by organized labor, as an inducement for one or the other of the old parties to nominate him, and thus, when he finally takes his seat in the deliberative body he ceases to be a "labor member," and becomes something else, and is counted, as the case may be, a Democrat or a Republican member; to announce himself as "a labor representative" he would have about as much influence on the body as a cipher on the left hand side of a decimal point.

We have said that in 1890 there were 9, 376,301 labor voters in the country. Did these voters act together anywhere in the country? Certainly not. Why? Because of the 9,376,301, 3,000,000 were practically scabs, with no more independence and selfrespect than so many prairie dogs. They are Chinese, Italians, Huns, Poles and that degenerate riff-raff (with a large per cent. of Americans) who submit in this country as in the lands that gave them birth, to degradation without protest,-accept it as their normal condition. They are in alliance with such millionaire monstrosities as the Corbins and Carnegies-who, though they have positions, as the result of well arranged methods of villainy, are yet, when weighed in the scales of eternal justice, a thousand times more dangerous than the leper hosts they control. This leaves 6,376,301 laborers who may be supposed to believe in the dignity of labor and are honestly contending for fair wages. Of these 6,376,301-we put it largely when we say that 3,000,000 of them are identified with labor organizations and that 3,376,301 stand aloof from labor organizations and practically oppose such organizations-these men, as well as the scabs, give their influence to employers who oppose labor organizations, not always outspoken in their hostility, but either passively or actively exhibit their opposition.

Now, then, how stands the account? There are, we assume,—

Laborers who have votes	9,876,301
tions	-
Total	9,376,301

It will be observed that of the entire 9,376,301 there are, after all, only 3,00,000 who under any circumstances could be relied on to elect labor candidates to legislatures and to congress, and these patriotic workingmen, members of labor organizations, are opposed by 6,376,301 laborers, 3,000,000 of whom are scabs and 3,376,301 are non-union men, who with a determination and bitterness, more or less pronounced, fight the advance of labor in every honorable direction. As a general proposition they are ignorant and debased. Their intellectual qualities—

doubt upon the success of the whole labor movement. Ignorance may be organized, but it will not remain organized; the base born are forever retiring to swell the number of scabs and that class of non-union men whom we estimate at 3.376,301 voters.

Still, with a cheerfulness born of faith we point to the 3,000,000 of organized laborers and sav-Here is a body of men who will stand firm, who have the ability to name candidates for legislatures and for congress -a splendid body of men, true to union principles and would love to see men wearing the badge of labor in legislative halls. How does this pan out in practical politics, in electing men to legislatures and to congress, who get there because they are the representatives of labor?

It was bad enough to say there are 3,000,-000 scabs who vote; bad enough to say these 3,376,301 non-union laborers who in their opposition to organized labor are scarcely superior to scabs; now comes the humiliating confession that the 3,000,000 voters who belong to labor organizations split up into ragments. They are divided and are conquered. Point to results and read the humiliating verdict: there is no unity, no cohesiveness, and as a result labor representatives in legislatures and in congress wear the tag of some old party. Those who are so inclined may write their views upon the reasons why labor does not unite at elections, and the more they study the subject the more humiliating the facts will appear.

There are a hundred centers of population in the country which are centers of great industrial enterprises, where, if organized labor would name the candidate for congress and all union laborers would vote for him, no opposition could defeat them. But, as has been said, union laborers cannot be induced to vote for such a candidate. As a result, after much talk of no more consequence than the idle wind, the old order is resumed, and labor takes its place at the bottom, and entrusts its interests to men who, as between capital and labor, are found openly or covertly the enemies of measures designed to promote the welfare of labor, and therefore the welfare of the nation. Manifestly the time when laboring men

we speak of the mass—are so low as to cast will appear in legislatures and in congress without some old party tag attached to them is remote. Can the situation be changed? How?

#### ALL FOR LABOR.

One of the many remarkable features of the debates going forward in congress on such questions as currency, coinage, taxation and kindred interests, is the profound solicitude expressed for the interests and welfare of labor.

Is the question more currency, gold, silver and paper per capita, it is shown that one of the purposes in view is to lighten the burdens of labor. Is the question, the free coinage of silver, declarations are equally emphatic that if adopted, labor will derive great and permanent benefits. Is the question the single or gold standard, the advocates of the policy pile figures, rhetorical and arithmetical, intended to show that labor is to be the chief beneficiary. Is the question high tariff, protection and taxation, the arguments are made to appear mathematically ponderous in demonstration of the benefits that will accrue to labor; and on the other hand those in favor of tariff reform and low taxation arrive at the conclusion, inevitably, that their theory must of necessity benefit labor.

Just here comes into view the astounding fact, that of the 436 senators and representatives in congress, not one, so far as we are advised, was taken from the ranks of labor. There are lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, millionaires, farmers, preachers, owners of mines and lands, but of them all not one man was elected from the ranks of labor.

During the course of the debates on "free wool" Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, replying to Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, said:

I want to say to the gentleman that in any series of ten years in the last thirty not a dollar has been made by manufacturers of this country as a class in any staple industry that has not been gotten out of nature by invention. Not a cent of profit has been made by increased prices; it has all come from nature by means of the inventions of manufacturers and mechanics-every dollar of it.

Here we have the statement that by the genius of mechanics manufacturers have been able to make money. True, "manufacturers" are included as inventors, but manifestly mill owners, mill aristocrats, do not invent machines—that is done by the brainy toilers. It is possible that in congress, when men talk glibly about labor, there is one of these inventors, but we do not believe it. During the course of the debate, Mr. Simpson asked:

What is labor? Is not labor the factor that produces all the wealth of the world? Whether it be on the farm or in the factory, is not labor the force that produces the wealth?

Here we have the admission, the straight out declaration that labor is the factor that produces the wealth of the world. No one denies it, and yet in congress, labor, in fact, has no representation. It is the one place where labor is silent, where it has neither vote nor voice. How long is labor to be neglected in such regards by laborers? They are the wealth creators, they carry forward all the enterprises in the industrial world, but are never heard when their interests are debated in the supreme law making councils of the nation.

Why is this? The answer is ready. It is because laborers permit themselves to be attached, like tags, to some old party, rather than boldly proclaim their rights to organize a labor party and have their own champions where their interests are at stake.

There must be a new departure, and we have an abiding faith that in due time it will come.

#### MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

Weeks before May Day, i. e., May 1st 1892, the wires under the ocean were freighted with forebodings of evil which it was predicted would happen in many of the large cities of Europe, not excepting London.

It was easy to see that a sense of insecurity prevailed throughout the continent, indefinitely intensified by disastrous explosions of dynamite in the city of Paris and elsewhere.

The men suspected of murderous intentions are called "anarchists," and an anarchist is one whose hand is supposed to be lifted against all governments and all laws. An anarchist, whether in Chicago, Paris,

Berlin, Brussels, London or St. Petersburg. imagines he can change affairs by exploding dynamite bombs, killing a few people and wrecking a few buildings. An anarchist is a mad man. He may be a student, but he studies in the wrong direction and arrives at conclusions which involve him in ruin: He becomes a monomaniac. However rational, or, apparently rational upon other subjects, as soon as the question of labor, the wrongs and degradation of labor is suggested, he becomes a maniac-blood thirsty-he wants to kill somebody, he desires wreck and ruin, but is often so intensely in earnest that he accepts the penalties which the law inflicts upon him, and turns upon his judges with calm defiance and accepts death with the composure of a

The scare that for several months has prevailed in Europe, and which, apparently, has come to stay, includes crowned heads and the nobility generally. Anarchists esteem all such people as creatures who exist upon the earnings of working men, money of which they are ruthlessly robbed and for the want of which, they are deprived of proper food, shelter and clothing. They assume that the government is their enemy, and they become, therefore, the enemies of the government. They behold royal families, and a titled aristocracy, living in pomp and splendor, while they are doomed to poverty which defies exaggeration; they behold vast standing armies, machines, designed to suppress any movement designed as a protest against the order of things as it exists, and as a consequence, As we have they plot revenge in darkness. said, they are mad men, who do not reason. Few in numbers, they may be, but they keep Europe, from center to circumference, in perpetual unrest. Crowns, flashing with precious stones, no longer rest either easily nor gracefully upon the heads of kings and emperors, since it is the avowed purpose of anarchists to kill them when opportunity offers.

Such is the condition of Europe as we write, and the situation demands the most serious consideration by thoughtful men in the United States.

The question arises, what is the cause of



the trouble in Europe? Starvation wages in the first place, for those who work, or, for the great majority of workers—and in the second place, vast bodies of men who cannot secure work at any wages. Such replies ought to suffice, but another cause of discontent, as has been remarked, is the burdens imposed upon labor to support hordes of aristocrats, who toil not, and yet live in regal splendor.

Such a condition of things will produce anarchists as certainly as swamps produce malaria. True, a few anarchists will be killed or imprisoned, but others will take their places, and extermination, while the causes exist, is an impossibility—and if the signs of the times were ever indicative of coming events they now betoken an upheaval in Europe which will change things, whether for the better or the worse, no one knows.

It was the wise saying of Abraham Lincoln that this Republic could not exist "half slave and half free," and a government cannot exist where the many are crushed and pauperized by the few. It may require centuries to solve the problem, but its solution is inevitable.

It is a truth worth heeding that pernicious ideas spread more rapidly and grow ranker than those which inculcate virtue, and why, it may be asked, should anarchists be denounced, when the press teems with declarations that the government is honey-combed with fraud and corruption, and that the avowed policy is one of stupendous robbery?

View the subject as we may, the outlook is anything but assuring to those who cry "peace."

The discussion of serious subjects frequently becomes ludicrous, owing to the peculiar views expressed by those whose honest purpose is to educate the uninformed. We notice that a workingman, styled a "preceptor," in lecturing an organization of workingmen, and having as his subject, "Why poverty should be abolished." said:

It is generally admitted that the principal cause of crime is poverty. Now crime may arise from many other causes, but tht greatest amount of crime is caused by misery and indigence. If poverty is the cause of crime, and crime is sin, then the abolition of poverty means the suppression of sin, and appeals to our highest faculties, our most developed sentiments, and to all that is within us of good, of noble and holy. 

A member of the aristocracy undertook to say (see New York World, March, 1890) that the cause of poverty is drunkenness, (?) what is the cause of drunkenness? The School answers "Poverty." Abolish poverty by giving men and women better conditions to live under, abundant opportunities to employ labor, rair wages, pleasant and happy surroundings, shorter hours—in a word, change the present social conditions—and there would be no cause for drink among men.

With such reasoning in full view, what is to be done to abolish poverty? Where is the philanthropist to begin? Does the "preceptor" state the case in a way to enable the average workingman to make an attack upon "poverty" that will result in its abolition?

The term "poverty" admits of gradation, of comparison, as "poor, poorer, poorest," just as we say, "rich, richer, richest," Poverty does not mean pauperism, a poor man is not necessarily a pauper. Poverty is not a synonym of sin. A man who receives \$1.00 a day, \$6.00 a week and by ceaseless sacrifices of the comforts of life lives and "pays as he goes," is the peer in all pertains to noble manhood of the millionaire. The man who pays the poor man \$1.00 a day, when he has earned \$2.00 is the criminal, the "whited sepulchre," the pirate, the man who creates poverty, and while they hold sway, and working men sub-mit to them, poverity will not be abolished. Such miscreats have always existed. God only why, just as God only knows why venomous reptiles exist. The real question is, can such persons be abolished? or can their devilish sway be circumscribed? We are of the opinion that it is among the possi-bilities. If it is to be understood that workmen are the poor men of the country, all that is required to abolish poverty, not in sense that every poor man will be a rich man, but that he will receive his fair share of the wealth that he creates, is to organize, form unions and brotherhoods, and this done, federate. After this let the demand be for fair wages. The demand will be listened to, and a great deal of poverty will disappear. To this it is coming. There isn't any necessity to discuss sin and crime. What is wanted is honest wages, and honest wages will come only when working men become invincible by organi-zation, federation, united action. Things are moving in that direction. Just as wages advance poverty will be abolished. To advance wages is the rational way to abolish poverty. When there is compact or ganization and unity of action, wages always advance and are maintained. Without it wages are down to starvation levels and poverty increases.

### ESSAYS.

#### SCIENTIFIC TAXATION.

In a previous communication I promised to outline, in a future article, what in my opinion would be a fair, just, equitable and scientific taxation. I shall assume at the outset that the inauguration of a system of free trade and rigid, repressive legislation will destroy all trusts and combines and start up anew an economic, industrial system of full, free, fair and unrestricted competition. It is true I find myself, as a nationalist, wondering why, if competition is a bad thing, more competition is not a worse thing, but that is not at present relevant to the question at issue in this discussion.

Our first province is to inquire and, if possible, determine what are the purposes and uses of taxation. Why are taxes collected, and how is the money spent? For what reason does it become the duty of all citizens to pay taxes? What various and conflicting principles are involved? pays the taxes at present? Who should pay them? etc., etc., etc. Primarily speak-ing, taxes are collected to defray the expenses of what we call "the government"not only of the whole people collectively, as a nation, but also of the smaller aggregations, or communities, as, for instance, states, counties, townships, cities, towns and villages. What do we mean and what and villages. What do we mean and what is involved by the expression, "expenses of the government?" As the three supreme divisions or heads of our government are the legislative, the executive and the judicial, such expenses may be said to principally be incurred for the purpose of making laws, enforcing or executing laws and defining or adjudging laws. These are the principal legitimate objects and powers of all governments in time of peace. The army and navy involve more or less expense, but are unnecessary adjuncts of governments in peaceful times, being maintained for the purpose of protecting and upholding the government in case of foes without or revolutions within. The edu-cational feature, as exemplified in our public school system, as also our postal service, etc., etc., all entail expense, but governments could and are maintained and administered without them.

All citizens of a government are morally and legally bound to pay a portion of the expenses contingent upon the maintenance of their government. First, for the protection accorded to them as individuals, in their persons, and in the full and free enjoyment of their civil and religious rights. Second, for the protection afforded to their

property or wealth against the assaults or encroachments of all other persons and certain elements, such as fire, flood, etc. They are liable for taxes, first, as citizens or individual members of the government, and in this respect the liability of each and all is exactly equal. All having equal rights and privileges before the law, all should pay equally for the protection of such rights and guaranty of such privileges. Second, as owners and accumulators of wealth or property; and in this respect there is no equality whatever in liability. Even as the wealth of individuals differs in amount and value, so also should the taxes paid for the protection of such wealth differ in proportion and amount. These are the eternal truths upon which, as a substructure, the scientific system of taxation must be built.

Now let us glance at the present system. First, there is the revenue for the support of the general government, which is derived from a tax levied upon certain articles of domestic manufacture (the internal revenue tax), and a tax levied upon certain imported goods (the protective tariff). this article, treating specially of taxation, it is not my intention to point out or enlarge upon the extortionate profits charged by certain lines of manufacture which have organized themselves into trusts under cover of the protective tariff. Both the tariff and the internal revenue tax are what is known as a tax upon consumption, That is to say entering or indirect tax. as such taxes do into the first cost of articles manufactured here and the cost to the importing merchant of goods imported from abroad, the tax is included in the price of the goods to the consumer, and hence each individual pays taxes according to his consumption and not according to his wealth. This of necessity entirely exempts from taxation the "residual increment, net annual increase in wealth, because such increment is what is left after all demands for consumption are satisfied. It is the accumulation of "residual increment," or net product after all demands for consumption are satisfied, that makes up a great portion of what is called our national wealth at the end of each ten year period.

Incomes, whether derived from direct wages, rents, profits or interest and dividends, grade and ascend in a graduating scale from those of the day laborer, who receives but a "bare subsistence," or less than \$300 a year, or the landlord; merchant or investor, who receives a comfortable living, to the landlord, merchant, investor or railroad president or insurance manager who receives anywhere from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year, to a fabulous income, running into millions. But somewhere on this graduated scale we reach a point that

divides those who spend their entire income for a living (of a grade and style commensurate with the position they aspire to in society) from those who receive more income than they can spend for a living, and consequently have left some "residual increment." Up to that point all have paid a portion of their earnings as tax; above that point each individual has some wealth that cannot be reached by indirect taxation.

Now as to state, county and municipal taxes. At first blush it would seem as if here we tax all men according to their wealth, directly and in a manner they can-

not evade or dodge. Let us see.

First, as to land taxes. Under the present system all contiguous lands of the same actual value, are assessed for taxa-tion at the same valuation, "irrespective of improvements," but such assessed valuation is but a variable percentage of the actual value. In the case of improved lands, the same percentage of the actual value of the improvements is added to the assessed value of the land. As the annual increase in value of unimproved land outside of business centers amounts to eight or ten times the amount of the tax, the land owner holds on and pays the tax until he chooses to sell, when he recoups himself for all the taxes he has paid and "shifts" them on to the buyer of the land, who, if he occupies and uses such land for income producing business, collects the interest upon the cost of his land from his customthe single tax "limited" the operation of the single tax "limited" the results would be the same, but in less marked degree. But under the operation of the single tax "unlimited" there would be taken as an annual tax, the greatest amount offered by any individual annually for the use of the land. I freely and without reserve concede that this course would force land owners to either improve their land or abandon it to those who would. But why improve it if they must pay its full rental value as a tax? In order that they may rent both the land and the improvements to a tenant, from whom they would receive both the land rent or single tax and also the current rate of interest, sinking fund, insurance, etc., for the improvements. From whom would the tenant obtain the money to pay the land rent, or single tax? From his customers or patrons, of course, such tax being necessarily included in the price of all he sold, and of all services he rendered. Thus the people, as consumers, would pay for the business "exploiters" the license tax for their occupancy of these "valuable lands" which single taxers assure us would pay the bulk of the taxes. The profits pertaining to the occupancy of locations, or sites, for business purposes, is

what creates land values. The varying scale of profits pertaining to various localities, or sites, is what causes the difference in the price of land. The single tax, by obviating the necessity on the part of capital of making any investment of money in land, would give capitalists a monopoly of as many of the choice locations as they were able to improve, while the rent for the improvements would give them interest upon every dollar they had invested.

The taxes upon residence sites are and always will be paid by those who occupy such sites. Taxes upon residences cannot be shifted, living in houses or habitations not being an income producing business. The single tax must be paid by all owners of residences who occupy the same and by all tenants who occupy other men's resi-dence buildings. Economic rent and all taxes levied upon lands occupied for profit making or income producing business are, under the present system, 'shifted' onto those who buy and consume the goods, wares and commodities offered for sale on such lands-those who hire the services of professional men occupying such lands and those who patronize banks or loan offices located upon such lands. Such would remain the case under the single tax system. Under the present system land taxes are a part of and included in rent of occupied lands. Taking the whole of rent as a tax and changing its name from rent to single tax will not change the law governing it. It is unnecessary for me to allude to the fact that all taxes levied upon goods, wares and commodities, offered for sale, add to or increase the price of such goods and com-modities and are "shifted" onto the consumer, the dealer, merchant or seller only paying any portion thereof as he consumes paying any portion in the eot as he containes a certain proportion of the goods and wares upon which they are levied. Of course, it is understood, that consumers who are wage-workers, or are not engaged in any business involving buying and selling, must pay their own taxes and in addition thereto, a proportionate part of the taxes levied upon business exploiters.

And so it is to the end of the chapter: all taxes levied upon personal property, except such as is kept for use and not for profit, (the very kind that should not be taxed) are shifted onto consumption and paid by the people in proportion to their ability to consume. But there is an exception. When we get to the farmer occupying his own land, or the land he ostensibly owns, we find the exception to this general rule. In the case of a retail merchant doing a profitable and prosperous business, the goods he sells are burdened

with the following charges:

First cost of goods. Freight.

Rent (which includes land owner's taxes). Taxes on merchandise.

Sinking fund for repairs and insurance. Clerk hire, light, fuel, etc.

Interest on capital invested.

A comfortable living, including rent of residence.

Net profit.

If business should be poor, or competition sore and grievous, the merchant may first lose his net profit, next the interest upon capital invested, and at last cut down his living expenses to bed rock and yet be able to continue business and avoid bankruptcy, without impairing his capital. Whenever business fails to provide the funds to cover the other items, he must gradually trench upon his capital until he must borrow money or go into bankruptcy. If he is doing business upon borrowed capital he can only lose his net profit and cut down his living expenses—the interest

upon his capital he must pay.

Now, what have we determined? First -Merchant's gross profits represent wages for their labor, including feed, clothing, fuel and shelter. Second—Merchant's net profits represent any wages they may receive in addition to, or besides board, clothes and lodging. Third—Before merchants can obtain their food and clothing, without using their business capital for that purpose, they must have succeeded in "shifting" their rent (including taxes upon land and building), and all taxes levied up-on their goods and wares, onto their cus-tomers, the general public. Fourth—If they pay any taxes upon a residence owned and occupied by them, or rent (which includes taxes) for a rented residence, they must collect it from their customers or impair their business capital. Thus we find: First, under the present system rent, including taxes upon land and building, so far as is concerned valuable land, occupied for income producing businesses, is an indirect tax upon consumption; "economic rent," less the taxes on land, going to the enrichment of land owners as such while rent upon buildings, less the tax, goes to enrich the owners of buildings, the entire building rent, including taxes, being also an indirect tax upon consumption; land owners, building owners and all merchants, business exploiters and middle men simply paying their per capita proportion as consumers. The tariff upon imported goods is used to pay the expenses of the general government, while the increased price in goods, made possible by the tariff, is divi-ded between the items "net profit" and "interest," the money lender getting the lion's share. Thus we find, so far, that no direct tax is paid by any except clerks, mechanics, laborers and wage-workers generally, (who must, out of their wages, pay

the taxes upon their personal property and residence property occupied by them) and those who pay taxes upon personal property held for use and not for profit.

Now what would the single tax do? First-It would nationalize land and make the people's government the universal landlord (single taxers to the contrary, notwith-standing) but would leave our industrial system on a competitive basis. Second-It would eliminate from the problem the factors called tariff, internal revenue tax and direct taxes of all description, leaving only "economic rent," which would not be reduced, because the privilege of occupying and using land would be worth as much under the single tax as under the present system. Individuals would then simply hold (not own) land by virtue of the ownership of the improvements thereon, and they must pay as a tax as much annual rent as anyone else would pay, whether they occupied such land or not. Building rent would remain the same as now, less the taxes now paid upon buildings. This would decrease the cost of goods and consequently reduce the retail price of such goods, by just the amount of all direct and indirect taxes now levied upon goods, merchandise, wares and commodities. But, included in the then price of goods would yet be "economic rent," (the single tax) interest upon cost of improvements and upon capital invested in husiness and all other abayes and items business and all other charges and items of expense hereinbefore enumerated.

I reiterate the single tax levied upon land occupied for profit making, or incomeproducing business, would be an indirect tax upon consumption, and would be paid by the whole people in proportion to their ability to consume. If not, why not George C. Ward.

(To be continued.)

#### CIVILIZATION WITH ITS PROBLEMS. No. 3.

OME of the lines of action in which modern nations seem to transcend the old civilizations are those of rapidly producing wealth and then rapidly destroying wealth. It is the wealth destroying power of the ancients and their relative power of reaction in again reproducing wealth that most thoroughly astonishes the careful stu-dent of human history. We can hardly realize how they did reproduce wealth so rapidly, even if we ourselves can do that with less effort and greater results. The ancients lacked what we have, steam and electricity.

It has often occurred to the writer, as it

must no doubt have occurred to other minds, that it would be very useful to form an idea of the wealth that men have destroyed through the wars of the last thirty centuries, for instance, and the wealth that could have been produced if the destroyed wealth had been applied to wise productive purposes. It is impossible, of course, to arrive at any final conclusions on the subject. But suppose that we formulate a plan on which to rest certain approximates, and try to be extremely conservative.

The object in view in our estimates will be to enable certain minds to grasp the idea that poverty on earth does not enter into the divine ideals; but it is simply the result of human disobedience to God's commands: not so much the disobedience of individuals as that of nations or classes in their collective dealings with each other.

Now let us go into figures. They are often indispensable to illustrate general facts.

The estimated wealth wasted and destroyed in our war against the South is called nine billion dollars. The estimate cannot be out of the way for several reasons. At least 500,000 men in the North and 300,-000 in the South were for over four years withdrawn from their productive pursuits, in which they would have created about three billions. It is much easier to destroy than to produce. An army of 10,000 men can destroy in a day, and it often does, far more wealth than 100,000 can produce in a

Our war was not as destructive as most other wars up to the beginning of the present century. We did not sack, burn or destroy cities. Some country belts were pretty well devastated; but the wealth and population there was relatively scanty. And yet, it took the labor of ten or twelve millions of population in the South for about fifteen years to efface the disasters of that

Well, all the wars fought in the last thirty centuries, in all continents and islands, must at least have destroyed wealth equivalent to two hundred wars like ours. I do not see how any student of history can consider that but an extremely moderate equivalent. Multiply nine billions by two hundred and you have eighteen hundred billions. Let us call it two thousand billions, to make our calculations more comprehensive. We shall more than allow for that excess.

The wealth in our country doubles every twenty years, or it has been, approximately, as the amount saved out of that produced and not consumed.

Suppose that those 2,000 billions wealth destroyed in the wars of the last thirty centuries had been applied to healthy productive purposes, all along through human history. Is it too much to multiply those 2,000 billions by ten, as a grand total of increased savings and so increased wealth for thirty consecutive centuries? It represents but an average doubling every three hundred

years, a simple doubling of the original two billions, let us remember that, when we have been doubling our totality of wealth every twenty years. Well, 2,000 billions multiplied by ten would give us 20,000 billions, an average of \$70,000 for every family group of five with the 300,000,000, such family groups on earth to-day!

The above calculations take no cognizance of the wealth that the armies would have produced, if they had spent in wealthproducing the time they spent in wealthdestruction and their preparations for that purpose. Who can calculate the wealth that would have been produced and has not, among the European nations in the last twenty years of almost absolute peace, if they had not been, all along, preparing

themselves for war?

And suppose that in our above estimate we should like to add the sums that men have wasted during those thirty centuries in habits of self-indulgence, health-destroying habits. Can anybody say that we could not make the average wealth per family of five reach the clean sum of \$100.000. if we wanted to take all the legitimate items in the problem under discussion? Even then we would overlook a very important element, the element that if men had not spent their ingenuity and energies in conquering, and murdering, and robbing each other by wholesale, to satisfy national infatuations, then the inventive power of men would have concentrated itself in the greater increase of wealth with less and less effort, less and less drudgery, and so on.

As we propose to be extremely moderate in our estimates we shall limit ourselves to our above mentioned average of \$70,000 per family of five, as the final wealth we should have to-day on earth, against but \$5,000 in the United States, and no doubt less than \$3,000 all over the earth, per family of five.

As we don't believe in any mathematical equality of wealth among men-it is neither possible nor necessary—we shall imagine that the distribution in the United States could be as follows: About 3 per cent. of the family groups could have in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 each; about 7 per cent. \$100,000, and the rest about \$30,000, not less than, say, \$20,000 per each family group. All that would be within the general average of \$70,000 for the grand totality of our population. We would then have about 400,000 millionaires in the United States, against but 10,000 to day, for all we know as a certainty.

Some may say, but that would be dreadful—400,000 millionaires! Who could live under such a curse? Stop and think a moment about it before you arrive at any final conclusion on the subject. Let us not forget that we predicate conditions offering to each man the opportunity of obtaining and

retaining not less than \$20,000, as a minimum. That would imply, say, \$5,000 in a home, a home four or five times more comfortable than the average home we allow to day to most of our people. Also a working capital of \$15,000, or over, would be left to every family group, or as an investment, according to the inclinations of every man

in the land.

If John prefers to work for Peter rather than for himself, that is John's lookout. All that we need is to fix matters in such a way that no one is forced to work for anybody if he wants to work for himself. That implies a social organization which does not allow any set of men to control God's natural elements. Under such a social group wealth, a sufficient amount for a decent, comfortable life, would be obtainable by every man who had but a moderate quantity of thrift; and it would not take many years before a certain competency could be obtained by every one. And mighty few would be so stupid as not to obtain it. Stupid men are but the inexorable result of stupid civilization.

The very analysis we have made in regard to the immense amount of wealth the race would have to-day if nations had not fought against each other to satisfy their own infatuations, does not that most emphatically prove the supreme stupidity of all civilizations, so far?

And what are the final results of a war, from the vilest to the holiest? Monopoly, the power of some to rob and humbug the It is through the instrumentality of wars that all aristocracies, oligarchies and plutocracies rise, and grow, and flourish. It is also through the low instincts, that wars develop and foster, that most men become indifferent to the blessings of freedom and the comforts of peace, and the joys of honest work. And hence a complete lack of equilibrium in the minds of the masses. Only a few cool heads here and there command the situation and fully satisfy their thirst for wealth and power and all the vanities that involves. And the soldiers of yesterday, accustomed to the hard work, poor pay and blind obedience to officers, becoming to-day citizens, imagine, naturally enough, that it is the duty of the many to let the few fix the conditions on which the rest shall live and work.

War and monopoly, monopoly and war. There you have the two great enemies of humanity at large, and most especially of the mass of workers at all times producing all the wealth of nations. What is monopolv after all, but a silent war between those willing to work and those who by hook or crook propose to live at the expense of the rest? The two evils of war and monopoly are one and indivisible. They both breed enmity between man and man; between

class and class; between nation and nation. You cannot be sure of peace on earth as long as monopoly prevails on earth. War is but monopoly in a more open and intensified form.

The figures we have presented as an illustration of the folly of wars, could be applied on a larger scale yet, to the folly in the perpetuation of monopoly as a wealth destroying force, by the simple restrictions on production and commerce, that monop-

oly implies.

When we grasp the transcendant and fatal results of those two grand human follies we have been referring to as wealth destroyers and also as manhood destroyers, then and then alone can we realize the boundless joys that God in His supreme wisdom and bounty has in store for humanity, when men learn how to organize civilization on the eternal principles of peace and divine equity that God is constantly inviting us to evolve, or rather specialize, and transmit to our children forever!

José Gros.

[To be continued.]

#### IN ANSWER TO MR. WARD.

THE idea of rent being added to price has so long been one of the exploded fallacies that it has appeared to me quite useless to use space in refuting it; preferring to confine my arguments to such points as offered a chance for at least two opinions. But Mr. Ward clings so persistently to the idea that I am compelled to assume the attitude of a person in the act of kicking a corpse and take note of it.

Rent is never a component part of price, there-fore, a lax on rent cannot be shifted.

Corn raised on land worth thousands of dollars per acre will not bring one cent more per bushel in the market than corn of the same quality raised on land worth nothing. The fact that I pay a high rent for the use of land gives me no power to sell any of the commodities which I may produce from that land at a higher price than like commodities produced by my neighbor on land which yields no rent. The price of every commodity is regulated by its cost of production (including wages of labor, and interest of capital) at the margin of cultivation, or under the most unfavorable circumstances at which it can be produced. (This involves some considerations on natural and market price, which I will set on one side for the present.) Rent has nothing under heaven to do with it.

"The owner of a ground-rent," says Adam Smith, "acts always as a monopolist, and exacts the greatest rent that can be got for the use of his ground." This being true, (and it cannot be successfully contradicted) the cuestion readles is all these. the question resolves itself thus: landlord has already taken the highest rent

which he could get, taxes or no taxes, how is it possible for him to increase that rent, even supposing government to take 'the whole of it in the form of taxation?

Bear this truth forever in mind: nothing but an increase of price can saddle the consumer with any portion whatever of taxation. A tax on rent cannot increase price, because rent is not a component part of price. The single tax is, emphatically, a tax on rent

The questions concerning the mortgage indebtedness of farmers require a more elaborate treatment than I feel at liberty to give them at this time, and as they seem more particularly directed at my friend Gros than myself I will pass them by, and take up the thread of Mr. Ward's argument at the next point. By means of a private communication, Mr. Ward is already in possession of my ideas concerning the true standard of value, and the correct basis of an equitable exchange medium. If he can reconcile those views with any endorsement of the alliance's sub-treasury plan, he is welcome to do so.

In regard to the next point, I see no reason to modify, in the slightest particular, my denial that the volume of currency has any influence upon interest; I certainly shall not change it in deference to any argument which Mr. Ward has yet brought to bear upon it. I would suggest to Mr. Ward that he straighten out and reconstruct the somewhat tangled web of his theory of value. If I mistake not, Mr. Ward has repudiated, with some vehemence, the idea of value as attached to money, per se, he will surely not object to being held accountable for all the logical consequences of this proposition, one of which is that if nothing be multiplied forever it will still be nothing, and which does not look consistent, when placed beside the statement, "the less money there is, the more value it possesses." In one instance Mr. Ward denies that money is a commodity, and in another he invests it with all the attributes of a commodity, and subjects it to the same laws of supply and demand as govern other commodities. Which of the two ideas does he wish us to accept as his ultimate?

But seriously, or rather, more seriously, no amount of argument can invest Mr. Ward's financial theory with the character of logical truth. What he most needs to obtain is a clear and comprehensive idea of interest, which can only be got by leaving the field of superficialities, and getting down to fundamental truths.

I certainly admit that the volume of currency, in a normal state of society, has an influence on its purchasing power, but this is quite another proposition, and has no logical connection with the one under consideration. Now, I must lay myself

liable to the charge of tautology by reproducing the language to which Mr. Ward takes exception. I am egotistical enough to believe I can give him a lesson in logical analysis.

Money, in the hands of an individual, is but a certificate giving the holder a right to draw from the general stock of the people so much value. It is for the use of this raine that interest is paid, and not the medium which merely transfers it.

By Mr. Ward's process of analysis he arrives at the conclusion: "The relative abundance or scarcity of money has a very potent effect upon the rate of interest, even according to Mr. Borland's own argument, because the fewer units of account there are in circulation the more value does the ownership of each unit entitle its owner to draw from the general stock of the people."

This conclusion is totally at variance with all correct logical method. Mr. Ward should have attacked the premise of my argument, and not its conclusion. Interest being paid, not for money, but for the use of value apart from money, how, in the name of common sense, can any alteration in the quantity of money affect real interest? It strikes me that the proper place to look for the influences which affect interest is in the conditions regulating the acquirement of the things for which interest really is paid.

I am chock full of arguments in support of this position, but as my premises have not been questioned, and as my conclusion must stand along with them, I will use no more space in discussing the matter here, but leave Mr. Ward to reflect upon it.

I am not disposed to enter into an argument with Mr. Ward as to the probable effect of the demonetization of silver upon the fortunes of the dukes and earls of England. The question is too abstract to be of much value, especially when we have so many obvious facts to refer to. It seems to me that Mr. Ward has got his history a little kattawampus. The influences which operated to pass the titles to the soil of England into the hands of a few individuals, so far from commencing at as late a date as 1822, were at that time, really within less than a decade of their consummation. I cannot resist the temptation of sacrificing some of my space for the purpose of quoting a short chapter from the history of English landed property for Mr. Ward's benefit.

"In the fifteenth century the immense majority of the population consisted of peasant proprietors, whatever was the feudal title under which their right of property was hidden. Macaulay calculates that 'the number of proprietors was not less than 160,000, who, with their families, must have made up more than one-seventh of the whole nation. The average income of these small landlords was estimated at

between £60 and £70 a year.' The chief period of eviction began with the sixteenth The great feudal lords drove the peasantry by force from the land to which they had the same feudal right as the lord himself, and seized upon the common lands. The rapid rise of the Flemish wool manufacture and the corresponding rise in the price of wool in England, gave a direct impulse to these evictions. The sheep drove out the men. 'The sheep, that were wont to be so meke and tame,' says Thomas Moore, 'and so small eaters, now, as I heare say, be become so great devourers and so wylde, that they eate up and swallow downe the very men themselves."

In the last decade of the seventeenth century the yeomanry, the class of independent peasants, were more numerous than the clan of farmers. They had formed the back-bone of Cromwell's strength, and, even according to the confession of Macaulay, stood in favorable contrast to the drunken squires and their servants, the county clergy, who had to marry their masters' cast off mistresses. About 1750 the yeomanry had disappeared, and so had in the last decade of the eighteenth century the last trace of the common land of the

agricultural laborer.

In the 19th century the very memory of the connection between the agricultural laborer and the communal property has, of course, vanished in England. The agricultural population has received not a farthing of compensation for the 3,511,770 acres of common land which, between 1800 and 1831 were stolen from them by parliamentary devices presented to the landlords by the landlords.

The last process of wholesale expropriation of the agricultural population from the soil, is, finally, the so-called clearing of estates, i. e., the sweeping men off them. But what "clearing of estates" really and properly signifies we learn only in the promised land of modern romance, the Highlands of Scotland. There the process is distinguished by its systematic character, by the magnitude of the scale on which it is carried out at one blow (in Ireland, landlords have gone to the length of sweeping away several villages at once; in Scotland areas as large as German principalities are dealt with), finally, by the peculiar form of property under which the embezzled lands were held. The Highland Celts were or-ganized in clans, each of which was the owner of the land on which it was settled. The representative of the clan, its chief or "great man," was only the titular owner of this property, just as the Queen of England is the titular owner of all the national soil. When the English government succeeded in suppressing the intestine wars of these "great men" and their constant incursions

into the lowland plains, the chiefs of the clans by no means gave up their time-honored trade as robbers; they only changed its form. On their own authority they transformed their nominal right into a right of private property, and as this brought them into collision with their clansmen, they resolved to drive them out by open force. "A king of England might as well claim to drive his subjects into the sea," says Professor Newman. This revo-lution, which began in Scotland after the last rising of the followers of the Pretender, can be followed through its first phases in the writings of Sir James Stuart and James Anderson. As an example of the method obtaining in the nineteenth century the "clearing" made by the Duchess of Sutherland will suffice here. This person, well instructed in economy, resolved, on entering upon her government, to effect a radical cure, and to turn the whole country, whose population had already been, by earlier processes of a like kind, reduced to 15,000, into a sheep walk. From 1814 to 1820 these 15,000 inhabitants, about 3,000 families, were systematically hunted and rooted out. All their villages were destroyed and burnt, all their fields turned into pasturage. British soldiers enforced the eviction, and came to blows with the inhabitants. One old woman was burnt to death in the flames of the hut which she refused to leave. Thus this fine lady appropriated 794,000 acres of land that had from time immemorial belonged to the clan. She assigned to the expelled inhabitants about 6,000 acres on the sea shore—two acres to the family. The 6,000 acres had until this time lain waste, and brought in no income to their owners. The duchess, in the nobility of her heart, actually went so far as to let these at an average rent of 2s. 6d. per acre to the clansmen, who, for centuries had shed their blood for her family. The whole of the stolen clan land she divided into twenty-nine great sheep farms, each inhabited by a single family, for the most part imported English farm servants. In the year 1835 the 15,000 Gaels were already replaced by 121,000 sheep. The remnant of the aborigines flung on the sea shore tried to live by catching fish. They became amphibious and lived, as an English author says, half on land and half on water, and withal only half on both. The plunder of the state lands on a large scale began with William of Orange. These states was a large lands on the state lands on the state lands on the state lands on the state lands of the stat estates were given away, sold at ridiculous figures, or even annexed to private estates by direct seizure. All this happened without the slightest observation of legal etiquette. The crown lands thus fraudulently appropriated, together with the robbery of the church estates, so far as these had not been lost again during the republican rev-



olution, form the basis of the to-day princely domains of the English oligarchy.

After the restoration of the Stuarts the landed proprietors had carried by legal means an act of usurpation, effected everywhere on the continent without any legal formality. In 1660 a house of commons, in which the landlords were supreme, relieved their estates of all feudal dues, then amounting to about one half of the entire revenues of the state. Military service, purveyance, aids, reliefs, wardship, premer seisin, alienation, escheat, all disappeared in a day. In their place were substituted excise duties. By 12 Charles 11, c. 23 the great bulk of taxation was for the first time transferred from the land to the people, who have borne it ever since.—"The Evolution of Property," by Paul Lafargue, chapter 4, section 5.

To understand the full significance of the facts above quoted, one should have some slight knowledge of feudal property, and the tenures by which it was held, but such knowledge is not essential to the demonstration of Mr. Ward's utterly reckless application of history, as exemplified by the claim that the demonetization of silver, by the resumption act of 1822, was the cause of the concentration of land ownership in England. The claim is entirely at variance with obvious facts, and as a sample of inductive reasoning will easily pass for a curiosity.

Mr. Ward next challenges me to prove "that any benefit or advantage, could by any possibility, accrue to any land owner by virtue of the operation of the people's party land currency plan, that would not equally accrue to every other member of the community." Mr. Ward surely does not expect me to prove a negative assertion. It strikes me that instead of calling on me to prove the negative, the proper thing for Mr. Ward to do is to place his affirmative beyond question.

Mr. Ward is mistaken in supposing that it was my intention to make a strict comparison of the French Assignats with the inoney demanded by the people's party. I instanced the Assignats merely as an illustration of one phase of the land basis fal-lacy; but now while we are on the subject, supposing your land currency plan in full operation, supposing conditions to arise similar to those of the Assignat period in France, would your currency stand the test any better than they did? And if so, why? Again, what are the essential points of difference between your currency and the land bank currencies issued at divers times previous to the war of American independence, by the Colonies of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts?

I am strongly tempted to prolong this article so far as to notice Mr. Ward's criti-

cisms of my May article, especially to note the reckless and indiscriminate manner in which he uses that bastard of political economy, the term "profits," but the length of this article warns me that I must desist for this time.

W. P. Borland.

#### WAGES, INTEREST AND PROFITS.

THIS latest letter from Mr. Ward, in your June number, is delightful. He calls it a novel proposition that "both wages and interest will be high or low, as rent is low or high." Why, this has been the perennial puzzle of political economists for the past 50 years, and to explain it as the especial purpose of progress and poverty, with which Mr. Ward has led us to believe all along he was so familiar, but still did not agree with. As with Mr. Ward's theory, the facts in this case did not agree with the preconceived theories of old time economists, but they could not deny that it was there all the same. I am afraid that Mr. Ward's theories are all preconceived, and that he has not taken trouble to compare them with the facts. The illusto compare them with the facts. The illustration given by Mr. Borland of increased income from an advance in the value of land, he calls an "impossible, or at least an unlikely situation." It is really one of the commonest forms of experience. What he wants to do is to read Henry George and can be to that when he got to the terms right so that when he got to the terms right so that when he got to the terms right so that when he got to the terms right so that when he got to the terms right so that when he got to the terms right so that when he got to the terms right so that when the got to the terms right so that when the got to the terms right so that when the got to the terms right so that when the got to the terms right so that when the got to the terms right so that the got to the terms right to t get his terms right, so that when he gets into a discussion he wont be talking about one thing when the other fellows are talking about something else. Then he may in that way get rid of his idea that rent can be added to prices, or that it comes out of profits. Rent is simply the difference in productive capacity of different pieces of land, and prices have nothing to do with it. He makes a fearful break in this sentence, too: "Profit is measured by interest, and profit makes values in business, hence the rate of interest is the basis of rent." To take a simile that I used once before, we might as well say, "the performance of a locomotive is measured by a contour card, and that performance makes the engine go, hence the lines on the contour card are the source of steam in the boiler." If some of your technical readers think that is a trifle mixed, I can assure them that it is the exact analogy in running an engine to Mr. Ward's sentence in econimics. But what I really want to know from Mr. Ward is how increasing the number of counters called money with which we represent given quantities of service done, is going to increase the freedom of exchange, and how the government can lend anything to its people that is worth having, unless it first takes it from them in one way or another.

Edward J. Shriver.

#### MONEY AND BANKING.

CRAVE the use of a little of your valuable space for the expression of a few comments upon the astounding propositions advanced and foolish vagaries entertained by Mr. E. J. Shriver, as set forth in the May and June numbers of the

Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.

Mr. Shriver asserts that my statement that the Bank of England regulated the current rate of interest by advancing and reducing its own rates of discount is of the fancies that I have caught up from Wall street operators, who know but little, after all, about economic science." Here's richness for you!! I knew that the Single Tax corps of letter writers had upon its rolls some very able men, but I was hardly prepared to find that one of them has so completely mastered the theories of finance as to be able to contemptuously wave aside, as unworthy of credence, a belief en-tertained by all bankers and financiers generally. However—be the fact as it may
—I assert that if the people, or government stood ready to loan to themselves as individuals, money at any given rate of interest, that rate would become the current prevalent rate of interest, governing all loans to which no greater risk was attached. I still assert, Mr. S. to the contrary, notwithstanding, that as men are satisfied with profits which are equal to the current rate of interest upon the money invested, "Low rates of interest make (acceptable) light profits." I also assert that the increase in value of land bought on speculation is simply interest upon money invested in land. Mr. S. disputes my proposition that profits tend to lower rates than interest upon money and says "they always rule higher." I suppose Mr. S. is thinking of gross profits, while I am thinking of net profits. Net profits always rule lower than interest, or else our labor statistics are falsified.

Mr. Shriver's last, but most important proposition I must quote fully, in his own language. In the May number he says:

Fourth, the influence of banks over even the volume of circulation is of the least possible importance; and has nothing to do, anyhow, with the rate of interest. As I tried to explain to Mr. Ward in a previous letter, what men borrow and lend is services or the title to them, and not currency.

In the June number he says:

What I want to know from him is the weak spot in the proposition that what men buy and sell, borrow and lend, is services or the good which services produce, and not the currency which (of whatever kind) is only after all a token of these services. And the corollary to this that what we should try to do is not to make the production of tokens easier; but of things.

And the foregoing expressions prove that Mr. S. "knows but little, after all, about economic science." Legal tender money is the end of the law and satisfies all debts

and it is also the sole interposing barrier which prevents our relapse into barbarism and a primitive system of barter and trade.

Men may borrow, as Mr. Shriver says, "services, or the title to them" or "things" -commodities—but they cannot force those from whom they borrow to receive anything but money in payment. The equities of commercial life are preserved and a fair and just exchange of services, or things made possible by nothing so much as by an intelligent control and regulation of the volume of money in circulation and the rate of interest it bears. The two prime factors in determining prices of "services," or commodities, are the volume of services, or commodities, offered for sale and the volume of money in circulation. Could the volume of money in circulation be continually kept in the same proportionate ratio to the volume of products offered for sale, prices would never vary, or fluctuate. This is the essence of the argument for the sub-treasury plan, which would equalize prices the year round, and stop all speculation and dealings in futures and options. Mr. S. makes himself ridiculous, when he intimates that the sub-treasury plan would

enlarge, or intensify speculation.

I will try and formulate an argument that even Mr. Shriver can understand. In the middle of the ten-year period from 1872 to 1881, a man goes out West, upon free land and borrows for ten years, one thousand bushels of wheat with which to improve and stock his farm. He did not, however, get wheat, but he received \$1,040—wheat averaging for the ten year period \$1.04 a bushel. But owing to the effects of the demonetization of silver and the elaboration and perfecting of our banking system (which keeps at all times, two-fifths of the people's money locked up as reserve), when the debt becomes due, wheat is worth only 79 cents, (it averaged that for the ten-year period, from 1882 to 1891).

As a consequence of this fall in the price of wheat, caused by defects in and manipulation of our system of finance, our friend who borrowed 1,000 bushels of wheat, must pay back more than thirteen hundred bushels. As he obtained "free land," he has had all the advantages the single tax would have given him, and yet, our friend will be lucky if he does not lose his farm. If he succeeds in paying out, he pays in the last payment, besides the annual interest ontracted, nearly 30 per cent., to say nothing of the gradually increasing rate of interest he has paid during the life of the loan such interest being measured in "services, things, substance, etc., etc." and not in money.

All terms of indebtedness are expressed in money—dollars—and not in "services," or "things," hence a very little monkeying



with the money of the nation is sufficient to cause debtors to have to pay back very many more "services," or "things" than they received. Mr. Shriver must learn that a just and scientific system of finance is very much more to be desired than any other one reform, as it is possible to so shape financial legislation, as to rob the masses of the people, not only of their "services" and "things" but even of their lands. The farmers of the great North, West and Northwest, twenty years ago owned an earthly paradise in fee simple, free of encumbrance. Now—35 per cent. of them are tenants upon the land they once owned, while the rest are so heavily mortgaged as to be no better than tenants. The mortgages and the land titles are held in the East and in the New England States. Financial legislation did it.

I cannot forbear noticing that Mr. Shri-

ver savs:

Then a little further reflection will convince him that there is absolutely no "special privilege" except the ownership of particularly desirable land which cannot be duplicated by labor, except that part of railroads and similar property as is conveyed in the franchise, and which comes substantially under the same head.

Will Mr. S. kindly give us an illustration of how a "special privilege" is made by labor? Suppose he gives us the modus operandi in the manufacture of national bank charters—or gold coinage laws—and then he might attempt to show how much of a water works franchise, or a cable railroad is based upon private ownership of land.

A few remarks in reference to the criticisms Mr. Shriver offers upon my financial platform, or articles of financial belief. He says that an interconvertible bond will not do. In answer I assert that it depends entirely upon the rate of interest the bonds draw. If the rate of interest they bear is slightly, yet appreciably less than the normal, legitimate earnings of capital, only the very timid and conservative will keep money invested in bonds during periods of normal activity and prosperity. In seasons of abnormal activity and exceptional crops, when prices are falling and interest is rising, even the timid and conservative would cash their bonds and use their money in other channels. In dull seasons and poor crop years when prices are rising and interest falling, idle money would be invested in bonds and thus a perfect equilibrium preserved. As a safety valve there might be adopted a sliding, or progressive scale of interest, so that the rate of interest would decrease, as the investment, or funding in bonds increased.

Mr. Shriver does not like my plan for a People's banking system. He is evidently afraid of the spectre of "Paternalism." I am not. I believe that banking is a pub-

lic function of the people, which should be assumed by the people, for the people. Everything should be carried on by the people, collectively, which it is not absolutely necessary should be done by individuals. Mr. Shriver seems to think that the people's banking system would provide an arbitrary, inflexible volume of money, which would not very readily respond to the legitimate demands of trade. The reverse is true. The plan differs from the present banking system in two particulars only. 1st. In the cheapness of its cost, both of operation and of services, or loans to the people. 2d. In the lack of any necessity for a reserve fund, the credit of the people being inexhaustible. A careful reading of the plank criticised will fail to reveal any other difference, unless we take into account the fact that the bills provided for are to be money, not promises to pay money.

Now as to my demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver: That is inserted because of the existence of an heriditary taint of insanity which causes the American people to worship at the shrine of the fetich metallism. I should much rather see both gold and silver demonetized. But what shall be made of the plank proposed by Mr. S.? And how shall we construe it? If Mr. S. offers it as a "gold bug," or single gold standard man, then all I have to

If Mr. S. offers it as a "gold bug," or single gold standard man, then all I have to say is that every word and line of the argument will apply with as crushing force to the special coinage privilege now possessed by the gold miners, as to the special coinage privilege craved by the silver mine owners. Both are a species of legalized robbery, but if we must have one, let us have both. The single gold standard is too expensive a luxury and is too prolific of tramps and millionaires.

But if Mr. S. is not a devotee at the shrine of metallism and proposes in sober earnestness to give all the products of labor an equal chance and a price regulated and maintained by scientific methods, then he can, with Mr. Borland and myself, take his position on the sub-treasury platform, upon which we are very glad to wel-

come him.

Can not Mr. S. see that the fall in prices he so tersely sets forth, is the result of the appreciation of the price of gold, caused by the demonetization of silver? And does he not know that instead of the apparent decline in the intrinsic value of silver and other commodities, it is in reality an appreciation in the legal value, or purchasing power of gold? Is he really unaware of the truth that the special coinage privilege accorded to gold is more potent in its sinister effects than landlordism? In his treatment of the silver question, Mr. S. proves himself an adept in the use of sophistry. He says:

That demand for coinage does form part of the value of precious metals, no one disputes: what is uncertain among scientists is how much. Mr. Ward has already said three-fourths, but if that is so, then silver should have failen to one fourth its former value when we ceased to coin it in 1873. Did it? The authority that he quotes is only a Wall street speculative organ of no standing: and the quotation itself is an absurdity. If the statement contained in it (that there is a difference between coinage and intrinsic values) were true, gold would constantly flow into the currency.

What nonsense. Is not Mr. S. aware that a free coinage law obliterates the distinction between commercial and coinage values and that the commercial value becomes merged in the coinage value? In 1873, under free coinage, 371.25 grains of fine silver were worth one dollar for use in the arts, and would be worth that amount to-morrow, were a free coinage law enacted to-day. When the total product of a metal is used for money and in the arts, the total product takes to itself the money value given to it by law.

Mr. Shriver's monetary system would indeed be "fearfully constructed and wonderfully made." Fleeing from the imaginary evils attendant upon "Paternalism" (?) he furnishes a striking example of individualism gone mad and presents to us the reductional absurdam of the adage "Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Discarding the sovereignty of the people, he would make of each individual a petty sovereign. Forgetting that an agreement to receive in payment of debts is the essence of legal tender, he denounces national legal tender acts, and in the same breath advocates the passage of a legal tender act by every small community. Ridiculing the idea of a national uniform promise to receive, on the part of the whole people, for the use of all the people, he advocates the issue of a heterogeneous conglomeration of promises to receive, the soundness of which would be determined by township lines and neighborhood roads. But he fails to state in what kind of currency he fain would have the single tax paid. Upon the whole, I prefer my own financial theories to those of Mr. Shriver.

George C. Ward.

#### A MECHANIC'S DREAM.

[Mechanical News.]

There was once a mechanic at Bristol who had a queer dream. Watts was his name, and by trade he was a shot-maker. The making of the little leaden pellets was then a slow, laborious, and, consequently, costly process. Watts had to take great bars of lead and pound them out into sheets of a thickness about equal to the diameter of the shot he desired to make. Then he cut the sheets into little cubes.

which he placed in a revolving barrel or box and rolled until the edges were off from the constant friction, and the little cubes became spheroids. Watts had often racked his brain trying to devise a better scheme, but in vain. Finally after an evening spent with some jolly companions at the ale-house, he went home and turned into bed. He soon fell into a deep slumber, but the liquor evidently did not agree with him, for he had a bad dream. He thought he was out again with the "boys." They were all trying to find their way home when it began to rain shot. Beautiful globules of lead, polished and shining, fell in a torrent, and compelled him and his bibulous companions to draw their heavy limbs to a place of shelter. In the morning when Watts arose, he remembered the dream. He thought about it all day, and wondered what shape molten lead would take in falling a distance through the air. At last, he could rest no longer; he carried a ladleful of the hot metal up into the steeple of the church of St. Mary of Radcliffe and dropped it into the most Descending, he took from the bot tom of the shallow pool several handfuls of perfect shot far superior to any he had ever seen. Watts' fortune was made for he had conceived the idea of the shottower, which has since been the only means employed in the mauufacture of the little missiles so much used in war and sport.

#### HE ONLY WANTED AN AD.

"You are the editor of this paper, I be-

lieve."
"Yes, sir." "I am Mr. Swillem, the whiskey mer chant, who was cowhided on the street yes terday by a woman for selling liquor to her husband. You had a column article about it this morning."
"Well, sir, what are going to do about

it? Have you come here to-

"You needn't grab your revolver, sir. I didn't come to raise a fuss. I only want you to say in to-morrow morning's paper that Swillem, the saloon keeper on Soup alley, who was thrashed by a woman for supplying her husband with liquor refuses to be interviewed on the subject, but wishes his friends and the public to understand that he is still at the same old place, and has the best stock of liquors ever brought to the city. Thankful for past favors he hopes to work a continuous and the same. hopes to merit a continuance of the same, etc. Fix it up in good shape. Here's Slo. I'm not a sentimental man. I look on the whole transaction purely in a business light and when it comes to taking a legit light, and when it comes to taking a legitimate business advantage of any affair that brings me before the public I am old persimmons, sir. Good morning.

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## Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscript so as to reach the Editor not later than the tenth day of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

#### PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

150 The past month has witnessed consider-H. . . able encouragement for the cause of woman  $a \ge 1$ suffrage. Bills have been introduced into many legislatures throughout the country and, while they have failed to pass, they have been lost in most cases by very small majorities. Opponents of the movement point to these continued defeats as evidence that it is a forlorn hope, but those who have advocated this measure for years know that at first it was impossible even to obtain a hearing and that they were insulted when they attempted it. Finally they were permitted to speak in committee rooms before the few who collected from curiosity. Then they were invited to address the legislatures. At last they succeeded occasionally in getting a vote, but were defeated by a large majority. Now the question comes to vote each winter with the majorities against it growing smaller every year, sometimes only from one to half a dozen. It is a great issue, that of enfranchising twenty millions of people, especially when it involves so many problems as that of woman suffrage. It means, in many respects the overturning of the customs of all the ages, and it is not surprising that it makes progress slowly. Smaller reforms have been obtained only through revolution and bloodshed.

The Illinois legislature last year conferred school suffrage on women. When they attempted to vote in Chicago, a short time after, for county superintendent, it was decided that it could not be done, because this officer was especially mentioned in the state constitution as having to be elected by male voters. This decision did not apply, however, to any other school officials, and this spring the women have

voted very extensively throughout the state. In many places fifty per cent. of the vote was polled by women. Nowhere was there the least disturbance and the experiment was universally pronounced a success. The Central Christian Advocate, a most conservative paper, says:

We have read the press dispatches closely, and fail to observe that any of these women unsexed themselves by exercising the right of franchise, or were even so accused. Nor does it appear that their husbands went hungry, or their children were not properly cared for, or that the familiar basket of undarned stockings suffered from long neglect.

But these arguments have been laid on the shelf. Women are doing much of the world's work nowadays, and doing it well, and managing to take just as good care of their husbands and children as the mothers and grandmothers did. The suffrage will give them additional power to protect the home and loved ones. Evil has been allowed to assume great proportions, because the vast majority of the moral and religious element has been prevented from exercising control, while the vicious element has been given unlimited power.

The New York legislature has just given school suffrage to women and the bill has been signed by Governor Flower. Over half the states now permit women to exercise the privilege of voting on all matters connected with the public schools. There are indications at this writing that two woman delegates from Wyoming will sit in the Minneapolis convention. If it had been said four years ago that women would vote this year in a national presidential convention it would not have been credited. It would not be surprising if one or more additional states should be ready to send woman delegates four years hence. By a vote on woman suffrage in the British house of commons, a few days ago, it was lost by a majority of 23 out of 327 votes, notwithstanding Gladstone came out with a letter in opposition. The Woman's Liberal League, of England, is a powerful political factor, and Gladstone is its president. It is believed that he has made a serious mistake. No person who follows this question closely, watching the indications in all quarters, can fail to be impressed with

the belief that public sentiment is growing in its favor and that it is slowly but steadily gaining ground in all quarters.

### WOMEN'S DORMITORIES AT THE FAIR.

A most excellent scheme has been devised by the Board of Lady Managers of the world's fair. It contemplates the erection of a number of dormitories for women who come to the exposition without escorts. and who are limited as to expenses. They have secured a site within three squares of the north entrance to the grounds and here they will erect lodging houses for women and children only. Room, light and service will be furnished at 30 cents a day. Arrangements will be made by which meals can be secured at correspondingly reasonable rates. Women can thus attend the fair at about one dollar a day, outside of entrance fee. In order to meet the outlay a Woman's Dormitory Association has been incorporated. The shares are placed at \$10 each. These shares will betaccepted at face value for lodging at the regular Several persons may purchase a share together and divide the proceeds at the dormitory. For instance, a share calls for 331 days' lodging. Three women could buy one for \$10 and each one would be entitled to ten days at the fair, a long enough time to see it very satisfactorily. These shares will be put on sale all over the country, under direction of the women on the the world's fair boards in different states. who will be responsible for disposing of them with discretion.

Women of small means can engage a share now by addressing Mrs. Potter l'almer, Chicago, and by laying aside a small sum weekly have it paid for by the time the fair opens. They will know then just where they are to stay when they visit the exposition and, as they will save transportation while in the city by being close to the grounds, and as all of the railroads will make reduced rates, it seems as if almost every one who wishes to do so might be able to attend this greatest display the world has ever seen. Women who are blessed with more than enough for their own needs could not give greater pleasure

for the same amount of money than by purchasing one or more of these \$10 shares and presenting them to those of their sisters whose slender incomes will not permit even this brief holiday. This action on the part of the board of managers ought to be an answer to the unfounded charges, which have been frequently made, that they were not considering the interests of the working women. They are, in truth, considering none other, for only those will be represented at the fair who have done something to entitle them to a place. The whole effort of the Women's Board have been to secure an exhibit of what has been accomplished by those women who have taken part in the work of the world.

NEW YORK STATE will hold a convention next year to revise her constitution. A large number of prominent women went before the legislature and asked that they might be represented in this convention. Delegates also went from the workingmen and from the prohibitionists for the same purpose. The legislature provided for five delegates from the workingmen, three from the prohibitionists and refused any to the women. Why? Because they did not dare to offend the workingmen or the prohibitionists who could retaliate with their votes at the next election; but the women, having no votes, were helpless, and therefore were treated with the usual contempt. Governor Flower, however, took a broader view of the matter, and at his request, three delegates were granted to the woman suffragists. This will be the first time that the interests of women ever were directly represented in a convention called to make the constitution under which they must live.

MRS. M. E. C., Tacoma, Wash.: Your note with enclosure was forwarded to Mr. E. V. Debs, at Terre Haute, where all requests for *Magazines* must be sent. The price is 10 cents per copy. Thanks for your kind wishes.

Mrs. M. E. Clune, of Tacoma, Wash, wishes to know if Mrs. Nellie Bloom, is a nom de plume or the real name of the writer. Mrs. Bloom will please answer.

#### AU REVOIR.

The Magazine matter is prepared for the Woman's Department as the last work before its editor leaves for a month in California. By the time it is read she will, have made the trip and returned, if no accident is encountered. The brief vacation is undertaken for a much needed rest. after almost two years of the most exacting mental and physical toil, without one day of leisure. It is anticipated with much pleasure and the hope of a safe return to loved ones, and the bringing back to the daily duties of a courage and a mental strength equal to the unvarying demand.

MRS. E. C. F., of Ashtabula, O., compliments Petroleum Lodge, No. 248.

#### TO MRS. NELLIE BLOOM.

Sympathizing with her in her poem in the April Nagarine, headed "The Awakening."

ygarm, headed "The Awakening."
Madam, dear, I see you're alling,
Just because some heartless loon
Played you false and caused your wailing
In a very plaintive tune:
Sighs of sadness floated 'round me
When I read your anguished song,
All through life misfortune found me
Just like you when going along.

Oh, the grief of hearts too loving,
When their trust is once betrayed!
Talk of swords through vitals shoving!
Why, they ne'er such gashes made,
As slick, oily tongued deceivers,
Full of perjured phrases sweet,
When they come across believers
Whom they crush beneath their feet.

I inferred, your song while reading.
That he sought another try.
That he on his knees went pleading
For the old glance of your eye.
Which you used to fire and thrill him
On full many a balmy night.
But, instead, you mean to kill him
With cold friendship. Am I right?

I'd have taken such an office, I'd have taken such an office,
Trusting time to win you back,
When again your lips you'd proffer
On the old delightful track.
Flowing o'er with homed blisses,
Now to luscious ripeness grown,
Waiting to be culled as kisses,
Which I'd gather as my own.

Which I'd gather as my over.

Give the chap another trial,
All his roving may be o'er.

Do not crush him with denial,
Let him feel your arms once more.
If her nade round in clover,
And found none so sweet as you.

Trust him, crown him as your lover,
And who knows but he'll prove true.

Shandy Maguire.

[When one reads the love ditties of our married contributors, he understands what is meant by "poetic license." It is a license to say what one pleases, which only poets dare to do. The ode to Mrs. A. B. C. will appear next month. appear next month. Confections must be lealt out sparingly.—Ep.]

DUTIES OF A CHRISTIAN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Since every man is placed in the world for this only end that he may know God, love him and serve him and so work out his salvation, marriage is to Christians a means to serve God together, to glorify him by their works, and aid each other in the way to Heaven. Husbands and wives ought, therefore, to encourage each other constantly by word and example to a holy life, by keeping the commandments of God, by their faith, their purity, and the practice of every virtue. This, however, they cannot do unless they are also careful to fulfill those duties which they owe to each other. The marriage bond is one of God's own making, and so close in this sacred union that in Holy Scripture, husband and wife are said to have but one body. How wicked, then, and how abominable is that sin which violates a union so intimate and holy. Sometimes women become less scrupulous after marriage than before. But the eye of God is ever open, and he will punish them more than ever before, because their sin is greater. In this matter, dear Christians, do not trust even to your good intentions, but fly from danger at its first approach, and pray that you may not nrst approach, and pray that you may not fall into temptation. And you, especially, Christian wife, if you would be secure in that fidelity which you have plighted at the altar, treasure up these few words of advice. Shun, carefully, all books contrary to good morals. Do not allow yourself to include an assessive love of society: shove indulge an excessive love of society; above all, never listen to strange and flattering tongues. And, finally, put away all fond-ness of dress and vanity; and still more, shun all those fashions which are contrary to Christian modesty. A little spark can kindle a great fire. Let the husband consider his wife as his assistant, and not his servant. The husband, too, in the marriage relation, represents the person of Christ, and Jesus Christ compares himself to a lamb. The husband, then, must be kind to his wife; he must love her as Christ has loved his bride, the church. And we know that Christ has undergone for his church the hardest toils, the bitterest sorrows, yes, death, itself, the most ignominous deathof the cross. Who does not know how many crosses and afflictions, yes, even bloody and most dreadful persecutions the for her divine bridgroom, Jesus Christ.

Just so must the wife endure until death with Christian patience, all the contradiction of the christian patience, all the contradictions of this life. tions of this life for her husband. They must not let suspicions enter their hearts. Above all, let them avoid every tale-bearer and whisperer.

The husband will correct a scolding wife by kind words better than by blows and

The wife will subdue a violent husband by silence and patience better than by contradictions and sharp answers. Finally, dear Christians, keep with mutual fidelity, until death, the promises you made so solemnly before God on the day of your union. As Christ has only one spouse, the holy church, and the church has only one Lord, which is Jesus Christ, so dear children of God and the church, love each other always, chastely, but truly, constantly, tenderly, with patience and mutual forbearance. Aid each other in all the labors of life, cheer each other in its trials and sorrows, support each other in temptation by prayer and kindly counsel, that when hereafter, you meet at the Judgment, you may give joyful testimony for each other there and receive your eternal reward together

I am writing this to please my noble fireman. God bless him to-night. Wishing the B. of L. F. much success. I am

Yours truly,

Sweetheart.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

#### PROGRESSION IS THE OFFSPRING OF ORIGINALITY.

In every department of life there seems to be an insatiable thirst for something original. In the mechanical world new inventions are developed every day. In the musical world, (although there are but seven fundamental tones), the number of compositions, in all shades, are legion; yet the supply does not overbalance the demand: new ideas are zealously sought after by the music-loving public, as ever. New medical discoveries are found and placed upon the market and warranted superior to every other remedy, while the number of diseases unheard of twenty years ago, or later, with unpronouncable names, in both man and beast, correspondingly increase. The ever increasing stream of humanity, seeking new homes is ample proof that the same spirit prevails throughout the entire nation. Nor is it confined to the secular world, but in religion new doctrines and creeds keep pace with other things, although but one right and one wrong way is pointed out in the Bible. Yet the desire for something original has created a vast number of ways and forms of worship, until the path to many seems more like a bewildering maze than anything else. If a minister can tell his congregation something they never dreamed of before he is considered an advanced thinker. In a short time his church is crowded, while many pews are vacated in other churches where the minister has no new theory to advance. Whatever progress owes to originalism in other matters I think in this particular respect it has a demoralizing effect.

Devotion simple and pure is more acceptable with God. It is heart service that is needed to further the cause. It must certainly rob a minister's sermon of its ardor when he is conscious that many are judging him from the number of new ideas he can present more than from his allegiance to his high calling.

In this month's (April) Magnzine with a relish I read the tribute to the month of April by the editor-in-chief. I presume if he lived in Minnesota, especially in this portion of it, he would have to draw upon his imagination in regard to the flowers blooming in sheltered nooks. This is the last week in the month; but little sign of spring is visible yet; the trees are as bare and the woods look as sombre as they did last November. So when field and forest are clothed in spring attire we try to make With best wishes to all, the most of it. Mrs. C. S. Miller.

#### MY SON, EBENEZER.

My son, Ebenezer, is fashionable sometimes. I wish he weren't. Now he has got it into his head to marry. I am opposed to the wedding, because it is right and proper that I should be. Eb. don't know anything about marrying. He never learned the trade. I never apprenticed him to matrimony. I didn't suppose that being so stylish he would want to be a benedict. But he says it is fashionable to marry. I told him it was a very old fash-ion and he had better let it alone, but he said he guessed he knew what he was about. Now, I don't object so much to the marriage, but it is a widow, old enough to be Eb's mother. But he seemed to be stuck on the woman, so I said, "If you really love Belinda Jane I will consent to the de-

formed wedding."
"Love her? Of course not. Who said!

loved her?"
"Ebenezer, what are you going to marry

her for if you don't love her?

"For her money and her name. You can't pick up a woman every day with

such a name. "I should hope not. You have no business to pick up a woman, no matter what her name is. I don't see anything grand in the name of Belinda Jane Jones. You certainly don't intend to give up your own name, that you have had ever since you were born. It was good enough for your father. He wore it every day of his

life, up to the day of his death."
"You do not understand. I want my
wife to have a stylish name. Belinda Jane is an ancient name and just now quite stylish, and as to the age, that is just the thing. It is fashionable now for young people to marry their elders, and there is

money in the transaction. I was born

"Well, Eb., if you were going to be born again I would object, unless you would promise to be born with a grain of common sense. What does a young man look like with a wife old enough to be his mother? Such a marriage is an abomination. what will you do when your old wife and her ancient name go out of style?'

"Oh, I suppose by that time it will be fashionable for old men to marry young

girls with sweet names.

"Oh, Ebenezer, in this nineteenth century, how can you be a bigamist?"
"I will get a divorce."

"And disgrace your relations?"

"Õh, no. Everybody will pity me for being taken in by that old woman, and divorces are always in style. People marry on short notice and if they get dissatisfied they have only to apply to the divorce courts. I tell you this country has grand laws. They are so accommodating to a fellow.

Seeing I could do nothing with Eb. I went to Belinda and told her that Eb. did not love her. She said she didn't suppose he did and she didn't love him. But she was marrying him to spite young Miss Ray. That was the last straw on the camel's back.

I am determined to prevent that marriage if I have to lay awake nights to invent a machine to do it. I don't want any fashionable weddings around me with no love in them, for a foundation, to rest securely on in time of trouble and tribula-tion. I believe in a good, strong under-pining of love to build on.

Pebble.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

#### ANSWER TO "POSITIVE OPINIONS."

An article published in the April Magazine signed "Justice" brings the following lines very forcibly to mind:

> "Oh! for the rarity Of Christian charity, Under the sun."

It is a deplorable fact that the Christian charity of to-day is an alarmingly rare article, and verily, there is no class of men "under the sun" who more deserve kind words, encouragement and the bonds of a true, warm friendship than railroaders. I had always been of the opinion that railroad men were all the same-wild, reckless and dissipated. I had never been associated with them, and accepted the common verdict in regard to their morals. I can say in their favor, however, I have never met any who were not gentlemanly and deferential

in the extreme. There are many, though, alas, who have sunk to the very lowest depths of moral degradation, and it is these to whom a word of encouragement should be offered. Poor boys! Perhaps adverse circumstances, lack of motherly advice and the gentle, restraining influence of a sister's love may have caused them to take the first fatal step which led to ruin. I am not holding them blameless, however. I think if a young man would pause one moment, and think before he takes the fatal step, as he yields to the many temptations which beguile him so persistently in the busy walks of life, he would refrain from taking that step

Consider only a moment! Perhaps you have a sister and she is very dear to you. Think of her and the fact that when you fall you not only soil your own soul, but cast a cloud over her life and happiness, and then may Heaven have mercy on you! Retain your purity of soul, but if you have lost it remember there came a Christ to the world, who lived a model life, for the sake of humanity. Read his commandments and follow his teachings and example.

DO NOT GIVE UP.

"Is disgrace your galling burden?
Live it down.
Make your life so free from blame
That the lustre of your fame
Hides all the olden shame.
Live it down.

" Have you made some awful error?
Live it down.
Do not hide your face in terror;
Look your friends square in the eyes,
Go ahead as one who tries
To be honored e'er he dies.
Live it down."

Give up your sins and the evils of dissipation and strive to be a man, not physically alone, but mentally and morally. Attain that ideal of manhood that will cause people to think pleasant thoughts of you and speak of you with respect, and remem-ber that all over this broad, sunny land of ours, there are many who give you their sincere sympathy and would be glad to give you advice and kind words of encouragement in your effort to overcome evil. Have the courage to say "No," firmly, bravely and manfully; give up your wild compan-ions, except to lend a helping hand to some fallen brother who is striving to regain his lost manhood.

I have a number of acquaintances who are members of B. of L. F. Lodge, No. 304, and take pleasure in naming them in my list of friends.

With a hearty wish for the prosperity and happiness of all railroad men and and words of kindness and encouragement to them, I will close my letter.

Ivy.

BEND, TEXAS.

MOBERLY, Mo., May 26, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have just been reading the Firemen's Magazine and find in the Woman's Department letters from California to Pennsylvania, Canada to Texas, but never a line from the great state of Missouri. Don't, please, imagine, as some people do, that our beau-tiful state is inhabited by train-robbers and bandits, for such is not the case. Remember we are the third or fourth state in the Union as regards population, and stand at the top in true grit and go aheadativeness. Our own city of 10,000 has a splendid system of electric lights, brick-paved streets, extensive machine and railroad shops, one of the finest depots and eating houses in the West, a fine railroad hospital, with business blocks, elegant residences, excellent water works and sewage, and three immense brick plants, with several smaller manufactories too numerous to mention. It is par-excellence, a railroad town, and the railroad people make exceedingly good and enterprising citizens, many of the engineers and firemen owning handsome houses, elegantly furnished. But this is not what I started out to say. It was to speak of the fireman's order here, which consists of about 137 members, and Anchor lodge 54 will not yield the palm to any other lodge for morality, intellect and true manliness. About six months ago they prevailed upon their lady relatives to inaugurate a Woman's Lodge, furnishing the money to purchase charter, regalias, etc. They were duly organized under the title of Star of Honor Lodge, No. 17. They find the society a very pleasant addition in a social way, and the ladies have worked very hard, and now own their own china, silver and glassware, etc. Have issued invitations for a series of social hops, the first of which will take place this month.

The very kindest of feelings prevail here between the engineers and firemen, all working in harmony for the interest of each other as they should do everywhere. Quite a number of our young runners belong to both organizations. The article from "Fireman's Mother" struck me as rather strange. I had not noticed until then that no addresses were given of the grand officers of the L. S. of B. of L. F. These should certainly be in the Woman's Department. Letters addressed to the Grand Organizer would bring full particulars to any one wishing to form a new soci-

ety.

Mrs. Editor, have you not come to the conclusion that publishing your family woes in the columns of the Magazine is getting rather monotonous? If I had a husband and he did not kiss me and play the lover—well—I would not tell it. I have found in my experience of married life

that the best way to manage a husband is not to manage him. A good man doesn't need it, and the more you try to manage a bad one the worse he gets. If my article does not appear, I will follow your instructions and examine those which are published and see wherein I fail.

[It is not a good plan to talk about family affairs to acquaintances, but sometimes when the circumstances which interfere with the happiness of married life are discussed in an impersonal way, so that the parties concerned cannot possibly be identified, good may be accomplished. Husbands and wives see their mistakes in the mirror which is held up and sometimes are led to reform.—Ed.]

Editor Woman's Department:

Will Wilda Chesterfield, of Murphysboro, please tell how a family of five or six can be clothed and fed, and a servant girl paid and fed on a salary of ten dollars per week? Now I do not claim to be the best manager in the world, although my friends frequently give me credit with being a very good manager of household affairs, but I cannot solve that \$10 per week problem. In the first place, have the men no sense at all? Are they always dressed in their Sunday clothes when at work?

Now, if I thought the love and respect that I receive from my husband all depended on my dress, I would think him very fickle indeed. My husband likes to see me look neat and I try my best to please him, nor does he lack in complimenting me, yet he knows he does not earn enough for me to change my dress two or three times a day. He is glad to see me at all times and seems proud to introduce me to his friends. I think I voice the sentiments of many wives when I say it is inpossible for a woman to look like a doll baby all the time and do her own housework. I do all my own work for five of a family and four boarders. I think a woman should do her own work if she possibly can, for it seems as though a man cannot support a large family on the wages now received.

I do wish the ladies would stop signing themselves "Only a Fireman's Wife." It seems to me that the word only is not only superfluous, but smirks of a lowering in the social scale. Sign yourself an Engineer's or Fireman's Wife, or Daughter, or Sweetheart, if you will, and feel proud of your position, but do drop the "only." Think of the courage they must have to do the work they are doing. I am as proud to say I am an engineer's wife as though le was president of the road; and although

an engineer, he is still a member of Garfield Lodge, B. of L. F. With best wishes to the Longe, —
Magazine, its readers —
order generally, I am
Yours truly,
Mrs. T. H. M. Magazine, its readers and members of the

[It looks as if Wilda Chesterfield would have to rise and explain.-ED.]

Boone, IA., May 20, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

For some time past, I have been thinking about writing a short letter to the Woman's Department, but the knowledge of my inability to express my thoughts in such a manner as to be presentable to the public

has kept me from it.

I am an engineer's wife, although my husband has always belonged to the noble B. of L. F., and of course, when the Ladies' Auxiliary was organized I became one of its members. I must say we have a very lively lodge, of about thirty-two members. We have had several socials, suppers, etc., for the real purpose of getting acquainted with each other, and also our husbands. It seems rather hard for railroad people to get acquainted, for we all live so far apart, but since we are organized and have got more acquainted and more accustomed to each other's ways we are all having the best of times. As we only organized in June, 1891, our lodge is young but flourishing. We are anticipating a good many more firemen's wives to join us, and as fast as they step on the matrimonial side they come in. So, boys of No. 25, don't be so slow, but help swell our number. Our President hasn't been with us much lately, her health not permitting her to be out. Our Secretary has her hands full, trying to copy everything that 32 ladies are talking about, although she never complains, and keeps on writing. I see our Collector is busy also and we never see her but that she wants money, and our Treasurer sits beside her and takes it in as fast as it can be handed to her. On the whole, I think we have a very fine set of officers, and above all, they are honest.

Mrs H. M. S.

OIL CITY, PA., May 31, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have been a reader of the Fireman's Magazine for about six months. Some of the letters in the Woman's Department I think very helpful and like very much, and some I do not like at all. I do not agree with the writer of the letter on "Em-ploy Help," and I hope no woman who has good health and a working man for a husband, will agree with her.

I do not think there are many women

who do their own work who can complain of ill health. Wilda Chesterfield, are you a workingman's wife? If you are and he gets the wages of the average railroad man,

I don't see how you do it.
You ask, "Why should you not keep a girl?" Why should I keep one? I have a small house to take care of; my husband is away half of the time, and while he is working wouldn't I look mean and selfish in having a hired girl to do the work while I thought of mental improvement or sat reading a novel? No, thanks; while he works I work, and if he is ashamed to find me in my morning wrapper in the evening after I have worked all day, I would think him rather selfish. I think a man likes to see his wife do her own work, not enough to kill herself, and I think a sensible woman takes pleasure in doing it. But I do not think it right for a woman who has a housefull of children to break herself down by doing all her own work, if she can afford to keep help. Now I don't happen to be a matron with a housefull of children, but I

know how it goes to work where they are.

I should like to ask, which are the happier, the man and his wife where the wife is a lady doll, or the man and his wife where the wife can do her own general housework? I think I know, and others

can tell also.

But there! I have said enough on that subject. I have never seen a letter from Oil City in the Magazine. My husband is a member of Petroleum Lodge, 383, B. of L. F., and I wish all firemen success and prosperity in everything that is right.

A Fireman's Wrfe.

Lima, Ohio, June 1, 1882.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have had the pleasure of reading the Magazine for over a year, and I have got a great deal of information from its pages. I think it a grand book. There is so much sympathy shown for the poor railroad men. I am the mother of a dear son, a fireman on the D. & M. railroad. He passes here every day, and he gives us four taps of the bell as he pusses the house going and coming. I am so glad when he returns safe and well. There are so many dangers be-fore them, but I trust him to One that watches closer than a mother can, in whom we all must trust through life. I am 67 years old and I find God has been my friend in all the troubles and trials of life, and I will still trust him while I live. I will now say good-bye to all, and many good wishes for the B. of L. F., of which my son is a member, and also the Woman's Department.

Sarah C. Burton.

### MECHANICAL.

TECHNICAL MATTERS.

NO. VI.

lia person puts one hand in a tub or vessel of water, and the water is hot, the sensation is one of heat, but to what degree? The other hand may at the same moment be put on a block of ice, and the difference in the sensation, as between the two hands, would be a very different one. How would you describe this difference? The scientific man, to make it at once short and definite, would say it was the range of temperatures, or in other words, the sensation of heat and cold is measured by the thermometer, and there is a range of this in the scale of the instrument. Hence, the sensation of heat and cold is the measure of heat, and between two points, the one anywhere higher than is possible for the hand to bear and the other is the ice. Hence we have a range from the upper to the lower, and in order to save time and insure some standard for reference, the thermometer is used to lesignate the point from which we start and to which we are to go, and all the computations in which steam users are to-day interested are only as between some two points, or the whole range of steam engineering is computations between some two temperatures.

Then we are to say that the "temperature of any body is the degree of heat or cold in the body at the time of our observation," expressed in some unit that is possible to those who are to use our work, or to read and try to do, what we are talk-

ing or writing about.

Now, what is heat? There are a great many definitions, and some of them don't define. Sir Humphrey Davy called heat "motion of the particles of matter," from the supposed fact that he produced heat from rubbing two pieces of ice together, and while this is the fact and the generally accepted definition of heat, it is not always from visible motion, but in many cases the molecules of matter in the medium of heat are so small that it is not visible to the naked eye. But heat is a substance, and it has capacity of being measured, and also of passing from one to any other body that is susceptible of taking it up, and it passes from one to another body, and from a hot to a cold one. Prof. Rankine defines heat as used in two senses, one of which is "a certain class of sensations," and the second is "that condition of bodies which consists in the capacity for producing such sensa-tion." In these articles the second Rankine only will be used.

Heat is transferable. It is another name for energy, and is capable of being convert-

ed into work, then we have it that heat and work are convertible into one another, or that heat can be made to do work and work can be made to give out heat. Then the two can be made equal in quantity, or are susceptible of conversion into one another. We have to use the thermometer in this part of our work, and it will be necessary to use the standard of the country we are in, or in transposing results of some other country to our own to know how to do it. There are now only three of these in any considerable use, and they are:

Fahrenheit, freezing point at 32, boiling point at 212. Centigrade, freezing point at 0, boiling point at 100.

Reaumur, freezing point at 0, boiling point at 80. It will be seen that there are only 100 degrees on the C. scale where the F. has 180, or between the freezing and boiling points on F. is 180, and from zero to boiling on the C. is only 100. Then if we read that some one in France has been using steam at a pressure of say 180 C. we want to know how to get at how many degrees it is in our own, or F. scale. To do this, multiply centigrade degrees by 9, divide by 5, and add 32, to reduce them to F. and our 180 C. is equal to 356 F. Or, what is the same thing, multiply by 1.8 and add 32, as the C. degree is really one and eight-tenths F. degrees,

and then F. starts 32 below the C.
To reduce the F. degree to C. degrees subtract 32, and the remainder is to be divided by 1.8. If we take 356 F. and subtract 32 we have 324, and this, divided by 1.8 is 180, or 356 degrees F. are equal to 180

degrees C.

As we ordinarily speak of zero, it would be supposed that it was the lowest temperature known, as zero would be the lowest, but such is not the case. The points called zero were chosen with no real reason, and are therefore arbitrary, two are at the same point, and the other is 32 degrees different. It has, within the past few years, been found, or agreed on, by scientific men that to the F. scale we must add 461.2 below, to find the point at which all calculations are begun, so that water boils at 673 absolute. or at 212 apparent temperature, and the Centrigrade scale has added to it 273 below. and when you are reading of absolute temperatures, if it is in F. scale, just subtract from the amount made use of 461, and you will have the apparent, and this is necessary, for we must commence at some stated point in our computations or we shall not come to the same results, and really no one has ever been able to realize any such temporature been able to realize any such temporature. perature as is mentioned, for it is with our present knowledge quite impossible, but there has been an artificial temperature of nearly 220 degrees made by a physicist, in an experimental way, showing that we are certain that a far greater degree of cold



can be had if necessary, and that our basis of such a low temperature is not entirely theoretical.

The theory of the thermometer is similar to that of making steam, in some respects. It is based on the expansion of a store of mercury in a bulb, the overflow being pushed up a small tube, or the stem of the instrument, and its stem is graduated from putting the bulb into ice and marking the freezing point, and then afterwards putting it into boiling water, and so the two points are obtained, the distance between these two points are variable, but whatever it is, that distance is divided into 180 divisions, supposed to be equal, and these are the degrees to which we refer and shall do in all subsequent articles. It is not a matter of any especial interest as to whether these degrees are really correct or not, but there is one important point to be remembered, in this connection, and that is that we must do this work of graduation at the sea level, or the difference of the expansion of mercury is not correctly done, and this is another of the little matters that seem to be of no consequence, but it is vital to the future, as if it were not regarded, the value of any observation would be far less, or if not stated it would certainly involve any one who attempted to use the results in trouble, as there would be an error to be corrected.

Now the question will arise, or would naturally in the minds of some of the careful readers of the Magazine, as to whether the difference in the various thermometers is in the expansion of the mercury or in some other part of the matters involved; and it has often been asked of the writer, in his lectures, and among men who had the matter in mind. There is not one particle of difference in any one thing as connected with either the F. or the C. thermometer except that there are less divisions on the centrigrade than on the fahrenheit, and the latter put his freezing point where the former put his zero, and then it is simply a fact that three men made three thermometric scales from the same basis of the expansion of mercury, and then having used the exact same method of construction went and made three different systems of reading the indications, and in this way, which has neither sense or convenience to recommend either, and as a fact neither is correct. We have, as it were, a clock face on which are three different values; one of them reading 212 at noon, one 100, and the other only

80, but all three meaning it is noon.

There are many interesting things as to a thermometer, but it is hardly in the scope of this article, but would be very instructive in any way it was written, if we had

The thermometer indicates what degree

of heat or cold is present at the moment, and under the conditions that are present at the time of the observation, and here another question will arise, as to what kind of heat is indicated, and we are now dealing with sensible heat. And in a future number we shall deal with specific, and later on with latent heat, but with the arbitrary scales in use, as explained, we now have to deal. (called arbitrary, from the fact that it was not adopted from any good reason or fixed fact.)

We now come to the unit of heat, and it is the most important point of the engineer's work to convert heat into work, and we are now to discuss the two vital points in the whole range of units, as unit of heat

and unit of work.

The unit of heat is simply a fixed quantity for the purpose of comparison, the quantity being "that quantity of heat which corresponds to some interval of temperature in a definite weight of a particular substance," hence the thermal unit, or the unit of heat is "the quantity of heat that is corresponding to one degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer in the temperature of one pound of pure liquid water, at and near its temperature of greatest density, (39.1F.)" and the reason why a certain part of the thermometric scale was chosen is that the amount of heat at different intervals on the scale of degrees required to do the same work was not the same, but increases as the temperature rises, but it is sensibly constant at and near the point fixed as above, so it is used for reference.

The unit of work. Work is the overcoming of resistance through space, and the unit is "the work done in raising one pound one foot high," and is also called the foot pound. The horse power, is then, 33,000 pounds lifted one foot high in one minute, or 1,980,000 pounds lifted one foot high in one hour, or any other amount of power exerted that is equal to this amount, whether done in one second or any other time, so long as time, space and work are all included, as if we lift 550 pound one foot high in a second, it is equal to a horse power each minute, and any other amount of power can be computed and reduced to horse power by using the constant 33,000 from which all computations are now made.

Conservation of energy is the technical name for the principles involved in all this and it is based on the foundation that "in nature matter is neither created or destroyed, though it is and may be made to assume different forms and energy, whether from heat or any other form, cannot be destroyed, but it may and does take different forms, but the sum total of the energy remains the same," in the heat that is carried to the steam engine some is used and some is wasted, or some is carried into

useful work and some is wasted, but the sum t tal of that used plus that wasted is preci ely the same as the original amount that was started on its way to be converted into work of some kind. Whatever the causes of waste is not now to be considered, but it is proper only to say that the information we are all seeking is to reduce the waste and to make the coal pile do more work than our predecessors, and that is the way to make money for our employers and in-

directly for each one of ourselves. The mechanical equivalent of heat is the next quantity we have to deal with, and its relation is one of the most intimate with all these questions. It has another name, "The Joule," from its originator, Dr. Joule, an Englishman, who in 1845-6-7 settled the question that it required 772 foot pounds of work to increase the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit, and to convert the units of heat into units of work we have to multiply the units of heat by 772, and to convert the units of work into units of heat divide the units of work by 772, bearing in mind that Fahrenheit's scale is used with the above figures, but if we need to use the centigrade degree, then we must use the figures 1389.6 in the place of 772, for the reason that the C. degree is one and eight-tenths times as large as the F. degree in the way we are working.

It may be advisable to add a word as to the changes that are possible in the "me-chanical equivalent of heat" from the time that Dr. Joule announced it, so many years ago, up to the last repetition of its results from the most refined investigation of the whole subject, and while Dr. Joule said 772 was nearly correct it has in the last very few years been re-investigated, and the result is now said to be "from the most perfect apparatus procurable at any expense," from 777 to 778, or a difference in 45 years of nearly  $\frac{1}{120}$  or practicably a result that is of exceedingly small account in our computations, and it is so small that many of the men of highest rank in the scientific and engineering world pay no attention to the matter at all.

#### [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Note .- In the Locomotive Fireman's Magazine for June a mistake occurred on page 523 as to the great-est density of water, in which height is used instead of weight. It should read, "The greatest density of water is at 39.1 degrees F, and the height" read weight.

Thomas Pray, Jr.

MR. VON BORRIES states in a recent article that the number of compound locomotives in use and being built increased during the year ending Nov. 1, 1891, from 1,034 to 1,358, and that in Russia alone the number had increased from 32 to 155.-National Car and Locomotive Builder.

CONGRESS AND THE HAMMER BLOW.

MR. EDITOR:-In the June Magazine, 1892. page 527, I have read an article entitled "The 'Hammer blow' before Congress," and for all the purposes of this article I shall assume the editor of the Mechanical Department is the author of the article, except the quotation, and that is the work of Angus Sinclair, Secretary of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. and associate editor with John A. Hill, of Locomotive Engineering.

We are certainly much indebted to Uncle Silas for his dialect prose effort on the Shaw locomotive, and I take this oportunity to say that after sixty thousand miles of service she proves every proposition for which I have contended in this mechanical department (as the author of the first article therein) since March, 1886, save one.

At the request of the United States House of Representatives Committee on Railways and Canals, who granted me a hearing on March 3d, last, in relation to the 'Hammer blow,' I have printed a small pamphlet oi, including attachments, thirty two pages. Its title is "Locomotive Mechanics, The Steam-Driven Wheel." This I will send to any lodge or division of locomotive engi-

neers or firemen, on application. In this connection it might be well to remind your readers that there are pending before Congress the following bills, "Providing for the greater safety of railroad emviding for the greater safety of rainfoad chiployes; and for other purposes:" House bill 117, by Mr. Henderson; 180 Mr. Milligan; 211, Mr. O'Donnell; 334, Mr. Enochs; 4907, Mr. Reyburn; 5134, Mr. Bushnell; 6187, Mr. Pickler; 6648, Mr. Davis; 7512, Mr. Henderson, Sonato bill No. 211 Henderson. Senate bills No. 811, Mr. Allison; 893, Mr. Cullom; 1618, Mr. Cullom; 2016; Mr. Cameron; 2574, Mr. Allison. The hearing was granted me on House Bill 4907. appropriating \$25,000 to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, to weigh and determine the quantity of the so-called hammer blow in accordance with the plane of a blow, in accordance with the plans of a joint committee of the Franklin Institute and the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, composed of the following

gentlemen:

By the Franklin Institute—Prof. P. H. Dudley, of the Dudley Dynograph and Track Inspection ('ar. N. Y.: Theo. N. Ely. Esq., M. M. General Superincendent M. P. P., R. R., Altoona, Pa.: Prof. S. W. Robinson, Professor Mechanical Engineering, Ohio State University, and Bridge Inspector of the bio State University, and Bridge Inspector of the bio State University, and Bridge Inspector of the bio Alcongstreth, Esq., M. E. of the firm of Messr. Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., (Baldwin Locomotive Works), Philadelphia; Thomas Shaw, Esq. M. E. Philadelphia.,

By the American Railway Master Mechanics Association—William Woodcock, Esq., M. M., First Vice President of the Association and Supi. M. F. Of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Elizabeth, N. J.; T. L. Chapman, Esq., M. M., and Supi. M. F. Ower Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Richmond, Va. Charles Blackwell, Esq., M. M., and Supi. M. F., Norfolk & Western Railway, Roanoke, Va.

Associate Members—Coleman Sellers, Esq., M. E. of Messrs, William Sellers & Co., Philadelphia; An. E. of the American Car Builder, Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Deane, Esq., M. E., Dickson, Manufacture, Co., Scranton, Pa.

Thomas Shaw, Eso. was elected chairman of the

Mandiacturing Co., ocranion, ra.

Thomas Shaw, Esq., was elected chairman of the joint committee, and F. W. Deane, Esq., Secretary.

It will be seen that Mr. Sinclair was a member of the committee and signed the report, as made to the master mechanics' association at their annual convention in Boston, June, 1886.

The following is the list of authorities filed with the committee on railroads and canals, I nited States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., and it might be well if Mr. Sinclair would address himself to an answer to these various authorities, among which I publish in full the letter of the late James T. Furber for his special edification and instruction.

AUTHORITIES ON THE HAMMER BLOW OF A LOCOMOTIVE'S DRIVING WHEELS, AND REFERENCES

1877. William E. Lockwood, under the nom-de-lume of "Mechanic," in the West Chester, Pa., Local News of January 8th and 12th, March 13th, and May 15th, 1877.

FRENCH TESTS, PRIOR TO SUMMER OF 1877.

1877. A recent newspaper paragraph says, that from tests made in France, "that a forty five (45) ton engine, at fifty five (55) miles an hour, struck with her drivers at each revolution a blow of ten (10) tons upon rails and bridges."

FRENCH TESTS, "LOCOMOTIVE WHEEL SLIDING."

1377. French Academy of Sciences, on the French Northern Railway, May 1st, 1877.—Scientific American,

1879. William E. Lockwood, under the nom-de-plume of "Engineer" on the "Firth of Tay Disas-ter."—Philadelphia Erening Telegraph, January 8th.

MEASURING THE QUANTITY OF THE HAMMER BLOW OF A LOCOMOTIVE'S DRIVING WHEELS.

1881. John W. (Toud, Engineer of Tests, and Mechanical Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Altoona, Pa. now secretary of the American Car

Aitoona. Pa. now secretary of the American and Builder's Association.
Proceedings American Institute of Mining Engineers, Philadelphia, Pa., February, 1881.
"Shocks on Railway Bridges" and "Steel for Reideas."

Bridges."
1882. Committee of Sciences and Arts, Franklin
1882. Committee. W. B. Le Van, chairman. Special report fall, 1882. and Spring, 1883,
and "special report fall, 1882. and Spring, 1883,
and "special report fall, 1882. and spring, 1883,
nessent road beds." by Mr. W. B. Le Van, "proceedings Franklin Institute, March 21st, 1883."

CUMULATIVE VIBRATIONS IN BRIDGES.

1883, Prof. S. W. Robinson, Professor Mechanical Engineering, Ohio State University, and Bridge Inspector to the Ohio Railway Commission, Columbus, Ohio.—Scientific American Supplement April 21st.

THE HAMMER BLOW.

THE HAMMER BLOW.

1884. F. W. Webb. Esq., Supt. London & Northyound Locomotive.—American Journal Railway, Fig., and Inventor, Webb Compound Locomotive.—American Journal Railway Appliances, Nor. 1st., 1884, page 220.

1885. Prof. S. W. Robinson, American Engineertests upon railway bridges in the State of Ohlo,
showing 25 per cent. deflection due to locomotive
counter-balance.

counter-balance.
1885. Resolution of American Railway Master
1885. Resolution of American Railway Master
1896. Action of the Joint Committee of the Frank1896. Action of the Joint Committee of the Frank1896. Action of the American Railway Master
1896. See Loco-

motive Engineers' Journal, official organ of the American Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, room 307, Society of Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., October, 1889, Building, Cleveland, also articles in "Technical Pages 812 to 817. See Journal, from March, 1880, to date.

1886 and 1892. See also Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, official organ of American Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Terre Haute, Ind., "Mechanical Department," March, 1886, to date.

1877. Ohio Legislative report, Ashtabula Bridge Horror, 1887. Bussey Railway Bridge Accident, Pages

Horror, 1887. 1887. Bussey Railway Bridge Accident. Report Mass, Railway (ommission, 1887. pages 336 and 337. —Boston Herald, Monday, March 21st. 1887. Loca-motive Firemen's Magazine. May, 1887. pages 10 272. 1889. Railroad Gazette. New York. April 12th. 1889.

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD, GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE.

James T. Furber. Gen. Manager.

BOSTON, Aug. 21, 1891.

WM. E. LOCKWOOD, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa. DEAR SIR :

I have yours of August 20th with pages 262, 270, 271 and 272 cut from the Locomotive Firemen's Maya-tine enclosed.

tine euclosed.

I read your article darefully, and am very glad to say to you that I think every word of it true. We have suffered from the effects of the hammer blows of a locomotive driving wheel to a very much greater extent than your article would indicate. I thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the article, which I have read carefully, and which I know to be correct, and I am sorry that I missed the magazine which contained it.

Enclosed please find the pages returned.

Yours truly.

JAMES T. FURBER.

JAMES T. FURBER, General Manager.

One word as to this paragraph in the quotation referred to. "The press report of this proceedings asserts that the bill has been reconsidered by the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. This will be interesting news to the members of the association." After the hearing I was introduced to a person, to me an entire stranger, as the agent of the Associated Press. I explained to him the purport of the bill, and then gave in fuller explanation of the bill slip leaves from the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, October, 1889, pages 883 and 886, and Locomotive Engineers' Journal, October, 1889, pages 812 to 817. If, on the perusal of these for matter for an associated press despatch, he drew the inference that the association favored the bill, it was a fair inference, but he states it on no representation of mine, for if I am to "judge of the future by the past," the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, at least some of them, will never get over the charge that I made at Cape May last year,

charge that I made at Cape May last year, in these words, and proved it:

"The constructors of the present standard type of locomotives do not know the first principles of correct mechanics when they build their modern locomotives; judging of that knowledge by its exemplification in their product in alocomotive. And I say this in the spirit and in the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg. "With malice towards none, with charity for all."

They, therefore, would be the very last to endorse anything which I proposed, good or bad, and I know better than to ask it. But their work speaks for itself and for me, William E. Lockwood.

#### BROKEN CYLINDER HEADS.

T. P. Knappasks: "I would like for some brother to say what he would do in case he knocked out both "cylinder heads." Would he have to be towed in or not? Of course he could bring his engine in, but how would he do it?

This question is somewhat vague, for there are really at least four heads to the locomotive cylinders, and in some lately built ones, six and eight, but we will assume that the common two-cylinder type of locomotive was meant by him and that he meant the two front end heads. In such a case with nothing but the heads broken the front steam ports on both sides could be stopped up and everything else left in place; each valve in its turn would admit steam through the back port, and drive the piston ahead, thus giving two exhausts to the revolution, and these following in their regular order, with an intermission where the other two would be.

If both heads on one side were broken and nothing else damaged, the main rod on that side would have to come down, the crosshead be blocked, the valve stem disconnected and the ports covered, and the

engine run in with other side.

2nd. If you would slip an eccentric, how and what way would you ted what eccentric you had slipped without waiting until your engine came to a dead stand still?

By running slowly with steam in full stroke forward, and with open cylinder cocks, you can see whether the valve admits steam just before the pin reaches the dead centres, which is as it should be. the eccentric be slipped back steam would not appear till after the return stroke had commenced, and if the slip was the other way it would appear before the dead centre was reached. The back up eccentric must be tried in the same way to deter-

Mille its defect.

3d. Suppose you had a full train and going up a six-mile hill. After getting on the top of the hill you had no water in the tank, or could not see any in the water glass, but right on the other side a few feet was a "water tank," but you had knocked out your fire and had only forty pounds of steam, just enough to pull down to the tank and take water, from the tank to bottom of hill being a distance of eight miles, how would you get water? Or, would you get water and go on with very little delay, but how would the property of the significance

This is a pretty bad fix; no water in the tank and none visible in the glass. It is not stated whether the fire was out in time to prevent over heating of the sheets. is also not stated whether pumps or injectors or both are used, and whether hard or soft coal, and under these doubtful circumstances an answer had best be deferred till we have more full particulars.

4th. Suppose both of your tank-hose would give out and you had a full train, all perishable and time freight, what would you do?

If there was no spare hose carried along, or to be obtained by telegraphing to near-

est point, nor any material to build one, we suppose the train would have to be taken by another engine, or wait until hose could be applied.

5th. How and what way is the quickest and sim-

plest to set an eccentric

As was indicated in answer to question 2d, when the piston is on forward centre the valve should be open the amount of lead, and in order to get it in that shape the forward eccentric must be with the heavy part above the centre line of the axle, and the back-up eccentric with its heavy part below the centre, both ready to pull the valve back further by pushing the lower rocker arm ahead. By blocking the wheels and giving a little steam while standing on forward centre, steam should show from front cylinder cock; if it does not the cam should be moved downward for the forward and upward for the back-up eccentric.

oth. Why is it that the "steam pipes" are made crooked; and would they do as well straight?

Steam pipes would do as well if made straight, and are made crooked only to give room for other things, and to avoid sharper right angle turns.

7th. Why is it that a locomotive is not set exactly on her quarters?

We believe that they are set on the quarter and think "Knapp" must have been misinformed. The pins are at right angles to each other, or you would not have the exhausts come with any degree of regularity, for two would be close together, with two at longer intervals, tending to show her lame, just as if she had two short legs and two longer ones.

So. Phanie, Wash., May 5, 182.

Mr. Editor: Having failed in my efforts to obtain information upon a given point I have concluded to make inquiry in the matter of the contributors to the Mechanical Department, and here it is What per cent. grade would 100 feet to the mile before how is the per cent. of grade arrived at.

The per centage or grade to 100 feet of track is found by dividing 100 feet (the grade) by 5280 feet (the length of one mile) We have to add two figures for decimals, and thus have 10,000 to be divided by 5,280, yielding a product of 1 100 feet to the hundred or per cent.

Hour. of Chicago, explained to an audirantly admitted rather to show the ence that was interested, astonished, and, as some frankly admitted, rather incredulous, the detail of an electric railway that is about to be built between Chicago and St. Louis. It is to loll was not the ence that the control of the ence of th

miles an hour. It is to be in open spring of 1893.

Dr. Adams had a stereoptican and screen upon which he projected plans of the rallway and of the machinery. He first produced a map of the Steriof Illinois, showing the city of St. Louis. Acres the map was drawn a straight line between the spots marked Chicago and St. Louis respectively.

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## NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S INDISTRIAL AND LABOR CORNELL UNIVERSITIONS 15, "15 the line of our rational CORNELL UNIVERSITIONS

"That," said Dr. Adams, "is the line of our railway—the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railway, surveyed as nearly to a straight line as the instruments could do it. This road is 248 miles long, or thirty miles shorter than the shortest railway line on operating between those points. It runs hetween the line of the Chicago and Alton and the line of the Wabash Railroad.

"We intend to have this road in operation by the opening of the World's Fair, and we expect to make twice the cost of it before the Fair closes. The plans have all been made, the contracts are arranged for and the cost will be about 68,000,000. The fare for the round trip from Chicago to St. Louis will be \$5. The schedule time from St. Louis Chicago will be two hours and a half, as against eight hours and a half, the quickest time at present.

to Chicago will be two nours and a nature as preseight hours and a half, the quickest time at preseight hours and a half, the quickest time at present, and a half, the quickest time at present the country is naturally as level as a billiard table. The grade on the other forty-eight miles is table. The grade on the other forty-eight miles is the country is naturally as level as a billiard table. The grade on the other forty-eight miles is two tracks, and each will be put upon an independent bed with a drain between the two beds and a ditch at either outside. The roadbed will be of unusually solid construction and the rails will be California rails, which overlap and are practically continuous without fishplates or are gazinst many of the accidents which ordinary rane against many of the accidents which ordinary rane leds cause.

Between the two roadbeds will rise a series of poles supporting a cross-arm, to either end of which work. The cars will be low, heavily weighted, and the front of each car will be sort of inclined plane, so that the least atmospheric resistance will be got. There will be two trucks, with a pair of six-foot wheels and a pair of the car in which the passengers will be put will be partly down between the two trucks.

begot. There will be gar of thirty-one inch wheels to each truek. The part of the car in which the passon wheels and a part of the car in which the passengers will be part will be partly down between the two trucks enter will be partly down between the two trucks enter two central stations, one at Wilmington or Fairbury, sixty miles from Chicaro where we can get water power free, the other at Edinburg eighteen miles southeast of Springfield, where we can 1.500 acres of coal land, which is the will seel all our coal, as now, and the substitute of the coal will be one one pay to have carted away we will use to get our power. Each section of ten miles of the storage and transmission of power to the whore the storage and transmission of power to the will on the storage and transmission of power to the will on the storage and transmission of power to the will can will be very simple. You buy your ticket at the station in Chicago. The agent there tears it out of his stub book and hands it to you. You go to ductor, only the motar man, who has no engine to watch and therefore has time to take the coupon of your ticket, which is a check on the agent you get into the car and when all is ready the motar man steps aboard also, closes the doors and lets hear go. The ard does not stop or let up its speed—for the track is fenced in all the way—until sor it. But all cars where you give up your ticket to a gateman there as you pass out into the street. There may be two cars coupled with their straight ends together if their traffic calls for it. But all cars will so through without stop. We will into build spurs from the main tracks to the larger towns that we been cut off because of our taking an air line. The car from each town will run straight ends together if their traffic calls for it. But all cars will so through without stop. We will run straight ends together if their traffic calls for it. But all cars will be presented to the case may be without stop or let up. In the course of time we expect to build two more tracks

Nicholas, who used a map and a ruler in making his surveys, and the other is Dr. Adams. I listened to him with enthusiasm, but I must say, not with-

to him with enthusiasm, but I must say, not without misgivings."

Prof. Forbes said he regretted that Dr. Adams had not been more explicit as to the way the electricity was to be applied, as without knowing that no one could discuss the scheme. Dr. Adams then explained that he would have been most happy to do this had it not been that those matters were at present secrets of which he feared he had already said too much.—New York Sun.

The above items, in relation to the 100 miles an hour electric road, give a good idea of how opinions differ among the best informed electric experts, in regard to the practical application of electricity, to rapidly move trains from point to point.

It seems that the overhead trolley system is to be employed, and while each truck of the proposed car is to have one pair of six foot and one pair of thirty-one inch wheels, it will probably be impossible to have the wheels of the trolley larger than six inches, if even that size can be used. A six foot wheel rolling along at 100 miles per hour would have to make 480 revolutions per minute, a 31 inch one 1,100 per minute, but the six inch trolley wheels would have to trot along at the rate of 6,000 per minute or 100 per second to be able to keep up with the procession. This rapid progress is likely to give the motar man work enough to keep the journals cool, without bothering much with anything else, and in the case of the trolly wheels, which would have to make nearly 1,000,000 revolutions in the two and one-half hours journey, it would appear as almost an impossibility to avoid dangerous overheating and damage, and if the motar is damaged the car will, of course, soon stop. It is hardly to be wondered at that experts are divided in opinion on the subject, for while the scheme looks plausable and reads nice on paper, many little details which will arise in practice are not yet provided for, and a lack of proper pro-vision for them may result in dismal

As fast trains are, however, in demand and will be required to a still greater extent in the future, to meet the demands of passengers and trade and commerce between the widely separated centres of traffic in this country of "magnificent distances," we turn with greater satisfaction to the report of the trip made by Mr. Sinclair on the Empire State Express, for the purpose of getting indicator diagrams of the action of the steam in the cylinders of the locomotive during her rapid transit from New York to Albany and note with satisfaction what he says of the trip in the June number of Locomotive Engineering, of which he is joint owner with John A. Hill, so well known to most of us as the first editor of the paper.

After alluding to the almost universal desire for a rapid movement from place to

place, he alludes to the Empire State Express as the fastest train in the world and as one of the most punctual of all long distance trains, having even on occasion made up thirty-one minutes of lost time on one division. The locomotive tested was the "870," with 19x24 inch cylinders and 62 foot drivers. She has an exceptionally large boiler and steam passages, which permit a free flow of steam without wire-drawing, and is fitted with all modern conveniences for operation such as balanced valves, metallic packing, sight feed lubricators and piped lubricators to principal bearings. Of the preparations for the start he says:

In watching the preparations for the start to make a run of 148 miles without stopping, there was nothing unusual to be noted. Engineer Buchanan nothing unusual to be noted. Engineer Buchanan appeared to devote auxious attention to having all the bearings carefully oiled, and the fireman had the long 8-foot firebox well loaded with a clearburning fire. The coal on the tender had a very unpromising look, for most of it would have passed through a 1-inch mesh, but it proved better than it looked.

And after noting the workings of the engine for the 143 miles, under varying speeds and conditions he says of the work-

ing of the engine:

ing of the engine:

There are several points about the working of the engine that are worthy of mention. In spite of the slack character of the coal, she steamed splendidly, and the pressure was kept up as easily at the higher speeds. The firing was very stillfully done. There was very little jar to the engine, and she rode like a coach, and passed the sharpest curves very smoothly. When running close on 80 miles an hour the machinery worked as smoothly as at the lower speeds, and no trace was to be perceived of hammer blow or other disturbance due to the heavy weights swinging round at a great velocity.

It seems very plain from this that the engine had not reached her limit of speed, even when going at near 80 miles per hour and that no doubt more could be done by her, and that we need not depend on the as yet, untried power of electricity for rapid

movement from city to city.

There is also matter for congratulation to our order in the fact that the fireman, in spite of the "unpromising look of the coal" and its slack character, was able to make her steam splendidly and to keep the pressure up in spite of the rapid demands of four exhaust to each of the 340 revolutions per minute, being at the rate of 1,360 exhausts per minute made on his steam. We should have thought his name might have merited honorable mention, as he was certainly no mean factor in obtaining good results, and as Mr. Sinclair admits that

"The firing was skillfully done."
"All honor to whom honor is due."

That other roads are not far behind in the race against time will be seen by these clippings from Locomotive Engineering:

The Jersey Central's compound 385, recently swung a Royal Blue train over a mile in 39 seconds—this is the fastest time on record, that we know of. If this speed

could be maintained between New York and Washington it would reduce the time, without stops, to two hours and a half. The fastest regular time is five hours.

The B. & O. are getting ready for the World's Fair business, and are fast adding new engines to the passenger equipment. They have put into service some forty engines within two months. There are now employed out of Chicago some of the big 19x24 American engines with 61-foot drivers. Engines of this class are those that do the dizzy act in hauling the Royal Blue trains between Philadelphia and Washing-Vulcan.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

Our friend, A. H. Tucker, alludes, in his June article, to Mr. Hitchcock's article in Locomotive Engineering, and thinks that Mr. Hitchock's illustrations prove too much; for it would appear that if a man could successfully run a locomotive for thirty years, without knowing where the steam went, such knowledge was not very essential to an engineer. As I also alluded to the same article and had it reproduced in the June issue of the Magazine, and have made some rather strong comments on it, I cannot help questioning the words "successfully running a locomotive," in Bro. Tucker's article. The man may have been successful in starting his trains, and even stopping at the right place and at the proper time, but he may, by his lack of the ory, have wasted more fuel than his wages amounted to, and thus have proven a dear success to his employers. At any rate, judging by his answers, you would not expect that he would know even the meaning of the word economy, as applied to anything, and much less so as connected with combustion and the use of steam. If he has been blessed by having a good steamer, or a good fireman who could keep anything hot, there would be no trouble for him to get along, but give him an "old scrap heap," with a green fireman, a heavy train and a cold night, and that will be "the time to try men's souls" and his ability. Give a young man, starting out in a home

for himself and wife, a kind father well pleased with this world's goods, or what has often been just as good, a rich fatherin-law, and the young pair will get along splendidly, no care on their minds, all their wants amply provided for even before they can ask for them. But take the same young couple and cast them out upon the world, dependent upon their own resources entirely, with no rich friends or relatives to help them along, and then it will take some study "how to make ends meet." Just so it is with an engineer in his daily work; if he has a fire boy who is ever

watching the treasury of steam and keeping it full, there is no need of study and pinching, but if it should prove the other way, a little study will go a good ways toward working out a successful issue to a trip; and as these failures meet every one at some time, it is best to be in some measure ready for them, and not need too painful lessons of experience in sticking, for want of steam, to learn a lesson.

Wm. Weiler.

Troy, N. Y., May 23, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:-In the May Magazine W. B. Baldwin speaks of the difference between a high and a low pressure engine. If it is not too much trouble I would like to have him or any one else explain the difference, for I have tried to find out, and failed, thus far.

In the same number W. C. Garathy asks about the "least amount of air to work a triple valve in ordinary practice?" I suppose he means when running or at a standstill with the train pipe and the reservoir charged with air. If he ever saw a triple valve, to know its construction, he will remember that when charging a train the air passes through a very small port on one side of the triple valve and around a piston from the train pipe to the auxiliary reservoir until the pressure is equal in both. Any reduction of the pressure in the train pipe will cause this piston to be forced down by the greater pressure in the auxiliary reservoir far enough to close this feed port and move a slide valve far enough to permit the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir to go to the brake cylinder. A verv slight reduction will move these valves, as a reduction of from four to six pounds in the train pipe pressure will move the triple valves enough to apply the brakes to the wheels. To make an ordinary stop from ten to twelve pounds reduction is considered sufficient and when twenty pounds are used the full force or braking power is applied.

The train pipe pressure is not converted to brake power when a slow reduction of pressure is made in the train pipe to apply the brake where the quick action triple valve is used. The horizontal slide valve and the piston are constructed nearly the same as those in the plain triple valve. Under this slide valve is a piston, an emergency valve and a check valve in a vertical position. A quick reduction of pressure from the train pipe will cause a quicker action of the air pressure in the auxiliary reservoir, which will force the piston and alide value (in heart already action). Blide valve (in horizontal position) a greater distance and open ports (not used in slow reduction) giving direct passage from the auxiliary reservoir to the brake cylinder

and to the top of the piston in vertical position forcing it down and pressing the emergency valve from its seat. The pressure in the train pipe will then unseaf the check valve, permitting free access from the train pipe through the check valve and emergency valve ports for the train pipe pressure to the brake cylinder, where it unites until the pressure is equal, when the check valve reseats itself to prevent a return of the pressure now holding the brake on to the train pipe, and remains so until the train pipe pressure is restored from the main reservoir and by its sudden action and being of greater force than now in the auxiliary reservoir, will force the horizontal valve and piston to place, per-mitting air in the brake cylinder to escape

and release the brakes.

Perchance I can give you something to think of which may come useful some day. On a cold, raw, freezing morning I was called to go on another division to pull a freight train. That day, on arriving, we had to remain a while and I began to eat. The engineer said something about the air being frozen up and took a torch and some waste under the tank. Ten minutes later I had finished eating and went to assist him if I could, and found he had used up all our waste and was nearly frozen himself. He directed me to try the brakes from the cab or discharge valve. I saw only twenty-five pounds on the gauge and found that the brakes had worked some all the while. He had been thawing out under the tank, trying to get more pressure on the gauge, and when I saw how matters were I told him he was not right. Finally he did as I directed and he had all the air pressure he desired in short order. I then explained some points and he became satisfied. Can you tell what and where the trouble was? If you cannot I will tell you in my next letter. At the same time the railroad company had furnished to all their engineers a book containing sixty pages of instrcutions, with a number of plates attached, entitled "Westinghouse Air Brake Company Instruction Book," a copy of which I obtained shortly after this. My information previous to this I had gleaned from Alexander's Ready Reference, Forney's Catechism and numerous other reading matter.

Keep up with the times, boys, if possible, for it may save you many a cold chill and lots of trouble, and may prove the means of getting you a good position. "Knowledge is power" but memory and practice must follow in its footsteps. While firing for the same engineer before mentioned the crosshead on the right side broke and knocked out the cylinder head. We were pushed to our destination by a following freight after we had disconnected, and returned from there light (with buggy) about

sixty miles on single track. At nearly every stop it took the pinch bar or caboose to get started, as our friend says in the May Magazine. This was nearly seven years ago and I remember it as well as if it was today. The master mechanic said on "get-ting in," "Have any trouble in starting?" "Well, yes, a little." Then he told us what or how to stop and not get caught on the centre. Only a few months ago I asked this engineer what to do in such a case, and he gave it up. I then recalled this little affair and after a while it dawned upon him, but he will get caught again if it occurs, for he don't believe in book learning nor remember items that would be useful in time of necessity. Of course, all people's minds are not alike, but there are many more the same as he is.

I won't tell you now, but leave you to guess on this, how to stop with one side

without stopping on the centre.

If I do not close you will not want to hear from me again, but I want to continue with you from month to month, as I find it gives me information, and helps me to recall my school days, which are about the happiest ones of a person's life. Don't be afraid to learn, then you will be ready for the examination, if you are called upon to answer knotty problems. You'll never miss it. I believe it is one of the best steps railroad corporations ever attempted, and instead of confining it to firemen before promotion it should be applied to the other side also, for there are many men on the the right side now who never could have got there, and would not remain there if they had to answer many of the question we have to undergo now. Who will make the best engineer five years from now? The fireman of to-day or the engineer that has been and will be at that time? I think the firemen of to-day have a far better chance to learn their machines than the old engineers ever did, and most of them do not think it worth while to study or adopt any improvement from the ways of years ago. They did not have examinations in those days, but now we have to be very well up to the times or we do not get on the right hand side as wethink we ought to, for some younger fireman is "set up ahead" of an older one and the wonder is how he got there? Can you, if any of our readers are so afflicted, imagine yourself spending your spare time in loafing on the corners, in running the streets or elsewhere, when, if attending to your own business and trying to learn instead of imagining that you know it all, and more too, you might be in your more successful comrade's place?

W, J. S.

LOCOMOTIVE building, which is now done chiefly in the east, will soon be under way on an extensive scale at Chicago, the Grant Locomotive works having its buildings completed and its machinery in, so that it will begin to take orders for engines by June 1. The center of railway mileage still continues to move westward and there seems no good reason why the construction of locomotives cannot be extensively carried on west of the Alleghenies, as has long been for many years that of cars, steel rails and other railway appliances. At the same time the demand for engines is continually increasing everywhere and the great locomotive works of the east, with their wide and well-earned reputation, will continue to prosper.—Railway Age.

GENERAL MANAGER WILLIAM F. HALISTEAD of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is a splendid example of the successful railroad man who, from the less important places in the service, has by sheer hard work reached the higher ones. He was born in Benton, Luzerne county, Pa. in 1837, and entered the railway service in 1852 as a brakeman on the Lackawanna. From 1852 until 1872 he rose steadily from one position to another, acting as brakeman, conductor, dispatcher, then as assistant superintendent and division superintendent. In 1886 he was made General Manager of the entire Lackawanna system and holds that position at the present time with great credit to himself and benefit to his road.—Railway Age.

A REMARKABLE piece of engineering work is the tunnel of the Parana Oroya Railroad through an Andean mountain peak at Galera, Peru. It is at an elevation of 600 feet above the perpetual snow line, and is to be 3,847 feet long. It is the highest railroad tunnel in the world and is located in the highest inhabited region in the world. The town of Galaxy in 15 ags foot above the The town of Galera is 15,365 feet above the sea level, nearly 1,500 feet higher than the hotel on top of Pike's Peak.—National Car and Locomotive Builder.

THE Master Mechanics' Association Committee on Compound Locomotives is make ing a series of tests on the C. M. & St. P.of two 10-wheel engines, one simple and one Vauclain compound Mr Geo. Gibbs. Vauclain compound. Mr. Geo. Gibbs. chairman of the committee is in charge. With the new dynamometer car and appar ratus provided it is expected these test will be the most accurate ever made of a compound locomotive.—National Car and Locomotive Builder.

# THE MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

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Address: Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana.

EUGENE V. DEBS, . . . Editor and Manager.

JULY, 1892.

# THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOOD HOS-PITAL ASSOCIATION.

The highest type of fraternal sympathy and benevolence is found, doubtless, in a well regulated and thoroughly equipped hospital, and the fact is universally recognized throughout christendom. The establishment of a new hospital anywhere is responsive to the demand for aid when the beneficiaries are the poor who must have help in times of affliction, or suffer.

The first hospital we read of is that established by the Knights of St. John, in Jerusalem, A. D. 1112, which could accommodate 2,000 guests.

England has a large number of hospitals, the first dating back to 1547, and among those who are distinguished for their contributions to build and sustain them is Benjamin Atwood, who gave over \$1,000,-

The list of hospitals in the United States is a very long one, the first having been established in Philadelphia, in 1750, and the next was the Charity Hospital of New

Orleans, which has 700 beds.

As late as 1859, what is known as "Hospital Sundays" were begun in Scotland the idea being to have one Sunday each year in all places of worship to receive contributions, and the purpose was carried into effect in 1873, and the record is that up to 1881 the Sunday collections amounted to \$1,779,730. The hospital Sunday was adopted in the United States in 1874, but we have no record of the amount that has been-

The Railway Brotherhood Hospital Association is something in the line of a new departure in hospital service, as is set forth in the following preamble of the constitu-

PREAMBLE.

Recognizing the high principle of mutual aid

and protection one to another and believing that men associated together in similar occupations can more deeply appreciate the needs and demands of their associates han can any others, and realizing the extra-hazardous nature of our occupations as operatives of great lines of transportation, we, the members of the various railway employe societies members of the various railway employe societies hereinafter mentioned, bind ourselves together for the purpose of protecting and caring for the sick and injured enerciating members of our organization, and opported begins and scientific treatment ment of a high-grade hospital by which in times of misfortune more efficient and scientific treatment can be secured to ourselves, our associates and such others as may be entitled to our attention. To this end we have organized this association under the corporate laws of the State of Illinois, and do now ordain the following constitution for its government and management.

We have given the Constitution and By-Laws of the association a careful perusal and are satisfied that the enterprise is in good hands and with proper encouragement from the orders which are to be its chief beneficiaries, an institution has been founded which will be of incalculable benefit to

Article 3 of the constitution provides as follows:

The association shall consist of membership to be determined as follows:

First. Representatives from the citizens of Cook county, engaged in general business, in the profession of medicine, and in railway management or business connected therein. Such persons not to belong to the class next hereinafter described. The said representatives to be nine in number, to be selected by the Board of Directors and to be equally divided between the three occupations.

and to be equally divided between the three occupations.

Second. The second class of representatives to be from the various organizations of railway societies in Cook county, to-wit: The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America he Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Allway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Order of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors and Drivers, and the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers, the South Side Conductors and Drivers, and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, as follows: Fifteen experience of the Conductors and Drivers, and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, as follows: Fifteen experience in the month of November in each year, at least one from each lodge of said organizations the chosen in the month of November in each year, at least one from each lodge of said organizations them under seal, to the secretary of the lodge selecting them under seal, to the secretary of this association, and upon which certification the persons so certified shall become and be members of this associationed in the first class above shall constitute the membership of this association.

Third. In the event that any of the organizations from whom members are to be selected as herein above provided shall cease to exist, the vacancy in such membership caused thereby shall be filled proportionately in the manner berein provided from the remaining organizations until such time as such organization shall be reinstand, or such sendendment of these articles of association shall be adopted as shall meet said contingency.

The foregoing will enable the reader to have a clear conception of the organization of the association, but we deem it prudent to introduce the following prospectus of the association, which sets forth in detail its purposes and work:

The Railway Brotherhood Hospital Association originated in a united effort on the part of the various railway societies in Cook county to provide some means for the care of sick and injured members, of their co-employes in time of need, and it

seemed to them to be a charity which deserved their best and united efforts.

their best and united efforts.

1. Because of the extra-hazardous nature of their occupations and the severe exposure to inclement weather while on duty.

2. Because many of them are denied the benefits of accident insurance protection on account of the negligible of the husbases.

nature of the business. nature of the business.

3. Because a large number of them are compelled to move from place to place from the very nature of their occupations, and are thus thrown among strangers a large portion of their lives, and hence seem to have but little claim upon anybody for assistance in times of trial.

Because popularies of the seems of fully approximate the second of the seems of th

4. Because none others can so fully appreciate the needs and demands of men in such dangerous occupations as can their own comrades, hence they occupations as can then own contracts, this way to propose to bind themselves together in this way to provide efficient and ample means as well as the most scientific attention for themselves and associ-

most scientific attention for themselves and associates when the trying days come.

The organization was at first crude and in some respects impractical, and had it not been for the sterling integrity and firm, self-denying resolution of a few of its leading spirits it would soon have failed. But by patience and good counsel the prob-

lem was solved.

lem was solved.

For nearly two years this institution has been running, supported by the contributions and assessments from the small store of these wageworkers, who do not hesitate to drop in their mite when an associate is crushed beneath the wheels or prostrated by sickness, even when they scarcely know where the next meal will come from; often saying "it may be my turn next."

From these sources alone it has been supported thus for I has kent up this hospital, caring for

From these sources alone it has been supported thus far. It has kept up this hospital, caring for nearly five hundred patients, performing nearly two hundred surgical operations, and expending over ten thousand dollars, and yet maintaining its own good standing. Who can show an equal to such self-sacrifice?

THE NEXT STEP.

The work is enlarging so rapidly that it has become necessary to take the public into our confidence, and to show what we have done, what we done what we have done, what we are doing, and what we hope for in the future; and in this we sak the most searching scrutiny. To enlarge the work it was found necessary to reorganize the association. A new charter was obtained, a new plan adopted, a new Constitution and By-laws ordained, and the whole work is now submitted to public inspection. The details have already been placed before physicians, business men, railway managers, as well as the representatives of our own labor organizations, and has met with universal approval. It is strictly a charitable institution. institution.

institution.

The next step suggested is to erect and equip a first-class hospital with all modern improvements, with a medical and surgical staff of the ablest scientific men of the city, and to maintain it largely by a system of contributions from the members of the railway societies and other beneficiaries of the association, as has thus far been done, and as shown by Article V. of our constitution. And to assure the public that all contributions will be honestly and judiciously expended, we have provided that all moneps contributed for this building fund shall be placed in the hands of three trustees to be held by them in trust until paid out on the order of the board of directors for the hospital building.

#### WHO WILL HOLD THE FUNDS CONTRIBUTED?

The following well-known gentlemen have con-The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act in the capacity of Trustees and have signed an agreement to that end: Mr. E. St. John, General Manager of the C., R. I. & P. R. R.; Mr. A. J. Earling, General Manager of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. and Mr. J. M. Whitman, General Manager of the C. & N. W. R. R.; and to them we refer for full particulars as to bloom to suppose the consense. ulars as to this enterprise.

#### MANAGEMENT.

The management of the hospital will be vested in a board of eleven directors, eight of whom shall be selected from the railway societies represented,

and one from the business men of Chicago.one physician, and one to represent the railway management. The eight directors representing the societies at this time are:

H. A. ROBINSON,
H. H. RUMBOLD,
JOIN G. SANBORN,
W. CONVERN

JOIN G. SANBORN,
A. W. CONNERS,
JOHN McCLAIN,
E. P. COFFEE.
L. P. SMITH, and
L. P. MANN.
The other three are:
WALTER S. BOGLE,
DR. E. P. MT RHOOCK and
THOMAS S. WRIGHT. Board of Directors.

PROSPECTS.

PROSPECTS.

A site for this hospital has already been offered, worth about \$25,000, on condition that a hospital building be erected to cost not less than \$9,000, and properly equipped and maintained. To accept this splendid offer we must raise the means for the building and place it in the hands of our Trustees. Messrs, St. John, Earling and Whitman, as a guarantee of good faith, and to this end we ask the assistance of the charitable public. But before grating this request, we ask you to investigate the worthy nature of this charity and the character of its foundation.

For this purpose we submit with this prospection.

For this purpose we submit with this prospectus a copy of our Constitution and By-laws together with a copy of the Charter.

The Association already has a fixed income from beneficiary certificate holders, who by their certificates are guaranteed care and treatment from the Association when they are so unfortunate at require such attention, and that we may be prepared to fulfill these obligations and to establish worths, charity we are way correctly attention to worthy charity, we ask your careful attention to the whole enterprise.

E. P. MURDOCK. WALTER S. BOGLE. JOHN G. SANBORN.

In the line of benevolence, of fellow-feeling, the various orders of railway employes have no new lessons to learn. From the first, they have been inculcating charitya fraternal spirit, and have been performing acts which have glorified them and made them illustrious. But here comes a new enterprise of the largest possibilities, well calculated to inspire members of the various orders with new zeal to confer blessings upon those in need of them

The Magazine unequivocally indorses the enterprise, and will, as opportunity offers. most cheerfully contribute to its success in the largest measure anticipated by those who are giving it their personal attention.

The amount of money paid out in the United States annually for getting born. getting married and getting buried is set down at \$625,000,000—for getting born. \$250,000,000, for getting married, \$3,000,000.000, and for getting buried, \$75,000,000. Yecessarily, there is a deal of sham in each Necessarily, there is a deal of sham in each item and ten per cent. of the amount, 362. 500,000 ought to pay any reasonable bill.

A rorr who blesses the man who invented "sleep"—and next to him the "sleeper," sings-

He who across our wondrous nation Within a sleeper takes a trip And wins the porter's admiration, Won't find it far from tip to tip.



#### OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Union Pacific Employes' Magazine for June, contains a well written article on "What is Essential" and says:

In essentials there must be unity, in non-essentials charity. Men must agree on something and can on others agree to disagree for the present, but the disposition shown in the child who "won't play" with his fellows because something does not quite suit and then goes off by himself and cries and sulks often develops in the man in an agravated form. Secessions from movements well under way is a common occurrence, often weakening the force so that nothing is accomplished. The essential was unity on something tial was unity on something.

Just so. Better wages and a less number of hours of toil, would better the condition of wage workers. There ought to be universal agreement upon the proposition, and if all wage earners would pull together to secure these essentials, they would be secured.

We have received No. 2, Vol. I, of the Railroad Clerk, a monthly journal, devoted to the interests of railroad clerks, and the organ of the order of the "American Association of Railroad Clerks," the objects of which are set forth as follows:

To promote the welfare of railroad clerks in all practicable ways, among others—

1. By assisting them to obtain positions.

2. By encouraging them to qualify themselves for promotions by thought and discussion on practical questions, fidelity to the interests of their employers, and integrity in all their business relations.

the sound and the second state of the second will be second will of the second will of the officials.

The second will of the officials.

4. by extending their acquaintance beyond local limits: laying the foundation for a broader knowledge of railroad affairs; an interchange of ideas and methods, kindly fraternal relations, and enlarged personal influence.

We notice in the editor's "word to organizations," he warns them against admitting "black sheep and drones." "If," says the editor, "there exists an association of fifteen sturdy, active and intelligent clerks, how much is it strengthened and improved by the addition of a dozen immoral and intemperate clerks, and half a dozen numskulls that enter attracted by novelty and know not for what purpose the association exists; nor in fact the purpose of their own existence? The former portion of this undesirable class will be found in grog shops when they should be at meetings and will estimate the cost of their dues as equivalents to the price of so many 'beers,' eventually to weigh their love for association and 'beers' in the balance and drop out to stick by their old friend(?)." If the "organizers" need hints, the foregoing should be sufficient to keep the association in a highly healthy condition and the tion, and the suggestions are just full of meat.

The Foremen's Advance Advocate for June, says "a demand for section foremen will soon be at hand" and adds:

How do they expect to replace the old section foremen now in their service? Is it by promoting Chinese, Dagoes and (with but few exceptions) the Chinese. Dagoes and with but few exceptions) the offscourings of the country to the position of forman to exercise their limited judgment in performing the important duties of a section foreman? Can you expect to procure men who are acquired of the necessary good judgment and required intelligence to labor upon a section for a term of three years at \$1 or \$1.10 per day? Can you expect to get better than Chinese. Dagoes and a very inferior class of negroes at such small wages? Then we ask you to name in what manner you propose to get good foremen for the track department, when the old now in your service that you paid \$1.50 and \$1.75 to learn to be good track foremen are gone? Do you propose to manufacture good heads and place them upon the shoulders of Chinese, Dagoes and Negroes? If you are able to do this, you may be able to fill the vacancies. But you will find it impossible to get blood out of a turnip, or intelligence where it is not.

The strange infatuation that possesses railroad magnates concerning the work performed by section men has not been accounted for. It would be extreme language to say that they care little or nothing how section men perform their exceedingly important work, but judging from the wages they pay such would seem to be a just conclusion. Organization will eventually correct the shameful injustice prac-ticed upon section men. Organize and keep up the agitation.

#### THE SWITCHTENDERS' AND SIGNAL-MEN'S MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The Magazine takes special satisfaction in announcing that another national and international order has been formed, to be known as the Switchtenders' and Signalmen's Mutual Aid Association. A lodge has been organized in Chicago and starts out with 129 members-a splendid showing for a beginning and well calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of all the switchtenders and signalmen on the continent. Seldom, if ever, has it been the good fortune of any of the great organizations of railroad employes to have such an auspicious beginning. It is a sort of a giant in its infancy, and demonstrates that there was an urgent necessity for its existence.

We bespeak for the young organization the most generous aid of the great B. of L. F. wherever and whenever such aid is required to promote its welfare. There should be thousands of helping hands and cheering words when an organization of railroad employes is born. It is an event big with promise of better conditions to workingmen. It means better wages, less hours of exacting, exhausting toil, and brighter and happier homes; it means more happiness, more enjoyment and more of all things which make life

worth living.

The new order is thoroughly equipped with constitution and by-laws, and officers for the next six months, the names of the officers being as follows:

President-Chas. Trout, of P., F. W. &

Vice-President-Ed Briden, of C. & W. I. Recording Secretary-John Boyle, of C.

Financial Secretary-M. Clancy, of C. & W. I.

Treasurer—B. Cain, of P., F. W. & C. In conclusion we make room for the following from the Age of Labor of June 1.

In conclusion we make room for the following from the Age of Labor of June 1. The effort to organize the switchtenders and the signalmen of Chicago upon a plan that should furnish the means of securing fair pay and reasonable hours for that class of labor is not of recent origin. For nearly three years a few faithful advocates have worked earnestly and courageously to bring the men together and construct a union strong enough to live through the opposition and persecution of its enemies. The leading spirit in this movement was D. N. Hurley, who made repeated efforts to establish a union for mutual assistance and protection. But he found it difficult and unprofitable work, for when meetings were called they were not attended and when he persisted it brought down on him the wrath of his employers. At last a little meeting was held in a dingy back room on State street, where it was hoped no prying eyes would be upon them. But it was a vain hope, and Hurley returned to his work in the Lake Shore yards at Forty-fourth street to find himself confronted with a notice of discharge. Determined to suffer no such injustice as this he appealed to higher authority, and being personally known to the officials as a faithful and reliable mun, was continued in the service of the company.

Mr. Hurley then decided to take up the project of forming an organization with renewed vigor. On the 5th of March he "laid off" for a month and going from yard to yard throughout the city secured pledges from the men to attend a meeting into instant life a union strong enough to defend its members from the first do for Architecter's Hall, at the corner of Halsted and Thirtieth streets. A temporary organization wis promptly formed and the proper committees appointed to bring the business into definite form. The following Tuesday evening they assembled again and formed a permanent organization.

It will be remembered that the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Adassociation was prompt under very similar

ganization.

It will be remembered that the Switchmen's Mutual Ald Association was begun under very similar circumstances. For a long time it was local, and Lodge No. 1 formed the nucleus for the great national organization of to-day. A national organization for the switchtenders and signalmen will undoubtedly come about as it did for the switchmen. The lodge established at Weiner's hall has already over a hundred members and is growing vigorously. In less than a year Chicago will be solidly organized and another class of labor will receive justice. iustice.

justice.

There is no class of labor in the city more in need of a protective organization than the switchtenders and signalmen. Their hours are generally long and the responsibility is great. But in spite of these facts the wages in Chicago are as low as 846. The very best rate paid is but \$80, while the average is about \$42.50. The average working day is twelve hours—which is four hours longer than any man should labor, especially men upon whose strict attention to duty depends the safety of the traveling mabile.

The organization is not one for protection in any one direction, but is well calculated to cover the ground thoroughly. Although so young, a burial claim of \$100 is paid and an allowance of \$5.00 a

week is made to sick members. Meetings are held twice a month at Weiner's hall and the membership is growing rapidly. It is only a question time when the Switchtenders' and Signalmen's Mu-tual Ald Association will be one of the strong labor organizations of Chicago.

tual Aid Association will be one of the strong labor organizations of Chicago.

D. N. Hurley, who may justly be called the founder of the Switchtenders' and Signalmen's Mutual Aid Association, was born in Chicago in 1889. When still a child his parents removed to 08sh loosa, lova, where he grew to manhood and began work as a coal miner. As a member of the Miner Union he was selected representative of the members and filled the position of check-weigher at Ottumwa and at Spring Valley during the memorable miners' strike of 1885. Later Mr. Hurley returned to Chicago and was in the telegraph service of the Western Union for two years before taking up his present occupation.

Further it will afford the Manazine suc-

Further, it will afford the Magazine special pleasure to aid the new organization in any way in its power.

# THE RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

The Railroad Telegrapher of June 1st, contains a condensed report of the Seventh Annual Session of the order, from which

Annual Session of the order, from which we take the following:

In order that our members may have as full an account of the proceedings of the Grand Division as is possible to give we will commence with an account of the special excursion from Chicago to Chattanooga. Through the courtesy of the Monon, C., H. & D. and Queen and Crescent routes two special Pullman sleepers were placed upon their limited New Orleans train for the accommodation of the delegates and their families. It was believed that it would be somewhat difficult to fill these two cars when the arrangements were made, but when the day arrived it was found that there were about one hundred more than could possibly at the ended on the property of the second one hundred more than could possibly at the second and the day arrived it was found that there were about one hundred more than could possibly at the second and the day arrived it was found that they be accommodated upon the special sleepers, but arrangements were made to accommodate all in regular sleepers and coaches, and the two hundred happy 0. R. T. delegates rolled out of Chicago at 8 p. m. the fall should be seen that the second of the seen of the second of the se

Referring to the election of officers, we find the following:

Nominations for the office of Grand Chief Tele

Nominations for the office of Graud Chief Telegrapher were called for.

The name of Hon. D. G. Ramsey was placed in nomination by Grand Chief Thurston, and was aby seconded by Brother John Culbertson, of Chiego, and others. Whereupon it was moved that the nominations be closed, and the Grand Secretary was instructed to east the unanimous ballot of the Grand Division for D. G. Ramsey for Grand Chief Grand Division for D. G. Ramsey for Grand Chief Telegrapher. The Grand Secretary announced the Brother Ramsey was unanimously elected, where the Grand Chief Telegrapher elect, after order had been restored, replied applause and chessen the Grand Chief Telegrapher elect, after order had been restored, replied to the Grand Division thanking them for the great honor they had sestowed upon him and assuring them of his appreciation of their high regard.

The proposition to admit all telegraphers having one year's experience as an operator, whether it be in railroad or commer-

cial service, was voted down.

A pleasant incident is related as follows:
Brother G. F. Ramsey of Columbus Division No.
38 then took the floor and stated that he had an important matter which he wished to bring before the Grand Division, and asked general consent to do so; the chair stated that Brother Ramsey would be allowed to proceed. He then in an eloquent speech presented Brother Thurston, the rettring Grand Chief Telegrapher, with a fine silver tea set, complete, as a testimonial from the delegates of the seventh annual session of the Grand Division of their paperedation of his past services. Brother Thurston was unable to make a suitable reply as he was overwhelmed by this unlooked for demonstration, but these valuable mementos will always be preserved and kept as family heirlooms, and the donors will be remembered with love and gratitude.

The session of the Grand Lodge seems to have been devoted to business, interspersed with sufficient pleasure to give the delegates pleasant recollections of Chattanooga and its beautiful surroundings.

#### BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

We have on hand a few volumes of the Magazine for 1888 and a good supply for the year 1891.

The volumes are artistically bound in a way to withstand wear, and we need not say are intrinsically valuable, containing as they do, a wide range of topics upon subjects well calcula end to interest the general reader, as well as those who are the stu-

dents of labor problems.

In this connection we suggest that these bound volumes of the Magazine would be a valuable present on birthday occasions, or as tokens of remembrace, to be presented at any time, and as the price has been reduced to \$1.25 we shall hope to receive sufficient orders to reduce the supply, since no fireman's library would be complete without one.

By addressing Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, orders will be promptly filled. Cash must accompany each order.

We have received from Brother T. H. Haines, of Lodge 402, B. of L. F., a pamphlet, the first of a series, in which he discusses the following propositions: (1.) "Is man an embodied spirit?" (2.) "Does man lose his identity after death?" (3.) "Can man exist in a disembodied state?" Manifestly, Brother Haines has devoted much time and study to these occult subjects and presents his views in a way which we doubt not will prove entertaining to many persons.

Man, as a theme, is always more or less pleasing to man. He is one of the mysteries, and women regard him as a blessing or a curse according to circumstances. Bro. Haines treats the subject, however, from a standpoint which gives sublime dignity to man. He does not doubt that man is an embodied spirit. He does not believe that man loses his identity after death, but that he can live as a disembodied spirit, and those who would learn his views should send him 15 cents. Address Water Valley, Miss. In future pamphlets, Brother Haines will treat of "man's immortality." also the "Resurrection of the dead;" all matters about which information is desirable, and never more than at present when predictions are rife that within the next decade of years, our world is to undergo changes the contemplation of which is well calculated to create a shudder.

#### DISTINGUISHED FACES.

Locomotive Engineering, for June, publishes a supplement, a real work of art, containing forty-two portraits of Master Mechanics and Master Car Builders, who are members of the associations representing their crafts, respectively. The portraits are well calculated to impress those who have the good fortune to look upon them, as being those of men of more than average brains. They look like men intellectually and physically robust, eminently capable of being masters in their profession, and we judge, from glancing through the brief biographical sketches puplished, that they have advanced from subordinate positions to their present places "on top. souvenirs are studies for those who take an interest in heads and faces. Phrenologists and physiognomists would doubtless find in the pictures minds as rich in their line of thought as Creede's "Holy Moses" is in silver.

#### THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscription to the Robinson Monument Fund has been received since our last report:

Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$234.5

Remittances should be directed to Loco-MOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, Terre Haute, Ind.

The city of New York has a thousand churches, and contributes hundreds of thousands annually for the "heathen" of foreign lands; it also has an army of 3,000 women who annually find themselves stranded, homeless, penniless, and without work—dying of starvation. Every ten years 30,000 women disappear from the ranks in the great American metropolis, and yet, the "Divines" (?) keep mum.

### WATERED STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Railway Age, in response to a com-munication written by some one who "conceals a distinguished name under the title of Observer," and who is said to be "one of the highest authorities in railway affairs of the nignest authorities in railway and in the United States," writes incoherently about the astounding fraud which "Observer" refers to as "capitalization." The Age says: "Very often, as is well understood, the two sets of securities are issued on the same piece of line. In reporting the capitalization of the two companies interested, both sets of securities are reported. Of course interest is only earned, and expected to be earned, on one, and there is, to the extent of the full amount of the lesser securities, a duplication or excess in statement of the debt of the line.'

This confession of the Age, reluctantly made, is that certain lines double the value of the line, one-half of which is simply as great a fraud as ever sent a man to the penitentiary. Still further, the Age confesses that this "fact (the duplication of securities) has been for some time recognized as a vitiating element in all statements of the total debt of the railways of the country." But the Age desires to make it appear that interest is collected on one set of securities only. The Age would have its readers understand that when a railroad costing, say \$1,000,000, is capitalized up to \$2,000,000, it does not intend to collect interest or dividends on the fraudulent \$1,000,000. The Age must place an exceedingly low estimate upon the intelligence of its readers, to so much as surmise that they will accept such

literary chicane for facts. The highest authority in railway affairs in the United States is, confessedly, Poor's Manual, which places the value of the railroads in the United States, water included, at \$10,880,131,100; which, if the Age is correct in giving the railroad mileage at 171.100, is equal to \$63.016 per mile. The highest average estimate of the cost of building and equipping of railroads in the United States, is \$35,000 per mile, or \$28.016 per mile less than Poor's Manual makes it. The conclusion is therefore inevitable that the \$28.016 per mile is nothing less than a fraud upon the public, and which, in the aggregate, amounts to \$4,793,537,600, or more than 44 per cent. of the sum of \$10,882,131,100.

The purpose of the railroad corporation is to obtain dividends upon this enormous amount of value represented by \$4,793,537,600. It is this stupendous fraud that keeps up rates of transportation. It is this monstrous robbery that states are trying to overcome.

The people are more than willing that railroads should earn interest on honest investments, but they protest against rates

that are imposed for the purpose of paying interest on what everbody knows to be a fraud. Moreover, it is questioned in circles of capable men, if the maintenance of high rates of transportation is a wise policy on the part of railroad coporations, it being a well settled fact that in travel, the lower the rates the greater the number of travelers, and, since the trains must run, it practically costs no more to run full of passengers than it does to haul empty cars. and the same is true of freights. Put rates at a point insuring profits to shippers, and a vast increase of tonnage would inevitably result.

Again, operate the railroads upon a policy to pay honest dividends upon honest investments, and the corporations would be in a position to pay living wages to their employes. The assertion, true as Holy Writ, is, that labor does not receive its fair share of the wealth it creates. How can it if such a vast share goes to pay dividends on the boldest fraud-"watering or "capitalization"—ever perpetrated since the year 1, of the Christian era.

# A VALUABLE LITTLE BOOK.

We have on our table a book entitled: "Liability of Railways for Personal Injuries to Employes," by Addison J. Pem.
"The objects of the book," says the pro-

face, "are, first, to give rail way employes in general an accurate and concise statement of that branch of law bearing on the relation of master and servant; and, secondly. to present some of the leading cases which have been decided in the courts of this country, as illustrating the application of the rules stated in the text.

The purposes of the author are fully carried out, and the compilation will be found of great value to all railroad employes. The author further says, in referring to

parts I and II of the book:

parts I and II of the book:

First the reader should devote his attention to the principles of law as given in Part I; these principles represent what is known as the Common Law: they have an authorative standing in the modifications only as have been made by the statutes of some states or the peculiar ruling some courts. Having thoroughly familiarized his self with Part I, the reader will then be prepared to appreciate the soundness or otherwise of such condification or endorsement of the law therm contained as may be exemplified by the except from decisions given in Part II, under the heating of his own respective state.

It will be observed that what is called

It will be observed that what is called common law has an authoritative standing in all courts, though it consists in a mass of antiquated stuff, imported from Europe, at a period before railroads were ever dreamed of, to which has been added decisions of judges based upon the law, which as between master and servant, more properly master and slave, never considered the rights of servants, always the interests of

masters, and it is worthy of observation that thirty eight states and territories decide questions when the rights of employer and employe are involved upon common law principles, no statutes having been enacted to protect the rights of the employe. The states which have enacted statutes are California, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts and Minnesota. In the case of California, as if common law was not sufficiently infamous, its legislature passed

sufficiently infamous, its legislature passed a law, if possible still more odious, in which it is provided:

Sec. 1970 of the Code of California provides that "An employer is not bound to indemnify his employe for losses suffered by the latter in consequence of the ordinary risks of the business in which he is employed, nor in consequence of the negligence of another person employed by the same employer in the same general business, unless he has neglected to use ordinary care in the selection of the culpable employe."

The question, who are "co-employes," is fully answered in the book, as the various

fully answered in the book, as the various states have determined it, and, as might be expected, there are wide disagreements.

The book brings into prominence a number of questions of vital importance to employes, and it will pay them to have one, the cost being only 25 cents, and can be obtained by sending to Wm. P. Daniels, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. author of the book, Mr. Addison J. Penn, is a lawyer of ability, and intimately connected with the order of Railway Conductors which is a guarantee that only matters of importance are introduced. We most earnestly recommend the work to all firemen of the brotherhood who desire to be thoroughly informed.

#### A CHAPTER ON LIES.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, the brilliant Boston

A CHAPTER ON LIES.

Rabbi Solomon Schindler, the brilliant Boston scholar, has contributed a most interesting paper to a recent issue of the Areno on lying. In which he takes the new realistic story, "Who Lies," as a text. By special permission we are enabled to publish this notable paper.

The may appear tautological to speak of the "purpose" and the "motive" of a literary work in one breeth; still there is a slight distinction between the still there is a slight distinction between the still there is a slight distinction between the still there is a slight distinction separates the former idealistic school of novel writers from the modern realistic school of novel writers from the modern realistic school of novel writers from the modern articular school. It would be unjust to say that writers like Sir Walter Scott, Eugene Sond, alexander articular articular the subject of the subject of the modern work of a "purpose" when writing the admirable novel; a "purpose" when writing the admirable work of realistic authors. Charles Dickens, who may be termed the connecting link between these two schools,—the novelist of the transition period,—adds a distinct "motive" to the purpose when the attacks the miserable school system of his time, at a takes the miserable school system of his time, at a takes the miserable school system of his time, at the inhumanity with which the sub-nerged rathe inhumanity with which the sub-nerged rathes the articular of when he redicules the hypocrisy of charitable institution of the "motive" in the progress of the realistic literature of our time.

our time.

The latest contribution of this character is fiction, embodying a strong "motive," has been presented to the reading public through the Arena Publishing Company, of Boston, in their fifty-cent series of vigorous works by leading thinkers. The authors, Emil Blum, Ph. D., and Mr. Sigmund B.

Alexander, have correctly called it an "Interrogation." They desire to call attention to one of the most serious problems of life; they hurl an accusation at our modern civilization, against when a defence is not an easy task; they cast a flash light upon society, and show the rotten foundation upon which it rests.

tion at our modern civilization, against which a defence is not an easy task; they east a flash light upon society, and show the rotten foundation upon which it rests.

Eight gentlemen, belonging to the cultured and well-to-do classes of society, and representing various walks of life, are assembled at a banquet. They are all graduates of the same college, in which they had been nick name object, in which they had been nick name object, in which they had been nick which time each of them had won for binself a respected position in society. One is a successful physician; another a famous lawyer; the third stands at the head of a lucrative business concern the fourth is the chief of a banking house, and known as a great philanthropist; the lift occupies the pulpit of a fashionable church; the sixth eighth is identified with the politics of his State; the eighth is identified with the politics of his State; the eighth is identified with the politics of his State; the first his stater an immense fortune, and had during these years traveled extensively. He had, therefore, never been present at any of their and had curing these years traveled extensively. He had, therefore, never been present at any of their and into their company, at the moment when they are drinking the health and praising the noble qualities of the absentee.

He is warmly greeted by his friends, who, however, find that, he has changed considerably. Though apparent the heak had known in times past, he seems to have become infected with the blackest kind of pessimism. He fiercely attacks the very civilization which they cherish so dearly. A controversy arises, which culminates in a peculiar wager. Rust, the pessimist, claims that our whole civilization is a huge. Lie; that this "Lie" has permeated and poisoned society to such a degree that on our could speak the truth, even if he destroying his reputation and business prospect, that they herefish so dearly. A controversy arises, which culminates in a peculiar wager. Rust, the pessimist, claims that

is further agrees when the finds telling the truth too during the week, if he finds telling the truth too during the week, if he finds telling the truth too expensive.

The result was as predicted by Rust. Disaster in some form overtook each of them. In the last chapter, Rust informs them that he had offered the wiger, not to win their money, but to give them an object lesson. All the miseries from which society is suffering, says he, are the logical consequences of the prevailing untruthfulness. Instead of trying to remodel the world, and to better conditions by assailing consequences, they ought to attack the root of the evil, the "Lie." He proposes, therefore, the formation of a society of veritists—of men who will pledge themselves to speak the truth always, unmindful of possible consequences, it is his firm belief that, in the end, people will learn that they prosper much better with the truth than with the untruth, and that while for a short time they may be the losers, in the end they will win confidence and make up for the loss.

The lightning which illumines the path of the wanderer on a stormy night, shows him the precipice into which he is about to fail, him the precipice into which he is about to fail him the precipice into which he is about to fail this "Who Lies?" reveals the danger with which our present civilization is fraught, and the root from which most of its evils grow. It suggests the only remedy; namely, to speak the truth and nothing but the truth, regardless of consequences.

"Who Lies?" will be found not only amusing and interesting, but the reader will admire it for its courage and fearlessness. It is deserving of a wide circle of readers.

A PURPOSEFUL NOVEL.

In the Arena for June Mr. Flower gives the following pen picture of the new novel by Helen H.

lowing pen picture of the new novel by Helen H. Gardener:

"Pray You, Sir. Whose Daughter?" Such is the striking title of Helen H. Gardener's new novel, a story which, in my judgment, is the most finished and, in many respects, the strongest work which has yet come from the pen of this gifted lady. Helen Gardener possesses in a rare degree the power of holding the interest of the reader, while she emphasizes in a most telling and effective manner truths of vital moment to civilization. The present is pre-eminently the age of purposeful fiction. Against this innovation conventionalism has raised its voice. The old slogan cry, "Art for art's sake," is being drowned in the new and vital watchword, "Art for truth." The great political, social, economic, ethical and religious problems of today are being most effectively presented under the vell of fiction. Few writers, however possess the power of subordinating the lesson to the story in a sufficient degree to hold the interest and thrill and impress the average reader, who is merely looking Gardener power of subordinating the lesson to the story in a sufficient degree to hold the interest and thrill and impress the average reader, who is merely looking for something entertaining. Thus many writers of modern fiction in this new age of unrest and growth defeat their purpose by preaching where they should picture. The story deals with expanding womanhood. It is the legitimate product of the present growing age. It is in perfect touch with the thought of the hour. Incidentally the cause of the very poor in our great cities is touched upon, and in one chapter we have a prose etching of an apartment in the slums, which is painfully true to life. The great cardinal thought, from the side of utility, is the picture of the crime against girlhood tolerated by our present "age of consent laws." In Victor Hugo's masterplece it will be remembered that he sought to picture man's struggle with unjust law. In Miss Gardener's new book she paints most vividly the struggle of girlhood with unjust social conditions. Like Hugo, Miss Gardener also deals in types. Gertrude Foster, Frances King and Ettie Berton are types, but they possess nothing of the colossal nature of Hugo's or Shakespeare's great creations.

Dickney and the suppose the property of the present of the property and the presents and the presents and the presents and the property of the presents and the property of the presents and the property of the presents and the property of the presents and the present and the presents and the presents and the present and the presents and the present and the present and the present and the present and the present and the present and the present and the pres

dener also deals in types. Gertrude Foster, Frances King and Ettie Berton are types, but they possess nothing of the colossal nature of Hugo's or Shakespeare's great creations.

Dickens also dealt in types, but he intensified them until they often resembled caricatures. Not so with Miss Gardener. While typing young womanhood of to-day, she does so with such perfect naturalism that one feels that the story is something more than fiction. Each character lives, and we feel while reading that we are being acquainted with the happenings of real persons. This, of course, is the art of the realist; and, indeed, while Miss Gardener is in no way writing history in "Pray You. Sir. Whose Daughter? she is narrating episodes and incidents which are happening every day in every great center of life.

There is no plot in the story; but the interest of the reader is held from cover to cover. The most delicate subjects are dealt with; but they are so handled as not to offend any healthy imagination, while the atmosphere of the book is pure and lofty. In Gertrude Foster we have a magnificent picture of the modern girl: free, educated, untrammelled, with strong and positive individuality; the broadminded, noble-souled modern girl, who dares to think and to act up to her highest convictions of right regardless of consequences. There are today hundreds of Gertrude Fosters, and they are the advance guard of the twentieth-century womanhood, I wish every young woman in America than to at this book, if it were for nothing else than to at the pirate two typical girls, Ettle Berton and Frances King, we have searchly consecuenced that they are the advance guard of the twentieth-century womanhood, I wish every young woman in hot at the shook if it were for nothing else than to at the pirate two typical girls, Ettle Berton and Frances King, we have scarcely crossed the threshold of womanhood—laws originated by moral lepers for the housands of maidens, who, through accursed laws, fall vietims to something far worse than death while they have

are constantly being made to lower the age which renders a moral leper exempt from a crime far more colossal than murder. Even this year a bill was introduced in the New York legislature to lower the age of consent from sixteen to thirteen years! and had it not been for the vigorous efforts of some stalwart friends of purity, doubtless the measure would have passed.

"Pray You. Sir, Whose Daughter?" is far more than an intensely interesting novel; it is a brilliant appeal for justice and purity; a protest against one of the most glaring crimes which blisters the brow of nineteenth-century civilization. It is pure wholesome and inspiring. If the white ribbon army should make it the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of their noble crusade, it would, I believe, accomplish more in one year than their present effort will realize in a decade. The price also of this volume is within the reach of all, being only fixents per copy. It is published by the Arena Publooks of the year.

Co., Boston, Mass., and is one of the handsomest books of the year.

THERE have been two bundred and twenty-three patents issued by the United States to inventors of artificial human legs and arms, the first was to Palmer in 1846, and the last to Marks only a lew weeks ago. It hardly seems credible that artificial limbs should be in sufficient demand to call for such mental activity, but the patent office reords reveal the fact that a very large share of thought and ingenuity has been expended for the purpose of mitigating the disabilities of those who have been deprived of one or more of their limbs.

The artificial leg of 1846 was a tolerable substitute for its time, but the leg of to-day with its ecommodating rubber foot is an indisputable extense. The house of A. A. Marks, 701 Broadwar, New York City is beyond doubt foremost in this branch of industry. The patrons of this house are legion and as widely distributed throughout the nations of the world as the patrons of the sewing machine or the American plow.

The members of the firm of A. A. Marks are all inventors, alive to the needs of the fronglout the nations of the world as the patrons of the sewing machine or the American plow.

The members of the firm of A. A. Marks are all inventors, alive to the needs of the faluent in the strength of the firm of A. Bertons of the sewing machine or the American plow.

The members of the firm of A. A. Marks are all inventors, alive to the needs of the sewing was promised to the sewing machine of the firm of A. Bertons of the sewing machine or the house of the firm of A. Bertons of the sewing was a suffered amputation in the ankle or in the four and who have heretofore been able to find only partial relief in a stuffed boat or a makeshift of but little merit. The new invention supplies a perfect foot and restores the wearer to his full usefulness. Besides this invention has added another jewel to the diaden of excellence worn by this famous house.

JENNESS MILLER HLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

The June number of Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly is one of the handsomest of the periodicals. There is an illuminated cover bearing a stricture in the periodicals. There is an illuminated cover bearing a stricture of the periodicals. There is an illuminated cover bearing a stricture of the periodical stricture. The periodical stricture is a stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture. The periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture. The periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the periodical stricture of the strictu



# CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAVELING CARDS AND TRAVELING MEMBERS.

MR. EDITOR:-In the May number of the Magazine there are two articles on which I would like to comment a little. The first is "Old Traveling Cards," and the other "Loaning Money to Traveling Members of the Brotherhood." Having just returned from a trip to California and other southern states in quest of work (which I did not get), I am in a position to speak a little on both subjects. Of the former I would say that it would be well for some of our brothers to look over the constitution and find out how long and on what conditions a traveling card is good. As my card was issued on December 24, 1891, and as I had paid my dues up to April 30th, 1892, as I understand it, my card was good until the 24th of April, that is, after having written for and received an order for the unwritten work, and receiving it after February 1st. This putting me in position to be recognized until April 24th, I started from Los Angeles, at which place I received the work. I found that a great many of the boys along the lines were not aware of the fact that a card was good for four months, as provided in Section 153 of the constitution, and in consequence I was refused recognition in a number of instances. I think, therefore, it would be advisable for all members to look up the matter and be posted, in order not only to refuse expired cards, but to recognize those which are valid and in

I agree with the second article on the matter of loaning money to traveling brothers, and would like to add a little in regard to other help given to such mem-bers. I think it would be well for members to act a little more for themselves in the matter of other help, instead of sending every one to the master of the lodge, thereby making it pretty hard on the man holding that position. While I was not so unfortunate as to "go broke" on my trip, I lortunate as to "go broke" on my trip. I did want information and to be sociable, and must say that I fared very well, but met other brothers who were less fortunate in that regard. I met the master of Lodge to 260, Bro. Hurley, who, it seems, is looked to as the only one to give help and information by a number of the members of his lodge. I met Bro. Hurley on my of his lodge. I met Bro. Hurley on my way down and also on my return, and at both times there were brothers with him who were unfortunate enough to be "broke' and out of work. After giving them a "lift" he asked me what he could do for me. We had a long talk on the matter of loaning and giving money. I told him at that time

that he was altogether too free with his money, and asked him why it was that so many of the members of that lodge depended on him to do everything. He did not know. I would advise the members of No. 260 to be a little more independent and not send every one to their master. When you meet a brother do not say, "Well, Hurley will be in at 4 o'clock; you had better go and see him," or "I will see you after dinner," but ask the man yourself if he needs assistance, and do what you can for him. Do not send him to some one else for help. I do not want to intimate that all the members of that lodge, or many of them, are that kind, but it was my luck to meet a few of them, not only there but at other places. I think, therefore, it would be a good idea to provide some way for helping traveling brothers through their own lodges, for they are better able to judge as to the kind and amount of help to be given.

Yours truly,

N. A. Gray.

Mandan, N. D.

# TRAVELING WESTWARD.

Mr. Editor:—I hope you will give me a little space in your Magazine, as it is the first I have asked. I want to say a few words to the members of the order about Terre Haute. I think it would pay any brother to visit this place, just to see how our lodges are taken care of. I have seen our longes are taken care of Thave seen a great many offices and books but that office at Terre Haute, takes the cake; everything has its place, every lodge has a box, so it is no trouble to find anything. I unstablished that the care of the care whether the care of the care whether the care of the care whether the care of the care whether the care of the care whether the care of the care whether the care of the care whether the care of the care whether the care of the derstand that it is a place for every brother that goes there, at least I found that to be that goes there, at least I local that to be so; go to Terre Haute and see for yourself, everything is like clock-work, from the Grand Master's office down. There is one thing I think is right and that is that no smoking or chewing is allowed in the office. You all know Bro. Dupell has no use for the latter article.

I joined the order when there were but two lodges in it and look at it to-day! I was in a lodge room in St. Louis when the new lodge (No. 481) was organized.

I would like to ask, who made the order what it is to-day? I will answer by saying, that it is the grand officers we have been so fortunate as to have at the head, and it stands the delegates in hand at our next convention to replace them, as their superiors cannot be found in the order. There is one thing I would like to say to the brothers: when you go west, go to Terre Haute and see how your business is done for your lodge and satisfy yourself.

Again I would ask the brothers, how is

it you all get out of money when you strike Terre Haute? I counted them by the

dozens the short time I was there. It looks bad to go there without money, and if I had none, I would wait till I had earned some. It looks to me as if the members thought the grand lodge made money by the barrel. Now brothers, do not get of-fended at what I have said, as it is the truth. I think if Bro. Debs got fifty thousand a year, he could give it away; that is if he gave to all who came along. me in mind of a poor man's office. would like to return my sincere thanks to Theo. Debs for the courtesies he showed me while at Terre Haute, including a drive out to the stock farm where the famous trotting horse Axtell is kept.

Terre Haute is a beautiful city. take good care of their citizens; if they get arrested and locked up in jail, they will turn out at night with a brass band and serenade them—this I saw while there. Oh! what nice selections, they did play, Annie Laurie, Star Spangled Banner, Home Sweet Home, etc., etc. I thought they would serenade the judge, but the boys

said he was not in it.

On my way home I spent several hours in Chicago, and took a trip around the World's Fair grounds. This is the greatest thing on earth. Please excuse an old soldier in the order and if you come to Buffalo don't forget 241.

I. H. C.

Buffalo, N. Y.

#### FLAGRANT INJUSTICE.

Mr. Editor: - For purposes that will appear as I proceed, I beg to introduce the following agreement which will explain itself:

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT MACHINERY, JACKSON, TENN., November 26, 1889. Regulations Governing the Employment and Promotion of Firemen to Engineers.

(ART.1st.) Firemen to Engineers.

(ART.1st.) Firemen will be required to be in the employ of this Company as Locomotive Firemen for four consecutive years, before they will be eligible for promotion; then if their record is good, they can on the written recommendation of their engineer, apply for an examination. They will first be examined by the Superintendent or Train Master on Time Card rules, regulations, signals, etc. If successful they will then be required to stand a mechanical examination by the Superintendent of Machinery or such persons as he may designate. Should they pass these examinations, they will be entitled to promotion.

(2d.) Should they fail to pass either examination, they will be required to serve one year more at the expiration of which time they may apply for a second examination. Should they fail either of the second examinations, they will be dropped from the service.

the service.

(3d.) They will rank as engineer from the date they first perform engineer's duties, after having passed examination.

(4th.) Firemen employed as hostlers do not lose

(41h.) Firemen employed as mosters do not rose their rank.

(5th.) All persons applying for positions as firemen, will be required to make written application in their own handwriting, to the division master mechanic, giving previous experience, if any, and on what road last employed.

(6th.) The company reserves the right to employ engineers whenever they deem it to their interest to do so.

(7th.) Due regard will be given seniority, but merit and capacity are the qualifications that will be first considered.

oe arst considered.

(8th.) A dissipated or drinking fireman will not be employed or retained in the service.

(9th.) No man shall be employed as fireman who has not a good moral character and good habits.

M. T. Carson, Supt. Machinery.

Approved: J. C. CLARKE, Gen. Manager.

To more clearly demonstrate the injustice of this matter, allow me to say the above contract was presented to the officials of this company by the engineers and ap-proved. At the time this contract went into effect there was a secret agreement among the engineers to recommend no firemen, or, in any case, only such firemen as best suited them, thereby succeeding in having all the engineers hired. When the above contract was approved, there were quite a number of firemen eligible for promotion. A small per cent. of the firemen then eligible for promotion was recommended. The secret agreement "to recommend no firemen" was not a sufficient amount of injustice. The engineers in Division 444, in order to entirely stop promotion passed an ironclad resolution "the first engineer recommending his fireman without bringing the recommendation before the members in the Division room to be decided by a vote whether or not such firemen should be recommended, would be suspended or expelled." I have positive proof that one engineer was suspended. If the editor will permit me the space I will say the engineers of Division 444 will not admit a fireman to membership in the B. L. F. aunless he withdraws from the B. L. F. A fireman was requested by his engineer to give him his application for a recommendation and he would present it before the Division, confident of the fact all would be satisfactory. He returned the application saying "I would like to recommend you but I dare not do it.

Another fireman kindly asked two en gineers whom he had fired for, to sign his petition. The reply was, "if there is a fireman on this road qualified for promotion, I am confident you are; I could recommend you, but I would rather not." A third fireman requested the signature of his engineer to his recommendation, and the response was, "I have taken a stand six months ago to recommend no fireman. When asked what was meant by an engineer refusing to sign a recommendation, he said that "firemen are not to be promo-Under the present state of alted at all." fairs, the firemen on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad are deprived of their right of promotion, and are tortured with the stings

of the lash of injustice. To any conservative and well thinking person, if this matter is not based upon

the grossest injustice toward the firemen who are maliciously deprived of their rights for which they have faithfully worked for years, then the writer of this article fails to comprehend the present condition of the firemen employed on the M. & O. R. R.

Fireman.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

# RAILROADING IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Editor:—I notice that one of the correspondents of the Magazine writes of the coal regions of Alabama, and I have concluded to say a few words about the coal fields of Washington. Our road is principally a coal road. Talk of curves and grades! Our roak curves around stumps, and the grades are from 180 to 200 feet to the mile. The C. & P. S. R. R. is a narrow gauge. We have some 50 ton consolidation engines. and as there is a great deal of rain in this country we are compelled to use sand libcountry we are compensed to use said inerally. We pull heavy trains on the curves and grades mentioned, so you can judge for yourself what a continuous picnic we enjoy. What do you think of an engine tire cutting one inch in eleven months? We had a wreck a short time ago, and the engineer was asked if he was hurt. His hand lever arm was sprained and on that account the superintendent of motive power declined to send him to the hospital, but it is the sand lever arm that plays the leading act in the play.

We do a good business nearly the entire year. The coal we haul is shipped from the mines by rail to Seattle and from there by water to all points on the Sound and to Frisco. We now have four roads running to our city, which will soon build our lodge up. A little over two years ago we started in with eight members and at present we have a membership of fifty. Our members turn out from twenty to thirty each meeting and we all feel as the Alabama brother said, "Let the B. of L. F. take the lead." The lessons taught in our lodges, and the good results that come from our being banded together should be appreciated by every member of the order, so much so that they should strive to be in attendance at every meeting of the lodge. My order is my religion, and I think if each member would live up to the teachings of our Brotherhood, when the day of Judgment comes he will average fully 100, even though he

In conclusion permit me to say that my wish is that all the members of the order may take the same interest in their lodge meetings as distinguish the membership of

SEATTLE, WASH.

Engine Eight.

THE MASK.

Be brave oh! soul of mine, be brave, steadfast, and strong:
Though dreary all the days and all the years too

Though Doubt has conquered Faith, and proves in-

satiate foe:
Though that of vast import, is that you cannot know.

Though Fate Love's chalice held hard pressed against thy lips.

Nor yet would'st let thee drink, save with the

Nor yet would st let thee uring, save with the daintiest sips, daintiest sips, Until the nectar sweet had changed to bitter gall, when thou must drain the brimming cup, worm, wood and all.

Though on the fairest day that all thy life had

While still its sunset's gold along thy pathway shone, Sweet Hope was stricken dead, and crushed lay at

Wrapped in thy fairest dreams as in a winding

sheet.
'Though these—Faith, Love, Hope—the three best gifts of life
gifts of life
rifes to thee, be brave, nor yet give up the strife. Be strong as well; voice not thine agony nor weep:
Calmly await that hour when in eternal sleep
Thine eyes shall close. Nor fear; 'though cros't the sweep of space
Betwixt the starry worlds—no man has seen God's
face.

Nor yet to human cry has Jesus answered, "here." Or said, "why call ye me? am I not always near?" Hold fast this truth; to every soul, full soon or

There comes forgetfulness. Be patient, toil and wait.

Nor ever let men guess thou art already dead.

Since life is Love, Hope, Faith, and these are fied.

One three of mortal agony and then my heart is And freed, too, is my soul, to do is but to will.
All things are mine, Faith, Love, Hope welcome

me
Grown perfect each, I live. And sweet is life, and
full, and free.
Rut turning back to where my stilled heart lav,
"And he is dead"—I hear men pitying say.
Nelle A. Mason.

GRINNELL, IOWA.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 10, 1892.

Mr. Editor:— It may be that you will say I am disposed to "ride a free horse," if not to death, to extreme exhaustion, by asking for more space in the Magazine. discuss a topic or two in the "fire-boy's favorite," relating to our boys. It is, I notice, the fashion of late, for men who have acquired distinction in the eyes of their fellow men, to be reminiscent and write memories of their boyhood, giving an account of the formative influences to which they were subjected in their youth. Such memories are, of course, interesting, as such details of personal experience often embody facts of special importance, but it may be questioned if such reminiscences furnish any rule of conduct which can be adopted as guides in the training of thou-sands of other boys who are growing up around us.

What to do with our boys is sometimes a more difficult problem to solve, than what to do with our girls. Manifestly, a parent has the right to believe that his boy may be president of the United States, but when the question is forced upon him he readily admits that it is impossible to foretell the

future of any boy.

In a late number of the Cosmopolitan you will find what President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, has to say about "our girls and boys." He admits that while it is possible to approximate the speed which a thoroughbred colt may attain in time, or to anticipate the eventual qualities of a Jersey or a Durham cow, he is far more positive that no one can discover in the nursery the coming statesman or financier, or foretell the governing qualities that may be developed in any one of a group of boys.

A great many persons in predicting what a boy will, or will not do, fall back on the convenient word "heredity." Undoubtedly, every boy is influenced in some way by his inherited qualities and environments, but it is doubtful if the law of heredity in the human family is sufficiently understood to indicate, with any degree of certainty, the fu-ture of any child. While the conditions under which a child may live may be complex as the elements which nourish his body, the air he breathes, and the water he drinks, it follows, if every boy differs from every other boy in character, as he does in appearance, that plans of education should, as far as possible, be adapted to individual requirements. Still, as a boy comes into the world, not only as an individual, but as one of a family, or community, or race, to deprive him of comradship and confine him to an exclusive course of instruction would not only be unnatural but undesirable. President Gilman declares his belief that until a youth shall have reached a state of maturity, he requires positive guidance from those who have had a longer experience in the ways of the world. "It is always cruel," he says, "to allow a youth to experiment for himself upon conduct; to say that he must sow his wild oats; that experience is the best teacher and that he must choose his own course." Every boy is entitled to know what we all have discovered by the law of conduct through past experiences, and to receive restraint, caution and warning until his eyes have been opened and his powers of judgment fully developed." I am sorry to say that a contrary doctrine is conveniently held by many a fond mother and generous father.

In all probability, I have said enough on the boy subject, and having said something about "our Jack ashore" in a foreign port, in a former communication, I will conclude with this on "Jack," who appears to be a perfect success as a claimant.

Thirty-four claims are already filed against the Chilian government, amounting

to the handsome sum of \$2,065,000, exclusive of the cases of Riggins and Turnbull. an indication that sailors' blood is exceedingly precious now-a-days. When a small stab is worth from \$25,000 to \$50,000, it is difficult to estimate what a real old-fash-ioned "carving up" would be valued at. Hereafter, when Jack's enemies are disposed to assail him, they should carefully consider the expense of such a proceeding and abandon their purpose or else content themselves with hurling invectives. Again. there is no bar to prevent Jack from bringing in a bill for \$10,000 or more, for ruffled feelings. I am of the opinion that the best way out of this case would be to present the Baltimore's crew with the Chilian Republic.

C. H. Arthur.

# THE CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE.

Mr. Editor:-No one who has closely followed the course of events relative to the recent difficulty between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways and their trainmen but will experience a feeling of satisfaction at the result attained by the latter. A collision between the officials and men of any such corporation is not at all desirable when it can be avoided, yet there are times when this cannot be obviated if the men are to obtain anything like their just dues. One of the most pleasing features is the attitude maintained by the men of both companies. It is a deplorable fact that many strikes of this nature have been characterized by instances of violence, but the case in point has proved a marked exception to the rule, and in this the men of both roads are to be congratulated. It is of the utmost inportance in all such seasons of difficulty that all the employes, irrespective of their duties, should be united and cordial. Those not immediately interested in the trouble should place no obstacle in the way of those participating in the struggle. If they cannot help they should at least not hinder. If they should at least not hinder. hinder. In the case of the C. P. R. trouble I regret that such was not the case in the trouble above referred to. As a telegraph operator I blush to think that one of my profession should be guilty of replacing a striker, but uncontrasted one has the striker, but unfortunately such was the case and I give his name here; not because of any other feeling than one which should actuate every honest man—supreme contempt—but I deem it my duty to make such conduct known to the world. Mr. Robillard, chief despatcher on the C. P. R. at Ottawa, actually left his desk and went out on a train. out on a train. How one could so degrade his manhood as to sacrifice principle to cater to capital I am utterly at a loss to understand. Now sir, strange as it may

seem, there are a few white men left even among the operators, and we, one and all, desire to give expression to our indignation through the medium of the press, and we trust the conduct of Mr. Robillard will not be taken as a sample of the estimation in which other branches of the service are held by the operators. We believe in united action whenever it becomes necessary to put down oppression and injus-tice, and take my word for it, the better class of telegraphers will be ever found on the side of their fellow employes in all cases like the one referred to.

Nondescript.

#### LOCATING A SCOUNDREL.

Temple, Texas, June 13, 1892.

Mr. Editor:—I take the present opportunity to let you know what the Firemen's Magazine has done towards locating a scoundrel. A few months ago one W. W. Holt, at that time a member of Big Sandy Lodge, No. 393, was carried by our Brother, J. W. Sealy, to Galveston and that night robbed Brother Sealy of \$180, an account of which was published in the Magazine. Through the untiring efforts of Brother Thos. Simpson, of Cactus Lodge, No. 94, Tucson, Arizona, Brother Sealy got his money back. Holt was working in a coppar mine out there and Brother Simpson. per mine out there and Brother Simpson, who is firing an engine between Lordsburg and Clifton, saw the article in the Magazine and soon spotted his man. He telegraphed and also wrote to me that if Brother Sealy would come out there he thought he could get his money as he (Simpson) and the other boys out there would assist him all in their power; so Brother Sealy went out a few days ago and found Brother Simpson waiting for him at Lordsburg. They went to Clifton and the conductor that Brother Sealy rode with furnished him a good horse, saddle and gun to go out to the mine where Holt was at work, six miles from Clifton. In company with Brother Simpson and another brother who is running one of those little engines out there (Brother Sealy has forgotten his name except that Pete was his first name) they found Holt and after some time he acknowledged taking the money and said that he had no money, but rather than go back to Texas, he would try to get the amount from his cousin who is running a drug store in Clifton, so they went back to Clifton and his cousin let him have the money to pay Brother Sealy and also gave him twenty dollars extra to pay his expenses for going out there; and Brother Sealy being a poor man thought it better to take his money than to bring Holt back to Galveston and get nothing.

the Firemen's Magazine and Brother Simpson have done in this remarkable case.

L. B. Rogers.

#### SUNDAY AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. Editor:—A great deal is being said and written just now relative to the closing

of the World's Fair on Sundays. The Firemen's Magazine, through the persistent efforts of those who are anxious to have the doors barred, has been drawn in-to the controversy and stated its position in no uncertain language. Allow me to state that I most unequivocally and unhesitatingly endorse the firm stand taken

by the Magazine.

All this talk about the closing of the Fair on Sundays being in the interest of the working people is the veriest rot; it is but the transparent guise which illy conceals the real animus of the originators of the movement. It has behind it that same savagely intolerant, cruel, blood-thirsty, and bigotedly vindictive spirit which has blocked the wheels of progress and made earth a charnel house in the past. It has behind it the dark and fearful shadow of inquisition, and the grim and demoniac hell engendered intolerance of the Puritan.
It is only necessary to know its projec-

tors and advocates to judge of its purpose. I take it the so-called American Sabbath Union are the main instigators, Col. Elliott

F. Sheppard its arch apostle.

If Col. Sheppard and his Union are so solicitious for the welfare of the working people, how is it that we have not heard of them advocating the material interests of labor along any other lines except the matter of Sunday closing? Were they sincere friends of labor we might reasonably expect to find them in the front ranks of the great army of industry now struggling against the plutocrats. But are they? No, with a few exceptions, we find them arrayed on the side of the oppressors of the poor.

I have sufficient confidence in the intelligence of the American industrial classes to believe that when it becomes necessary for them to make their wants or desires known to the world they will choose those to speak for them from their own ranks whom they have known, proved, and can rely on.

and not the Sabbath Union.

If it becomes necessary for the employes of the fair to have one day's rest in seven, and the employes ask for it, it could be very easily arranged on the same plan that members of paid municipal fire departments are allowed days of recreation; or it could be arranged to let a designated number of employes lay off in relays. keeping a sufficient number of extra hands on the Now we want the world to know what lists to replace those laying off, so that

every employe, including the extras, could have one day in seven off duty. No such plan as this has been suggested by these Sabbatarian friends of labor; no, nor would such a plan be acceptable to them. The tired brain, muscles, and exhausted frame cannot relax and recuperate on any other day of the week except Sunday. Sunday is the only day on which the working

people can rest.

The fact that the Fair is to be run only six months, and if closed on Sundays means the loss of twenty-six days income to those who have invested their money, brain power, and working ability in the enter-prise; and the further fact that the mil-lions who will congregate from all parts of the world to view this magnificent display of the triumphs of civilization wish to make the best use of the time at their disposal, and the tens of thousands of wage earners in Chicago's vicinity, who cannot afford to lose the time necessary to see the Fair during week days, cuts no figure with the narrow-minded apostles of mythology, who are anxious to have the world know and see that America has ceased to respect freedom of conscience.

The closing of the World's Fair on Sunday means the triumph of intolerance. It means the oppression of all those who do not believe in Sunday as a day of worship pagan, Jew, atheist, adventist, spiritualist, free-thinkers, etc. It is the entering wedge of the movement to unite church and state. and foreshadows the enforcement of a theological system which is fast becoming senile. Put me on record as emphatically opposed to Sunday closing.

T. P. ORourke.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.

#### COGITATIONS.

#### BY SWITCH.

MR. EDITOR: - Many moons have waxed and waned, since I've interrogated you—
And with cyclones, and rains and floods the outlook's rather blue.

The farmer surveys surroundings, looks dejected and forlorn,

Because the prospect's gloomy for meat, wheat, oats and corn— And railroad men, as well they may, predict short crops this fall-And firemen fear, as things appear, there'll be little

freight to haul-Besides, there are predictions that this old mundane sphere,

Is running along on broken rails, with machinery out of gear-That a smash up will occur, and that the human

race.
Will be knocked into smithers, and go whirling on

through space.

Now, by all the gods of heathen Greeks, and Romans in a heap—

Pray tell us what we ought to do—pray, rejoice or weep?

Our idea is to continue business at the old stand. This is a big country, and can stand cyclones, rains and floods better than

any other portion of the habitable globe. It may be well, however, to be a little careful about surplus nickles, in view of a rise of corn and bacon-but, as for the cranks who predict a burst up in this old world or any new time table in the running of the train, it is in order to laugh at their vagaries.—Ed. MAGAZINE.]

Mr. Editor-I'm a reader of the papers-the mirrors of the times.
Filled with political chicanery, poverty, progress

and crimes.

Such things are epidemic, and some people solemnly declare,
That the devil's on a rampage and has poisoned

That the hurricanes and tornadoes, the whirlwinds and cyclones. To ears properly attuned, testifies a period of

groans
Has now fully set in, a dubious premonition
That all things mundane are going to perdition
Union men and seabs, mendicants and million

Vanderbilts and Pinkertons are going hellwards Therefore, Mr. Editor, will you just stand up and

If it were better to laugh or weep, or, just get down and pray?

[Well, you pays your money, and you takes your choice. Our advice is, keep your brotherhood banners unfurled and remember that it is always darkest just before daylight. The present is an age of cranks. All a man has to do, that is a brotherhood man, is to keep a stiff upper lip and see the bubbles burst.—ED. Maga-ZINE.]

Mr. Editor—I belong to an organization called the "Brotherhood of Hope." In our lodge room there is neither duplicity nor

There are no grand officers to make the ground-No royal prerogatives, and plumes waving in the

'Tis a Brotherhood of Hope with a Mede and Per-That every brother's bound to black ball a dam-

phool. Out to see us slaughter 'em when the ballot box comes 'round,' For there are many cases when a white best can't be found. Good fellows, most of them, but then you under

That they are of the chicken breed, with neither hope nor sand. Now, you have it, Mr. Editor, and we believe that

you, Gene.
Will be willing to blow us up in the Firemen's

Magazine. [We are of the opinion, if the Brother hood of Hope expects to get there on hope alone it will find the grade a little too steep for cheering headway. Hope is one of the nicest words in our vocabulary, but it don't buy the baby a dress, pay house rent, nor feed its votaries when hung. The B. of L. F. has lots of hope—but take care that the boys pay their dues so that when one of them says farewell, the \$1,500 is ready.—Ed. MAGAZINE.]

Mr. Editor—I hope I shall not weary you till you wish that I would stop,



Fire you up till all creation can hear your boiler

pop.
Still I am relentless, and shall pursue my friend
Though the stars leave their silver sockets and
on my head descend.
The Brotherhood of Hope, now just at its begin-

Sends a petition to the Magazine, praying for an in-

Sends a petition to the Magnetian prints, and send of its editor, who never turned away.

Men who hope ever for labor's better day.

Men who hope ever for labor's better day.

No matter what their name may be, if labor is their theme

So here's to you, Mr. Editor, on mountain top or

slope, Please accept a fraternal hug from the Brother-hood of Hope.

[Yes, much obliged. Fraternal hugs are to our liking, and we shall hope that the Brotherhood of Hope will never become hopeless, but hope on till the dawn of that better day a coming when hope is lost in the fruition of enjoyment.—Ed. MAGAZINE.]

## DEPARTED DAYS.

The memory of departed days
Is hovering o'er me now;
Is hovering o'er me now;
And dark, indeed, are heavy clouds
Which hang above my brow.
I've found, as many dreamers have,
That life has tragic scenes,
Instead of laughing comedy
We dreamed of in our teens.

I've lived to know the flowery paths
We trod in life's young spring
Were changed to thorny aftermaths,
Where many a cruel sting
Lay hid for unsuspecting feet,
Before we reached its noon;
And voices raised in chorus sweet,
Would sink in doleful tune.

In life's mad race we seldom pause
To give one glance behind.
We turn our backs on wisdom's laws,
And rush its highway blind,
Until we're winded by the Ilis
Of heart corroding are,
Then sink beneath life's freezing chills,
In agonized despair.

What would I give for those old days,
When hope wore golden smiles,
And youthful fancy was ablaze
To sight enchanted isles!
Alas! they're gone, in churchyards laid,
With those whose moldering bones,
Lie deep in many a gloomy glade,
Beneath rough sculptured stones.

I'd like to be once more a boy,
If only for a day;
To feel that happy, careless joy
And with companions play,
used to feel on flowery meads
When romping roule in glee,
Before the foul obnoxious weeds
Sprang up on life's young lea.

Oh, happy days, long gone, come back,
Come back to us once more,
And change our mid year's toilsome track
To flower gemmed walks of yore;
When clover blows, and housy bees,
And wild birds sweet of song,
Made meadows smile, and leafy trees
Delight us all day long.

Shandy Maguire.

# AN APPEAL TO THE HEART.

Written for the benefit of the Wm. D. Robinson monument fund

In the ancient days, when heroes fell,
The spot was held as sacred ground:
And on the rocks their deeds to tell
The old inscriptions yet are found.
Through generations, all could see
The record of Thermopylae.

And the Pharaohs, proud, crected high The massive pyramids of old, That each apex, pointing to the sky, The monarchs' glories to unfold; Those granite pillars to this day Their solemn majesty display.

And the spot where brave Columbus kneeled And called the land San Salvador, And called the land San Salvador.
In the fondest memory now is sealed
By shining marble pillars; for
A grateful nation seeks to raise
Upon that spot a mark of praise.

Yes; a thousand shafts now pointing high, As tokens of the fond esteem For the honored dead, whose ashes lie, In death's repose beneath them, seem To point above the awful gloom That settles round the silent tomb.

In the solemn city of the dead
We pause with reverence by the grave
Thus marked, but oft unbeeding tread
O'er sunken mounds, where nothing, save
The crumbling head-board there suggests
That some loved form beneath it rests.

Shall the sacred dust of one who bore The burden and the heat of day Reat 'neath a slab and nothing more? Will not our hearts their offices lay Upon an altar such as this, And wait our sure reward in bliss?

Then awake! And mindful of that brave,
Devoted heart, so fond and true,
Carve in the granite o'er his grave:
"He did for us all he could do."
And gladly, then, let each one bear
In this grand work au honored share!

George W. Hall.

# SUNDAY OPENING OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Dr. Buckley is apparently laboring under the too common delusion, that workingmen are now, as they were formerly, mere nothings in the economy of nature amounting to but little in the affairs of government and having no say in the arrangements made for the celebration of public events. Such persons as the reverend gentleman, are liable to be surprised at times, and the Sunday opening of the Columbian Exposition will be a complete revelation to those who share the exagger-ated ideas of Sabbatarianism with the learned doctor. Workingmen, especially those who belong to organized labor, are doing a whole lot of thinking for themselves and are not as easily misled as formerly by those who affect to be the only teachers of public morals and guides of spiritual thought.

The Doctor is guilty of the greatest discourtesy when he describes as "blundering

and weak" the very able and convincing article on Sunday opening of the World's fair, that appeared in a recent issue of the Magazine. The distinguished critic falls into a very lame way of arguing the question when he starts out with the very few workers who labor on the Sabbath day. Would the Sabbatarians insist that in order that a few workingmen should not be employed on Sunday, that one hundred or more times this number should be prevented from witnessing the event of a life-time, and the grandest spectacle that ever adorned the world?

Sunday was made for man, for his rest, convenience and pleasure, and in the exercise of that right, what if a small minority of our fellow men work on the seventh or first day of the week? The main thing to be kept in sight is, to provide a day of rest for those who do work on Sunday. The orthordox Jew works on Sunday but keeps his place of business closed on Saturday, and will the reverend gentleman pretend to say that he is not as devout and loyal to his church as the average Gentile? Again, there is no danger of men becoming godless and bad by witnessing the miracles of human skill. In the last quotation of the article that appeared in with the Magazine commencing the Magazine commencing with The supreme idea that Sunday is rest coupled with worship." you strike the key note clear and strong. Man can worship and adore his maker just as effectually by the flow of streams, amid the fragrance and beauty of flowers and trees, on the tops of towering needs and lefty mountains listowering peaks and lofty mountains listening to the sweet murmuring tones of nature's melodies, as in a building erected for spiritual exercises. Such worship is eminently free from many of the shams and follies practiced by a large number of the average church goers. So in the exposition, the works of the human mind will not debase, degrade, impair nor injure man; on the contrary, to those whose are religously inclined a wider vision of the Creator's greatness is given than to those who spend Sunday in the saloon or other questionable resorts and a place is provided where the evil can be combatted and a great opportunity afforded for reform and conversion. It would be well for the cause of Christ, if we had fewer men of the school of thought represented by Dr. Buckley and more like the broad-minded Myron W. Reed, of Denver, men who are not soured and dwarfed by the bigotry of creeds, but blessed and enlightened by the gentle loving spirit of the Master. Go on, Brother Debs, in the good work of preaching the true gospel whose highest teaching is "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them." We have nothing to fear in this

controversy; spread the light of truth in your own vigorous and happy fashion and in so doing you are putting the Magazine to one of its very best uses. With such a cause to champion, you can meet all the disputants in the arena of debate without the shadow of defeat.

J. H. Cater.

DENVER, COL.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

FREDERICTON, May 15th, 1892. To the Officers and Members of Hinton Lodge, No. 28. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—On the occasion of asknowledging the payment of the insurance carried in your Brotherhood by the late Waiter J. Ward, who was killed by accident near Hinton the 18th of December last, we, his parents, feel it to be our duty to thank the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and particularly the members of Hinton Lodge, for their noble and generous conduct at the time of his death. Although he had lived but a short time among you and was a stranger to most of you, the sympathy and care displayed could not have been greater had he been the life-long friend and companion of each of you, and the kindness thus shown, together with that of the two members who were sent to accompany his remains home, did much ocomfort us in our great affliction. Rest assured, gentlemen, that it will never be forgotten by any of the relatives of our son, and that your noble brotherhood may prosper and flourish in its labor of love will ever be the prayer of

Margarett Ward.

GEORGE T. WARD, MARGARET WARD.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—Please accept my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of a draft of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1.500), the amount due me on the policy held by our beloved son, J. W. Kelleher, who methis death in collision on February 7, 1892. No words can express how grateful I feel to those noble boys of West End Lodge, No. 18, of which our dear son was a member, for their great kindness and consolation in that sad hour of our affliction. I also wish to thank Big Four Lodge, No. 337, and Kansas City Lodge, No. 74, for favors so kindly rendered. The floral offerings were beautiful and very highly appreciated. May (fod in His goodness and metry protect you all in such a time of danger, and strengthen and increase your noble order, is the earnest prayer and wish of MRS. A. KELLEHER AND FAMILY. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA., May 15, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the full amount of my insurance money left me by my brother, B. F. Hays, who departed this life on the 30th day of January, 1892 tude I return my sincere thanks to the members of Alamo Lodge, No. 283 for their kindness. May God bless and protect the members of his lodge.

Yours sincerely,

MRS, JAS. D. HOLT.

. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 20, 1892.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. MAY 30. 1802 GENTLEMEN:—Please accept my thanks for the prompt payment of my claim for total disability also I desire to thank the members of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 130, for their many kindnesses during my sickness.

WASHINGTON, IND., April 2, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

GENTLEMEN: --We desire to return our heartfelt thanks to the members of Tried and True Lodge, No. thanks to the members of Tried and True Lodge, No. 361, for the great kindness shown us during the sickness and death of our beloved son, John Mooney. Words fail to express our appreciation of their kindness and sympathy. May the Almighty Father, who doeth all things for the best, bless and prosper this great and grand order. Although we were aware of the promptness with which this organization pays its beneficiaries, yet we were very much surprised at receiving the draft for \$1,500 in so short a time. Again, gentlemen, please accept our hearta time. Again, gentlemen, please accept our heart-felt and sincere thanks.

Yours very respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. LAWRENCE MOONEY.

Toledo, O., April 20, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

motive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of a draft for the full amount of my insurance. I take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Brotherhood for the kindness shown myself and family since I became disabled, also to the grand officers for their promptness in settling my claim, and to Safety Lodge, No. 142, for their many visits, and their assistance and kindness shown me while in the hospital, for they have practiced charity in the true sense of the word. Hoping that our Brotherhood will prosper—for we have a good motto, good principles and a grand brotherhood—I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. E. STARKEY.

CHILLICOTHE, O., April 20, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:
GENTLEMEN:—I desire to convery my sincere thanks
to the members of Scioto Lodge, No. 202, for the
many acts of kind consideration during the death
of my son, Hugh Bresnaham. His death occurring
so suddenly made it doubly hard for us to bear, and
had it not been for the sunshine of your presence
in the midst of our grief, ours indeed would have
been a much more sorrowful home. Your every
act until you placed him in his silent home has
stamped itself in gratitude on our hearts, from
which death alone can efface it. I sincerely wish
that prosperity and success may always attend the
Brotherhood. Hopping you will all meet in a better
world, I remain, Yours respectfully,
MRS. C. BRESNAHAM.

BURY, QUEBEC, April 28th, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIBS AND BROTHERS:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a draft for fifteen hundred dollars, (\$1.500), through Brother E. W. Gibson, Receiver of Eastman Lodge, No. 134, the amount due me on the beneficiary certificate of my dear brother, who was called away so suddenly in a collision at Brigham Junction, on C. P. R. R. I also wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of Eastman Lodge 134, for the kindness which they bestowed in conducting the remains of my dear brother to his last resting place. Hoping that the Brotherhood may always prosper and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

HENRY GILLANDER.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 25, 1892.

To Boston Lodge, No. 57, B. of L. F.:

10 Boston Lodge, No. 57, B. of L. F.:

GENTLEMEN:—I cannot find words to express my
thanks for your kindness and promptness in paying
the draft of one thousand five hundred dollars insurance due on the death of my dear brother, E. J.
Rozelle, who died March 5th, 1892, at Marlboro,
Mass. I trust that God's benediction may rest upon
you all and protect you through life.

Yours sincerely,
MARY J. POLHAMER.

FORT GRATIOT, MICH., June 11, 1892. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

To the Brotherhold of Locomolius Firemen.

GENTLEMEN:—I desire to express my thanks to the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for the
prompt payment of filteen hundred dollars (\$1.500),
due me on the policy of my late husband, Melvin
R. Zavitz. May God bless the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and especially the brothers of St.
Clair Lodge, No. 116, of which my husband was a
member. I feel very thankful for the great kind
ness and respect shown me in the time of my
bereavement by the brothers of St. Clair Lodge and
by the brothers of the other lodges who participated
in the funeral services. bereave...
by the brothers of the outin the funeral services.
Yours Respectfully,
MRR. MELVIN R. ZAVITZ.

GREAT BEND, PA., June 6, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotice Firemen:
GENTLEMEN:—I return my sincere thanks for the
receipt of a draft of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500),
the amount due on policy held by my beloved sou,
Thos. L. Connelly, who died Feb. 12, 1892. We cannot
express our gratitude for the kindness shown us by
the members of Lackawanna Lodge, No. 283. From
the depths of our hearts we wish you prosperty,
health and all earthly happiness. We pray when
this life is ended you will enjoy the happiness of
Heaven Your Sincere Friends,
MRS. THOS. CONNELLY AND FAMILY.

GARRETT, IND., May 14, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred, (81,500) dollars, the full amount of my beneficiary certificate; also to express my heartfelt graditude to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, especially the officers and members of Garfield Lodge, No. 203, for their and members of Garfield Lodge, No. 203, for their great kindness to me during my affliction, and also to the Ladies' Society of the B. of L. F. That prosperity and success may attend all the members is my fervent hope.

Yours fraternally,

CORNELIUS ABRAMS.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 23, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen: GENTLEMEN:—We wish to express our sincere thanks for the prompt payment of \$1,500 due us on the policy of our dear son, Johannes Wamcke, who died January 20th, 1892. We also desire to express our thanks for the beautiful flowers presented by Lehigh Lodge, No. 251, and to those who so kindly assisted at the funeral. Hoping that the Brotherhood will always prosper and with best wishes to all its members, we remain,
Your sincere friends,
SOPHIA WAMCKE, GENTLEMEN:-We wish to express our sincere

BRUSH CREEK, IOWA, April 29, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMN:—This is to certify that I have this day received from Mr. Henry Henson, Receiver of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 348, B. of L. F., a draft for \$1,500 due me on the policy held by my late son, George G. Miller, for which please accept my sincere thanks. May God bless the Brotherhood and guide it safely through all danger, is my earnest prayer.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

GENTLEMN:—I wish to thank the members of T. P. O'Rourke Lodge, No. 244, for the prompt payment of \$1,500 due me on the policy of my late husband, Richard Boynton, and also for the flowers which they sent, and the kind attention of Brothers Lyuch. Winn and O'Malley. Wishing success to the lodge and its members, I remain,

Yours truly.

Mrs. Mary A. Boynton.

MRS. MARY A. BOYNTON.

# GRAND LODGE.



#### NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. of L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 1, 1892.

To Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:-Pursuant to Section 130 of the Constitution, you are required to report to the Grand Lodge as expelled all members who fail to make payment of their quarterly dues for the quarter ending October 31, 1892. The names of said members must be reported to you by the Collector of your lodge not later than August 2d, and by you reported to the Grand Lodge, in the prescribed form, immediately thereafter. Failing to report the names of expelled members as herein provided, , the Grand Lodge will hold subordinate lodges liable for their assessments, as per Section 53 of the Constitution. Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

#### GRAND DUES NOTICE. 1882-93, \$2.00.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. OF L. F., ) TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 1, 1892.

To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS: -- You are hereby notified that the amount of Two Dollars (\$2.00), for Grand Dues for the year ending July 31, 1893, is now due and must be paid on or before August 1, 1892. Any member failing or refusing to make payment of his Grand Dues as above required, will stand expelled, said expulsion taking effect August 2d. Collectors are required to deliver their returns for Grand Dues, together with the proper statements, to the Receivers of their lodges not later than August 5th, and Receivers are required to forward the same so as to reach the Grand Lodge not later than August 10th, as provided in Section 127, (Page 43), of the Constitution. Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

## NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. of L. F...)
TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 1, 1892.

To Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS :- Pursuant to Sections 127 and 128 of the Constitution, you are required to report to the Grand Lodge as expelled all members who fail to make payment of their Grand Dues for the year ending July 31st, 1893. The names of said members must be reported to you by the Collector of your lodge not later than August 2d, and by you reported to the Grand Lodge immediately thereafter. Failing to report the names of expelled members as herein provided, the Grand Lodge will hold subordinate lodges liable for their grand dues, as per Section 53 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally, F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

## NOTICE TO RECEIVERS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. OF L. E.,
TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 1, 1892.

To Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:-You are hereby notified, as provided in Section 54 of the Constitution, that no beneficiary assessment is required for the month of July, 1892, and that therefore none has been levied Yours fraternally, for said month. F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

QUARTERLY DUES NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE B. OF L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 1, 1892.

To Members of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS :- Pursuant to Section 129 of the Constitution, you are hereby notified that the dues for the quarter ending October 31, 1892, (such an amount as may be determined by the several lodges, provided in no case it shall be less than five (\$5.00) dollars, are now payable, and must be paid to the Collector of your lodge on or before August 1, 1892. This amount will be in full payment of all subordinate dues and beneficiary assessments levied by the Grand Lodge for said quarter, as provided in Section 132 of the Constitution. All beneficiary members now enrolled and all those admitted prior to September 1, 1842, are liable for the full amount of quarterly dues for said quarter. All members initiated during the months of September and Oc tober, are exempt from payment of quarterly dues for said quarter, as provided in Section 120 of the Constitution. Any member failing to make payment as above provided will be expelled from the order, as per Section 130 of the Constitution, said expulsion taking effect August 2, 1892, and the Secretary is required to make due report thereof to Yours fraternally. the Grand Lodge.

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

## ADDRESSES WANTED.

MICHAEL GORMAN—When last heard from, in 1856 was firing at Williams, Arizona. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, Wm. Gorman, SanFrancisco, Cal.

GEORGE MONROE—Of Cascade Lodge, No. 812, is requested to correspond with his lodge at once.

# BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 1, 1892.

To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of May, 1892:

_	7	-	ucia:	yrı	REC	OF t	he m s.	ontl	of 1	fay,	1892
Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
289 299 300 311 322 333 344 355 366 11 377 389 400 11 411 424 431 444 445 1445	166   118   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 90 11 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	114 46 46 1118 1109 1109 1109 1109 1109 1109 1109	159   159	986 1990 146 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991 1991	232 233 234 235 236 237 236 237 237 237 237 237 237 237 237 237 237	264 90 62 90 1668 90 1	0078 009	62 74 8 54 55 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	361 362 363 363 363 363 363 367 372 373 373 373 373 373 373 37	2 4 8 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

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Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441	\$68 98 14 34 36 38 66 94 44	443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450		451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459	24 46 98 44 54 30 48 70	460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468	44 72 72 22 42 142 50 36	470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477	\$36 72 52 98 70 36 88 46 34		\$44 44 24 52 34
Balance on hand May 1, 1892											
•	our	• •	• • •	Dren		٠	• •	• •	\$8	\$1,17	7 75
By claims 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710											

# Packer's Cutaneous

# Charm

# A Balm to the Skin

Bruises, Burns, Bites, Prickly= Heat, Irritated

"A household panacea for external ills."

Relieves pain quickly. Soothing. Comforting.

Perfectly safe and pleasant to use.

Packer's Cutaneous Charm is sold by Drug-gists at 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Special style in turned wood, screw-cap box for mailing. 35 cents (stamps or postal note), postpaid.

Packer Mfg. Co. 100 Fulton St. N. Y.

# Packer's Tar Soap

"Wonderfully soothing and healing."
—Hall's Journal of Health.

Plays 300 Times If you want one, cut this notice out and send to us at once. BATES ORGAN CO., 72 PEARL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

GRAND LODGE. F. P. SARGENT Grand Master	6. PRIDE OF THE WEST; DeSoto, No.  Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Boyd sts., every Monday at 2 P. M.
J. J. Hannahan Vice Grand Master 5949 Princeton ave., Englewood, Ill.	Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Boyd sts., every Monday at 2 P. M. C. E. Becker, Box 5
E. V. DEBS Grand Secretary and Treasurer Terre Haute, Indiana.	H. B. Toler W. A. Richardson 313 Russell ave, St. Louis W. H. Wonder, Box 4 Magazine Agent
E. V. DEBS Editor and Manager of Magazine Terre Haute, Indiana.	<ol> <li>POTOMAC; Washington, D. C.</li> <li>Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in McCaulley's Hall, between 2d and 3d sts., Pennsylvania avenue southeast.</li> </ol>
BOARD OF GRAND TRUSTEES.  WM. F. HYNES	W. A. Cahoon, 1106 Second st., S. E.  C. R. Bush, 1009 N. J. ave S. E Secretary Wallace Baily, 1018 S. Capitol st Collector Darius Harman, 216 Girard ave, Baltimore, M.d
DAN'L. E. BARRY Secretary 552 Swan st., Buffalo, N. Y.	Wm. Baldwin, 31 Virginia ave., Magazine Agent
CHAS. W. MAIER Box 514, Parsons, Kan	8. RED RIVER; Denison, Tex.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, W. Main st, every
GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.  HARRY WALTON	8. RED BIVER; Denison, Tex.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, W. Main st. every Saturday at 7 P. M.  M. H. Kildery, 305 E. Chestnut st Master M. L. Hann, 322 Hull st Secretary Jno. Hogan, 723 Munson st Secretary Jne. Neville, 911 Austin ave Receiver Chas. Fullington, 807 Travis ave, Magazine Agent
C. J. SINGLETON Secretary L. Box, 735, Mattoon, Ill.	A RDINKTIN. Columbus Obje
JOHN F. O'REILLY . 624 N. 5th St., Terre Haute, Ind	Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall, 180/4. High st, alternate Mondays at 8. P. M.
T. P. O'ROURKE Pocatello, Idaho	Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall, 180½ N. High st, alternate Mondays at S. P. M. G. C. Loutman, 869 Arsenal ave Master C. C. Coit, 966 Pennsylvania ave Secretar G. H. Landon, Pan-Handle roundhouse, Collector
EUGENE A. Ball Stratford, Ont	C. C. Coit, 996 Pennsylvania ave
SUBORDINATE LODGE.  1. DEER PARK; Port Jervis, N. Y.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, corner Ball and Pike sts. every Wednesday at 8:30 P. M.  Robert King, 14 Front st	G. E. Chamberlin, 255 Elk st. Collector Juo. Meyer, 218 Bristol st. Receiver P. J. McNamara, 70 Michigan st. Receiver J. J. Ryan, 431 Louisiana st. Magazine Agent  18. WASHINGTON; Jersey City, N. J.  Meets in Masonic Hall, cor. Maple st and Pacific ave, 1st Saturday at 7:30 P.M., and 3d Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Master
W. F. Coffin, 1019 Congress st. Magazine Agent  5. CHARITY; St. Thomas, Ont.  Meets in Enginner's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. C. W. Dyer, Box 1273 . Master J. W. Finney, Box 1273 . Secretary J. M. McKillop, Box 1273 . Collector Wm. Couse, Box 1273 . Receiver Robt, Forster, Box 1278 . Magazine Agent	14. EUREKA; Indianapolis, Ind.
	J. G. Zink, 208 Payette st



15. ST. LAWRENCE; Montreal, Canada.	25. CONNECTING LINK: Boone, lows.
Meets in St. Charles Club Room, Point St. Charles,	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
every alternate Sunday.	F. L. Maynard, Box 652 Master
Jas. Asheroft, 240 Magdalen st, Point StCharles	B. H. Smith Secretary
Charles	F. L. Maynard, Box 652
	Sherman Long Magazine Agent
Samuel Edwards, 172 Grand Trunk st, Point St. Charles	26. ALPHA; Baraboo, Wis.
H. J. Clark, 154 Charron st. Point St.	Mosta in Dof T. P. Hall Od and 4th Mandama
Charles	Henry Wettstein
Albert Wright, 167 Magdalen st, Point	Fred VanLeshout, Box 895 Secretary
cu chance i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	G. B. Williams Collector
16. VIGO; Terre Haute, Ind.	Franz Farwell Magazine Agent
Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. F. E. Dupell 928, N. Ninth st	
McE. B. Glenn, 1427 S. Sixth st Secretary	27. HAWKEYE; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Henry Bairsdorf, 621 N. Eighth st Collector	Meets in Room 13, O'Hara's Block, 2d Sunday at
W. C. Pearce, 521 N. 14th st Magazine Agent	J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West Master
17. PINE BIDGE; Chadron, Neb.	Meets in Room 13, O'Hara's Block, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 4th Monday at 7:30 P. M. J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West Master J. R. Byerly, 403 G ave West Secretary Frank Hunter, 328 G ave West Receiver J. L. Jennings, 351 B ave West Receiver J. C. Frantz, 106 A ave West Magazine Agent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	I I. Ionnings 351 Raye West Collector
	J. C. Frantz, 106 A ave West Magazine Agent
2 F. M. J. E. Platner	an marriage was at the Art
Michael Devaney Collector	28. ELKHORN; North Platte, Neb.
J. A. Mullin. Box 193 Receiver	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Sunday at 1 P. M.
T. A. Johnston Magazine Agent	S. H. Donehower, L. Box 402 Secretary
18. WEST END: Slater, Wo.	J. G. Warland Collector
Meets in K. of P. Hall every Saturday night.	Meets in Masonic Hail, every Sunday at IF. M. F. J. Doran, Box 623 Master S. H. Donehower, L. Box 462 Secretary J. G. Warland
J. P. Griffin, Box 228 Master	r. J. Dolan, Dox 020 magazine agent
Meets in K. of P. Hall every Saturday night. J. P. Griffin, Box 228 Master John Reid, Box 134 Secretary Geo. Hockery, Box 98 Collector Rufus McCormack, Box 396 Receiver A. H. Pulliam Magazine Agent	29. CERRO GORDO; Mason City, Iowa.
Rufus McCormack, Box 396 Receiver	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
A. H. Pulliam Magazine Agent	Sundays at 2 P. M. W. R. Rouse
19. TRUCKEE; Wadsworth, Nevada.	W. R. Wouse Master Max Newbowers, Box 7 Secretary W. R. Rouse Collector Lewis Lettner, Box 826 Receiver Warren Barmour Magazine Agent
Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall every	W. R. Rouse Collector
Theo. Wetmore Master	Warran Rarmour Magazine Agent
Jno. Micander Secretary	
Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall every Friday at 7 P. M. Theo. Wetmore	80. CEDAR VALLEY; Waterloo, lowa.
F. R. Comstock Magazine Agent	Meets in Select Knights' Hall, Sycamore and 4th
20. STUART; Stuart, lows.	Meets in Select Knights' Hall, Sycamore and 4th sts, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. H. J. Reynolds, 2 Grove st, Dubuque Master
Meets in Engineer's Hall every Monday at 7:30	H. J. Reynolas, 2 crove st, Duouque
	R. M. Fern
Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Master	Albert Smith Magazine Agent
H. E. Chalmers, Box 120 Collector	· ·
P. M. Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Master J. W. Taylor, Box 172 Secretary H. E. Chalmers, Box 120 Collector Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Receiver J. J. Tracy, Box 283 Magazine Agent	81. R. B. CENTRE; Atchison, Kansas.
J. J. Tracy, Box 283 Magazine Agent	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M., in Wood- man's Hall, cor. 6th and Kansas ave. M. A. Sullivan, 1317 Commercial st Master Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Secretary
21. INDUSTRIAL; St. Louis, Mo.  Meets in Bowman Building, N. E. cor. 11th and Locate at 8 2d and 4th Tracedous at 8 P. M.	M. A. Sullivan, 1317 Commercial st Master
Meets in Bowman Ruilding, N. E. cor. 11th and	Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Secretary
A. McKechnie, 4305 Hunt ave Master	Edwin McKeen, 1531 Commercial St Collector
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave Secretary	Edwin McKeen, 1581 Commercial st Collector Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Receiver F. A. Short, 1417 Atchison st Magazine Agent
Locust sts, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 P. M. A. W. C. C. C. L. C. C. L. C. C. L. C.	
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave . Magazine Agent	82. BORDER; Ellis, Kansas.  Meets in K. of P. Hall every Tuesday at 3 P. M.
22. CENTRAL; Urbana, III.	J. H. Kinney, Box 158 Master
W	Meets in K. of P. Hain every fuestay at a 1. M. J. H. Kinney, Box 158
Daniel O'Connor Master	W. M. Griest Collector
B B Higgs and Secretary	Harry Stigall Magazine Agent
meets in 1. 0. 0. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. Daniel 0 Connor . Master Scott Busey . Secretary H. B. Hiestand . Collector Grant Miller . Receiver H. B. Hiestand, Box 179 . Magazine Agent 28. PHGWIN PROBABILE.	
H. B. Hiestand, Box 179 Magazine Agent	88. SUCCESS; Trenton, Mo.
28. PHŒNIX; Brookfield, Mo.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, over Union Bank, 1st and 3d Mondays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
Fellow's Hall con Brook and Main at	Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
Joshua Proctor, Box 60 Master	Master
A. S. Lucas, Box 336 Secretary	C. W. Gallup Collector
A. S. Lines Box 226	W. C. Gallup Receiver
23. PHESIAID, BOX 179 Magazine Agent 24. PHESIX; Brookfield, Mo.  Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M., in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. Brook and Main sts.  Joshua Proctor, Box 60 Master A. S. Lucas, Box 336 Secretary G. H. Morris Collector A. S. Lucas, Box 336 Receiver 24. GREAT WESTERN, Beautiful Magazine Agent 24. GREAT WESTERN, Beautiful Magazine Agent	J. B. Kackley Magazine Agent
24. GREAT WESTERN; Parsons, Kan.	84. CLINTON; Clinton, Iowa.
24. GREAT WESTERN; Parsons, Kan.  Meets in Brotherhood Hall, Forest ave., every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. J. W. Torrell	Meets in Engineers' Hall, 4th st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Jas. White, 110 N 3d st
Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.  J. W. Terrell Master R. H. Cloughley Secretary Jno. Cribbett Collector Lot Brandenburg Receiver E. B. Williams Magazine Agent	Gays at 2:30 P. M. Tos White 110 N 3d st Master
R. H. Cloughley Secretary	W. A. Preston, 533 Eighth ave Secretary
Lot Brandon human	W. N. Smith, 425 Eighth ave Collector
E. B. Williams Magazine Agent	P. J. Coffey, 919 Third st
i and a second s	I ALECT DITTIS, SVI I HILL SV

054 HOCOMOTIVE TIME	
85. AMBOY; Amboy, Ill.	46. CAPITAL; Springfield, III.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, 217 S. Fifth st., ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  I. F. Wheaton, 421 So. 9th st
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays.	3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
H. J. Brown	I. F. Wheaton, 421 So. 9th st Master
W. J. Clark	C. G. Brittingham, 1015 So 8th st Secretary
W. T. Getty Receiver	Frank Magers, Wabash r'nd house Collector W. E. Hall 1804 C 10th of Pageiver
F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Magazine Agent	Edw. Meyers. Wabash r'd house. Magazine Agent
85. AMBOY; Amboy, Ill.  Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays. T. W. Monshan, Box 458	47. TRIUMPHANT; Chicago, III.
at 2 P. M., Sundays.	Meets in Prosperity Half, N. E. cor. State and 18th
G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4 Master	Sto., 15t MODICIAN EVE., and 30 Sunday atternoon. G. M. Dix. 1522 Wahash ave. Master
A. A. Lovejoy, Jr., 135 N. 5th st Secretary	J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Secretary
W. R. Johnson, 110 S. Fourth st	J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Collector
Meets in Masonic Hail, Fifth and Columbia ass, at 2 P. M., Sundays.  G. E. Smith, Carrier No. 4	Meets in Prosperity Hall, N. E. cor. State and use sts., 1st Monday eve., and 3d Sunday afternoos. G. M. Dix, 1522 Wabash ave Master J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Secretary J. W. Hughes, 2237 Wentworth ave Collector W. A. Leonard, 1731 Wabash ave Receiver S. J. Cahill, 148 E. 18th st Magazine Agent 42 W. P. HVNES, Poorla, III.
87. NEW HOPE; Centralia, Ill.	40 W B WWWD. D. TOLL St Magazine Agent
P. M.	48. W. F. HYNES; Peorla, Ill. Meets in Sandmeyer's Hall. Observatory Build-
H. G. Cormick Master	meets in Sandmeyer's Hall, Ubservatory building. 214 So. Adams at 2d and 4th Saturdays
E. L. Welton, Box 19 Secretary	at 7:30 P. M.
w. D. Holton, Box 244 Collector	C. C. Crane, 509 First st Master
Meets in Engineers Hall, every Thursday at o P. M. H. G. Cormick	48. W. F. HYNES; Peorla, III.  Meets in Sandmeyer's Hall. Observatory Building, 214 So. Adams st., 2d and 4th Saturdars at 7:30 P. M.  C. C. Crane, 509 First st. Master W. A. McMillan, 206 State st. Secretary W. A. McMillan, 206 State st. Collector G. C. Watt, 610 Western ave Receiver W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jefferson st. Magazine Agent
88. AVON; Stratford, Ont.	G. C. Watt. 610 Western ave Receiver
Meets in Foresters' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jefferson st.,
Robt McIntosh Roy 219	W. E. Murphy, 408 Lower Jenerson st., Magazine Agent
J. T. Burke, Box 318	49. J. M. BAYMOND; Decatur. III.
Wm. O'Brien, Box 318 Collector	Meets in Engineer's Hall, E. Eldorado st., 2d
Wm. Brown, Box 318 Receiver	and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M.
Wm. Wyatt, Box 318 Magazine Agent 89. TWIN CITY; Bock Island, Ill.	Meets in Engineer's Hall, E. Eldorado st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 3 P. M. E. J. Wilkins. 1830 E. William st
Meets in Engineers' Hall, 2d Sunday and 4th	Collector
Monday at 2 P. M.	Thos. McMillan, 1234 E Eldorado st. Scircus; A. H. Sutton, 975 N. Water st. Receiver E. O. Shively, 1135 E William st. Mag. Agen  50. GARDEN CITY; Chicago, Ill.
Dan'l Moroney. 8th ave & 27th at Secretary	E. O. SHIVELY, HES E WILLIAM St Mag. Agos.
Matt Maroney, 2119 Third ave Collector	50. GARDEN CITY; Chicago, Ill.
J. P. Connelly, 1231 Sixth ave Receiver	Meets in Engineer's Hall, corner 48th and State sts 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and
W.H.Boltz, 102 cor 6th and Broadway, Mag. Agent 40. BLOOMING; Bloomington, Ill.	4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.
Meets at 910 W. Chestnut st. Tuesdays at 7-20	Meets in Engineer's Hall, corner stra and 2d and sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. W. E. Comphor. 5319 Princeton ave . Master W. H. Greene, 4900 Dearborn st . Secretary C. D. Dickerman. 5142 Dearborn st . Collector
P. M. W F Sage 1999 N O N	W. H. Greene, 4900 Dearborn at Collector
F. H. Bauer	W. H. Greene, 4900 Dearborn st
Jas. Ramage, 704 Lumber st Collector	Chas. Ostendorf, 4836 Dearborn st
Ed. Spreen, 509 W. Chestnut st Receiver	Chas. Ostendorf, 4836 Dearborn St. Magazine Agent
41. ONWARD: Dickinson W Dabata	51. FBISCO; North Springfield, Mo.
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, every Thursday at	51. FBISCO; North Springneid, 200. Meets in G. A. R. Hall, Station A, Springfield every Wednesday at 2 P. M. Frank Gano, 1934 N. Robberson ave Secretary B. C. Reddick, 1031 Blaine st Collector
7:30 P. M.	Frank Gano. 1934 N. Robberson ave Master
G. W. Poor Row 111	B. C. Reddick, 1031 Blaine st Secretary
Alex. Fowler, Box 169 Collector	H. F. Hill, 985 E. Pacific ave, Sta. A.
W. D. Sinnamon, Box 96 Receiver	H. F. Hill, 985 E. Pacific ave, Sta. A. Receiver Springfield
L. wagner, Box 125, Mandan Magazine Agent ,	Springfield . H. C. Crawford, 2006 Benton ave Magazine Agent
Meets in Sharp's Hall 2d and 4th Sundays of	52. GOOD WILL; Logansport, Ind.
7.30 P. M. P. J. Needham . Master G. W. Poor, Box 111 . Secretary Alex. Fowler, Box 169 . Collector W. D. Sinnamon, Box 96 . Receiver L. Wagner, Box 125, Mandan . Magazine Agent 42. ELM0; Madison, Wis. Mest in Sharp's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2.30 P. M. B. R. Willion 707 Peak at Moster	Meets in Firemen's Hall, corner 4th and Market
D. B. Wilber, 207 Park st	Sis., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. M., and Mandays at 7.20 P. M.
John Harrington 520 W Main st Secretary	Jno. Wilson, 1106 High st Master
B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st Receiver	J. A. Holland, 2 Elm st Secretary
Meets in Sharp's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st	H. C. Crawford, 2006 Benton ave. Magazine 452.  62. GOOD WILL; Logansport, Ind. Meets in Firemen's Hall, corner 4th and Market sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2. M., and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7.30 F. M.  Jino, Wilson, 1106 High st. Secretary J. A. Holland, 2 Elm st. Collector J. C. Irvin, 1712 Spears st. Receiver F. P. Beam, 531 Ottawa st. Magazine Agent J. J. Fitzgerald, 17 Uhl st. Magazine Agent St. EMPORIA & Emporia, Kansas.
43. ST. JOSEPH; St. Joseph, Mo. Meets in Brockaw's Hall, Eighth and Locust sts.	J. J. Fitzgerald, 17 Uhl st Magazine Agent
2d and 4th Thursday at 8 P. M.	58. EMPORIA; Emporia, Kansas.
Jno. Maurice, 2122 S. Fifth st Master	53. EMPOBIA; Emporia, Kansas.  Meets in Federation Hall, cor. 3d and Weststs.  1st and 3d Mondays at 1:30 P. M.  Master
Robt. McDoneld 1815 2 7 Secretary	1st and 3d Mondays at 1:30 P. M. Master
W. E. Sullivan, 2219 S. Sixth st Collector	A. E. Pearce, 326 West st.  Robt. Derbyshire, 403 Neosho st. C. S. Williams, 1017 W. First ave. E. S. Pearce, 322 Constitution st. Jno. Dunn  Magazine Agent
Thos. Burke, 2026 S. Fifth st Magazine Agent	C. S. Williams, 1017 W. First ave Collector
Meets in Lagricean W. M. Louis, Ill.	E. S. Pearce, 332 Constitution st Received
Main sts., alternate Thordays at 7:20 D	Jno. Dunn
J. P. Collins, 518 W. Missouri ave Master	Mosts in Supples Bros ' Hall Tuesdays at 7 P. M.
T. M. Leonard 210 Meabille ave Secretary	J. T. Grimes, 612 Vincil st Master
W. W. Reeve, 1837 S. 7th et St. Louis	W. T. Scully, 331 N Clark st Secretary
Mo	E. R. MaCosh 100 N. Morlov et Receiver
45. ROSE CITY VISIT AVE, St. Louis, Mag. Agent	Jno. Duni  54. ARCHOR; Moberly, Mo. Meets in Suppies Bros.' Hall Tuesdays at 7 P. M. Meets in Suppies Bros.' Hall Tuesdays at 7 P. M. Master J. T. Grimes, 612 Vincil st W. T. Scully, 331 N. Clark st G. S. Hagar G. S. Hagar G. S. Hagar J. S. Sours, 323 Hagood st J. S. Sours, 323 Hagood st J. S. Sours, 323 Hagood st J. S. Sours, 323 Hagood st J. S. Sours, 324 Hagood st J. S. Sours, 325 Hagood st J. Sours, 325 Hagood st J. So
Mo. Receiver Joe. Smith, 4237 Blair ave, St. Louis, Mag. Agent 45. ROSE CITY; Little Rock, Ark. Meets in O. R. C. Hall, corner Markham and Chester sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M. P. T. Homard, 722 W. Markham st Master J. W. McKay, 1018 Water st Secretary Mathias Laux, 201 Pulaski st Collector C. D. Sleeth, 123 Riverside ave Receiver E. S. King, 304 So Cross st Magazine Agent	55. BLUFF CITY: Mamphis. Tenn.
Chester sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 200 D W	J. S. Sours, 323 Hagood St.  55. BLUFF CITY: Memphis, Tenn. Meets in K. of H. Hall, cor. 4th and Lewney sts., Meets in K. of H. Hall, cor. 4th and Lewney sts., Ist and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.  Edy. Druyer 92M Mill St.
and 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M.	1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Master
J. W. McKay, 1018 Water of J. W. McKay, 1018 Water	A. S. Klyce, 100 Mosby st Secretary
Mathias Laux, 201 Pulaski st Secretary	L. W. Gullett, 30 Second st Collector
C. D. Sleeth, 123 Riverside ave Receiver	r Edw. Dwyer, 204 Mill st Gecretary A. S. Klyce, 100 Mosby st Gecretary L. W. Gullett, 30 Second st Recuter r A. S. Klyce, 100 Mosby st
S. King, 804 So Cross st Magazine Agent	t   1 nos. Cartoli, 186 Manassas st . mag.



ė	56. BANNER; Stamberry, Mo.  Meets in B. L. Hall, every Saturday at 7:30 P E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 W. E. Baldwin, Box 400 J. R. Curry, Box 307 E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Collec Wm. Callacott, Box 143 BOSTON; Boston, Mass.	
,	E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424	. М.
	W. E. Baldwin, Box 400 Secret	ster
	E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 Collect	tor
	Wm. Callacott, Box 143 Magazine Ag	ver
	57. BOSTON; Boston, Mass.	CIII
-	Meets in Templar Hall, 724 Washington st., and 4th Sundays at 10:30 A. M. A. A. Kilburn, 11 Teletson ave., Mattapan District Specifican Disk.	24
	A. A. Kilburn 11 Teletron A. M.	zu
	District	
	J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Plant	arv
	A. A. Kilburu, 11 Teletson ave., Mattapan District Mass Sheridan Bisbee, 5 Davis st Secrete J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Collect L. B. Sanborn 225 Shawmut ave. Mass Receiv	tor
		er
	Thursday Masonic Hall, every Monday or	na l
	W. D. Stevens	- 1
	J. B. Hogan Mast Thos. Kelly Secreta	er
	J. H. Penney Collect	or
	A. E. Harter	er
	59. BOYAL GORGE; Pueblo, Colo.	"
	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. High st. and Unio ave., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Jno. Gallagher, 27 Block S R. S. McAlpin, 918 Elm st, Bessemer, Pueblo Robt. Wilmunder D. Secretar	_
	Jno. Gallagher, 27 Block S.	"
	R. S. McAlpin, 918 Elm st. Bessemer Maste	r
	Robt, Wilmunder Black vi Secretar	v۱
	M. C. Donnelly, 216 E. Third at	r
	Pueblo Pint, sio Lim st, Bessemer, Robt. Wilmunder, Block U Secretar Robt. Wilmunder, Block U Collecto M. C. Donnelly, 216 E. Third st Receive T. W. Hughes, 13 Block I Magazine Agen 60. UNITED: Pueblake	[
	60. UNITED: Philadelphia, Pa.	Ĭ :
	quehanna ave. 1st and 2d Sand st., above Sus	-
	F. O. Metzger, 1815 Adams st.	_
	Jas. Wertz. 2013 N. Third rence st Secretary	-
	B. F. Pettit, 1843 N. 6th st Collector	
	60. UNITED; Philadelphia, Pa.  Meets in Dover Hall, Marshall st., above Sus quehanna ave., 1st and 3d Sundays.  F. O. Metzser, 1815. Adams st	
	Meets in Druid, St. Paul, Minn.	7
	enth sts., 2d and 4th Sundays	- 1
	H. E. Kerry 412 Thomas st Mester	1
	W. F. Maher, 193 Penns avo	1
	W. F. Mahor Tuscarora ave	1
	61. MINNERHAHA; St. Paul, Minn.  Meets in Druid's Hall, cor. Jackson and E. Seventh sts., 2d and 4th Sundays.  Michael Kelly, Thomas st. Master H. E. Kemp, 67: L'Orient st. Secretary W. F. Maher, 193 Penna ave. Collector T. T. Hart, 702 Tuscarora ave. Receiver W. F. Maher, 193 Penna ave Magazine Agent 62. VANBERGER; Carbondale, Pa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. 7th and Church sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1P. M. E. B. Gardner, 34 N. Weshington st. Master G. P. Berry, 83 Park st. S. E. Banker, 34 Spring st. Secretary Jno. McCawley, 26 River st. Receiver J. E. McCawley, 30 River st. Magazine Agent 63. HERCULES; Danville, Ill.	1
	Meets in Odd Follows, Ville, Pa.	72
	sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P M	1
	G. P. Berry 83 Pork Washington st Master	
	S. E. Banker, 54 Spring st Secretary	
	J. E. McCawley, 28 River st Receiver	
	63. HERCHIES. B. Magazine Agent	78.
	63. HERCULES; Darville, III.  Meets in K. of H. Hall, W. Main st., 1st and 3d  Sundays.  Herbert R. Kyros IV. V. M.	
	acets in K. of H. Hall, W. Main st., 1st and 3d Sundays.  Herbert E. Kygor, 515 N. Hazel st	
	John Tracy, 301 E. North st Master	
	Herbert F. W. 709 N. Vermillion st Collector	
	C. A. Snyder, 709 N. Vermillion Receiver	
	Magazine Agent	74.
	Magazine Agent Meets in K. of P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at Leonard Lampson Sc. C.	]
	2:30 P. M. P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at	
	T. F. Dolan 102 St. Sioux City, Neb Master	9
	A. W. Johnson, 1123 Fourth et Secretary	7
	M. J. Richards S. Wall st Collector	
6	Meets in K. of P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. Leonard Lampson, So. Sioux City, Neb . Master T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall at . Secretary A. W. Johnson, 1123 Fourth at . Collector T. F. Dolan, 103 S. Wall st . Receiver M. J. Richardson, 620 Nebraska st . Mag. Agent FORT RIDGELY; Wassea, Minn. Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays. W. J. Flynn, Windom M. J. Fitzpatrick, 821 W. 5th st, Windom Secretary	75.
	Meets in Engineers' Hall let and ad a.	
	M.J. Fitzpatrick and Master Master	J
	H. E. Blowers W. 5th st, Winona, Secretary	H
	Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays.  M. J. Flynn, Winona M. J. Fitzpatrick, 821 W. 5th st, Winona, Secretary H. E. Blowers W. B. Mitchell L. R. Lefler, 470 Olmstead st., Winona, Magazine Agent	Ĵ.
	oimstead st., Winona,	н
	Magazine Agent	Ĵċ
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.vr	EMEN'S MAGAZINE.	635
	66. CHALLENGE; Belleville, Ontario.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Station st., 2c Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. J. Logue, Belleville Station, Box 9. Wm. Andrews, Belleville Station V. Wensley, Belleville Station W. J. Logue, Belleville Station W. J. Logue, Belleville Station W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Station Station Magazin Magazin Meets in Mee	
M. er	Meets in B. of L. F. Hell Station of C.	
ry	Sundays at 2:30 P. M.	and 4th
or	Wm. Andrews, Belleville Station, Box 9.	. Master
er	V. Wensley, Belleville Station	ecretary
	Jas. Williamson, Polle Station, Box 9	Receiver
	Station Magazia	
d.	67. DOMINION; Toronto, Canada.	ie Agent
	Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sui 2:30 P. M. T.R.Irwin, 7 Waterloo Terrace, Kingst. G. E. Growhurst, 30 Woolsley st. S. Philip Richardson, 15 Walnut ave. C. I. K. Belyea, 59 Nigagra st. Alex. Toppin, 375 Adelaide st. W.  Magazin  68. EAU CLAIRE; Altoona, Wis.	ndavs et
y	T.R.Irwin, 7 Waterloo Terrace, Vinnet	
r	G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Woolsley st	Master
rl	I. K. Belvee 50 No. 15 Walnut ave C	ollector
t	Alex. Toppin, 375 Adelaide st w	eceiver
- 1	Magazin	e Agent
1	68. EAU CLAIRE; Altoona, Wis.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sun 2 P. M.	o macut
٠l	meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sun	davs at
7	W. H. Campbell	
: 1	Jno. Dorner, Box 163	Master
: 1	Rich'd Hall Boy co	llector
	R	eceiver
1	69. ISLAND CITY; Brockville, Ontario.	Agent
1	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sun 2. P. M. Campbell Jno. Dorner, Box 163 Se S. J. McCauley C. Rich'd Hall, Box 67 R  69. ISLAND CITY; Brockville, Ontario. Meets in the Merrill Block, every Tues 7:30 P. M. A. W. Dales, Box 206 Sec Francis Flanigan Co W. J. Dowell, Box 183 Re Francis Flanigan 70. LONE STAR; Longview, Texas. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Saturday	a
1	7:30 P. M.	day at
1	J. G. Goodison Roy 206	Master
1	Francis Flanigan Sec	retary
1	W. J. Dowell, Box 183	ceiver
1	70. LONE STAR: Longview Toron	Agent
ı	Moots in I.O. C. Progriew, Texas.	
ı	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Saturday a	t 7:30
ı	L. D. Oden, Box 135	fostor
l	L. D. Odon, Box 123	retarv
	Harry Finnegan Roy 141 Coll	ector
	G. S. Zeigler Magazine	eiver
- 2	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Saturdey P. M. L. D. Oden, Box 135 N. C. M. Melson, Box 123 Sec. L. D. Oden, Box 135 Col. Harry Finnegan, Box 141 Rec G. S. Zeigler Magazine M. M. SUSQUEFIANNA; Oneonta, N. F.	rgent
	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d and 4th Sunda	eve of
	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d and 4th Sundr 3 P. M. A. E. Loucks, 9 Ernst st M. W. W. Rowe, 23 Franklin st Secr D. B. Howard, 51% Main st Coll Irvin Baker, 38 Grove st Rec Jas. Walters, 9 Baker st Magazine A	·yo at
	W. W. Rowe, 23 Franklin et	aster
	D. B. Howard, 51½ Main st Coll	ector
	Jas. Walters 9 Releases Rec	eiver
75	2. WELCOME; Camden, N. J.	gent
	Meets at 3d and Federal ste let and and	_
	W. H. Durand, 410 Evans st., 1st and 3d Sund	lays.
	Meets at 3d and Federal sts., 1st and 3d Sun W. H. Durand, 410 Evans st	tarv
	John Colton 412 S 6th at Colle	ctor
	G. W. Tash, 214 Royden st Magazine A	iver
78	BAY STATE; Worcester, Mass.	5си:
	BAY STATE; Worcester, Mass.  Meets at Stationary Engineers' Hall, 302 Meets, 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.  J. W. Mead, 75 Prospect st.  Thos. Loynd, 8 Glenwood st.  J. H. Crawford, 20 Harrison st.  Collection Collection of the	fain
	J. W. Mead 75 Prospect at 1 P. M.	
	Thos. Loynd, 8 Glenwood st	ster
	J. H. Crawford, 20 Harrison st Collect	etor
	W. N. Holland 26 Fountain at Recei	ver
74.	KANSAS CITY: Argentine W.	ent
	Meets in A. O. II W. Hall con Cul-	_
	2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M	ind
- 7	Thos. Donohue, Box 421 Mas	ter
Ö	Chas. Justice I. Box 421 Secret	ary
_ }	W. W. Gear	tor
, ( );;	W. N. Holland, 26 Fountain st. Magazine Ag KANSAS CITY; Argentine, Kan. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, cor. Silver ave. 1 2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Thos. Donohue, Box 42! G. B. Campbell, L. Box 42! Chas. Justice, L. Box 42! CETTERPRISE; Philadelphia, Pa.  Recei	ent
5.	Meets in Rogers' Hall dishia, Pa.	
	ave., alternate Sundays	ter
J	no. Hayes, P. W. B. Round House, 16th	
T	and Washington ave Mast	er
Ĵ	F. Findley, 3604 Feirmount ave.	ry
	Philadelphia	OT
H	enry Walton, 300 N 9th st Receiv	er
"	ENTERPRISE; Philadelphia, Pa. Meets in Rogers' Hall, 4111 and 4113 Lancas ave., alternate Sundays. no. Hayes, P. W. B. Round House, 16th and Washington ave fenry Walton, 300 N 9th st Frindley, 3604 Fairmount ave., W. Philadelphia Collect lenry Walton, 300 N 9th st Receiv cos. Heinewald, 3714 Mellon st. Magazine Age	nt

050 LOCOMOTIVE FIRE	MEN D MACHENIA: [com
76. NEW ERA; Willmar, Minn. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Snndays at 2 P. M.	87. SUMMIT; Rawlins, Wyoming.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.
Thos. Marshall, Box 308 Master	J. P. Hansen, Box 206 Master
W. E. McLaughlin, Box 292 Secretary	O. H. Rehmeyer, Box 94 Secretary
Nels Larson Collector	Henry O'Donnell Collector
Joe Shinsky Receiver	J. M. Gillespie
Thos Marshall, Box 808 Master W.E. McLaughlin, Box 292 Secretary Nels Larson Collector Joe Shinsky Receiver C. E. Huffman Magazine Agent	7:30 F. M. Master O. H. Rehmeyer, Box 94 Secretary Henry O'Donnell Collector J. M. Gillespie Receiver J. O. Quinn, Box 164 Magazine Agent
77. BUCKI MUUNIAIN; Benver, Colo.	88. MORNING STAR; Evanston, Wyoming.
	age at the Tollier Condon at 1:20 P M.
Thursday at 7:30 P. M.	J. F. Shiblev
T. N. Worth, 3147 Williams st Master	T H Hollingworth Boy 212 Secretary
W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st Secretary	R. J. Clark Collector
S. L. Kanaga, 3/11 Franklin st Collector	P. J. McGarvey Receiver
Meets in Gibson's Hall, 3804 Market st., every Thursday at 7.30 P. M. T. N. Worth, 3147 Williams st Master W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st Secretary S. L. Kanaga, 3711 Franklin st Collector W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st	Meets in K. of F. Hall, study & Master J. F. Shibley Master T. H. Hollingworth, Box 212 Secretar R. J. Clark Collector P. J. McGarvey Receiver Jos. Slater Magazine Agent
T. II. Lenman, Still Flanklin St. Magazine Agent	On CHINIAW Colmo Ale
78. GOLDEN EAGLE; Sedalia, Mo.	89. CHEHAW; Selma, Ala.
Meets in Hart's Hall, E. 13th st., every Thursday	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and
at 7 P. M.	Alabama sts. E. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey and Selma
W. M. CHIKINS, 1000 E. 5th St	E. C. Cramford, cor. maxey and some Master
E F Flack 1000 F 2d et Collector	P C Tynan 129 Water st Secretary
J. P. Alcorn, 1223 Engineer st Receiver	R. O. Harris, 308 Alabamast Collector
at 7 P. M.  W. M. Calkins, 1300 E. 5th st	sts. Master P. C. Tynan, 129 Water st. Secretary R. O. Harris, 308 Alabamast Collector E. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey & Selmasts . Receiver D. C. Tynon, 109 Water st. Magazine Agent
79. J. M. DODGE; Roodhouse, Ill.	P. C. Tynan, 129 Water st Magazine Agent
Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 2d Mondays	
79. J. M. DODGE; Boodhouse, Ill. Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Sundays	90. SAN DIEGO; San Bernardino, Cal.
and 20 and 4th Sundays C. A. Sheppard . Master C. E. Stone, Box 285 . Secretary F. I. Carr . Collector Daniel Bain . Receiver C. A. Hannaford, Box 347 . Magazine Agent	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, alternate Sundays at 7:30 P. M. Master
C. E. Stone, Box 285 Secretary	7:30 P. M.
F. I. Carr Collector	Lester Burt, 851 Third st Master S. E. Fulton, Box 645 Secretary O. H. Wickerd, Box 645 Collector Harvey Smith, Box 645 Receiver J. P. Bennett, Box 646 Magazine Agent
Daniel Bain	O. H. Wickerd, Box 645
C. A. Hannaiord, Box 347 Magazine Agent	Harvey Smith, Box 645 Receiver
	J. P. Bennett, Box 645 Magazine Agent
Meets over 26 and 28 Broadway, every 2d Sunday.	91. GOLDEN GATE; San Francisco, Cal.
meets over 20 and 25 broadway, every 2a Sunday. J. S. Silck, 462 Sexton st	Mosts corner Valencia and 16th sts., 2d Tuesday
G. J. Waters, 283 Fifth st Collector	et 7:30 P M and 4th Sunday at 2 P. M.
C. O. Spencer, 706 West Lake st Receiver	W. S. Johnson, 22 Shotwell st Master
Frank Rennel, 299 N. Union st Magazine Agent	W. S. Runyon, 2805 16th st Secretary
81. PINE CITY : Stanles Minn	W. S. Johnson, 22 Shotwell st Collector
Meets in Miller's Hall, Sixth st. S., 2d and 4th	Wm. Lockwood, 24 Mission ave
81. PINE CITY; Staples, Minn. Meets in Miller's Hall, Sixth st. S., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	91. GOLDER GATE; San Francisco, Call.  Meets corner Valencia and 16th sts., 2d Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 4th Sunday at 2 P. M. W. S. Johnson, 22 Shotwell st Secretary W. S. Johnson, 22 Shotwell st Collector Wm. Lockwood, 24 Mission ave Receiver W. S. Runyon, 2905 16th st Magazine Agent OF FRONTIER CITY OWNER, N. V.
G.T. Dubois	92. FRONTIER CITY; Oswego, N. Y.
Jas. Mackey Secretary	Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in Frontier City Man
D. C. Warne, Box 113 Collector	Jefferson Block.  Jas. Gorman, 222 W. Eighth st Secretary M. H. Counsell, 16 E. 5th st Collector Jas. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st Beceiver Thos. Bradley, 69 W. Tenth st Magazine Agent
J. F. McGinnis, Box 1871, Brainerd Receiver	Jas. Gorman, 222 W. Eighth st Secretary
82. NORTHWESTERN - Minnannile Minn	M. H. Counsell, 16 E. 5th st Collector
Meets in Lodge Parlors, 55 Fourth sta., 1st and 8d	Jas. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st
Sundays at 2 P. M.	Thos Bradley 69 W Tenth st., Magazine Agent
C. M. Bolles, 1111 Holden st Master	on CAME OF Vechel Iowa
W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Secretary	98. GATE CITY; Keokuk, Iowa.
E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng. House Collector	Meets in Horn's Hall, corner 8th and Main sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. L. Crimmons, 1128 Bluff st., Master
V. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Receiver	J. J. Crimmons, 1128 Bluff st . Secretary J. M. Watson, 22 S. 12th st
88. TRINITY: Fort Worth Taxes	I M Wetson, 22 S. 12th st Secretary
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Wednesday at	Henry Montgomery, 222 Exchange st . Collector
8 P. M.	E. J. Kelly, 519 Ridge st
G. H. Tucker, Box 590 Master	J. M. Watson, 22 S. 12th st.  Henry Montgomery, 222 Exchange st. Collector E. J. Kelly, 519 Ridge st.  H. Montgomery, 222 Exchange st. Magazine Agent
Jacob Weeman, 223 So. Main st Secretary	94. CACTUS; Tucson, Arizona.
J. F. McCinnis, Box 1871, Brainerd Receiver Jas. Mackey St. MoRTHWESTERN; Minneapolis, Minn. Meets in Lodge Parlors, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. McCinnis, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. McCinnis, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. McCinnis, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. McCinnis, 55 Fourth sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. McCinnis, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. McCinnis, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 F. McCinnis, 1st and 3d Sundays at	Meets in Masonic Hall, over Cosmopolitan Hotel, every Tuesday at 7 P. M.  W. D. Andrew Roy 508
I M Russ 200 P P and Manager 1	tel, every Tuesday at 7 P. M.
J. M. Russ. 300 R.R. ave Magazine Agent 84. CALHOUN; Battle Creek, Mich. Meets in B. L. E. Hall. 256 E. Main st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 230 P.M. and ist Monday at 7:30 P.M. Michael Sharkey, 16 Willow st Master J. D. Peffers, 52 E. Hall st Secretary Frank Minshall, 88 Bennett st Collector John Tighe, 79 Hart st Receiver C. O. Kendall, 116 Mott st Magazine Agent 85. FARGO; Fargo, N. Dakota.  Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, at 8 P. M., in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Robert ist and 2d ave. W. W. Green Master E. A. Ball, 1507 N. Fourth ave Secretary	tel, every Tuesday at 7 F. M. Master W. D. Anderson, Box 508 Secretary F. J. North, Box 508 Collector Robt, Gael, Box 341 Receivet F. G. Church, Box 508 Magazine Agent J. W. Walker, Box 508 Magazine Agent
Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 256 E Main st 2d and 4th	F. J. North, Box 508 Collector
Sundays at 2:30 P.M., and 1st Monday at 7:30 P.M.	Robt. Gael, Box 341
Michael Sharkey, 16 Willow st Master	F. G. Church, Box 508 Magazine Agent
J. D. Peffers, 52 E. Hall st Secretary	J. W. Walker, Box 505
Frank Minshall, 88 Bennett st Collector	95. CHICAGO; Chicago, Ill.
C.O. Kondell 116 Most at	Meets at 237 Milwaukee ave., 20 Tuesday at A.M.
85. FARGO: Wargo W Dalata	95. CHICAGO; Chicago, Ill.  Meets at 237 Milwaukee ave., 2d Tuesday at 8, M., and last Sunday of each month at 9:30 A.M.  D. M. Laevitt, 36 Temple st Secretary  L. H. Evans, 25 E Ontario st Collector  J. J. Doyle, Ravenswood Receiver  D. M. Leavitt, 36 Temple st Magazine Agent  J. Keveny, 174 N. Halstead st Magazine Agent
Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at RP M in I O O	D. M. Laevitt, 36 Temple St Secretary
F. Hall, corner Robert at and 2d ave.	I. I. Dovle Revenswood
W. W. Green Master	D. M. Leavitt. 36 Temple st Receiver
E. A. Ball, 1507 N. Fourth ave Secretary	J. J. Keveny, 174 N. Halstead st . Magazine Agent
Silas Zwight Collector	96. ALEXIA; Wellsville, Ohio.
wasn. Terrett, 17 Sixteenth st Receiver	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in B. of L. E. Hall.
86. BLACK HILLS: Laramie, Wyoming.	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays in 2.
Meets in K. of L. Hall Friday avaning at 7:00	Main st. Master
G. W. DeForrest, Box 455 Magtor	J. A. Russell, Box 695
W. N. Roth, Box 458	C. S. Allman, Box 695
G. W. DeForrest, Box 455 Collector	W. H. Wilhelm, 199 Market st, E. Liver Receiver
F. Hall, corner Robert'st and 2d ave. W. W. Green . Master E. A. Ball, 1507 N. Fourth ave . Secretary Silas Zwight . Collector Wash. Terrett, 17 Sixteenth st . Receiver Jas. Jardine, Arlington Hotel . Magazine Agent 86. BLACK HILLS; Laramie, Wyoming. Meets in K. of L. Hall, Friday evening, at 7:30. G. W. DeForrest, Box 455 . Master W. N. Roth, Box 458 . Secretary G. W. DeForrest, Box 455 . Collector W. N. Roth, Box 458 . Receiver T. J. Farrell, Box 251 . Magazine Agent	Main st.  J. M. Peeples, Box 99
T. J. Parrell, Box 261 Magazine Agent	A. S. Askew, Box 695
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6		TOCOMOTIVE	FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE. 637
<u> </u>	97. ORANGE C	DOWN -	637
	Meets in D	ROVE; Los Angeles, Cal.	
fics	Main sts.,	very Friden cor. Leroy and	d New Meets in Gillon, Ohio.
	J. F. Brown,	of L. F. Hall, cor. Leroy and every Friday evening. 458, cor. Solona ave. and a st	Meets in Zimmerman's Hall every Wednesday
- 1	H C Forest	498, Cor. Solona ave. and a st	Master C. E. Dyer, Box 474
•	W. S. Nav. 14	Spowmer st. Secr	retary D. C. E. Dyer, Box 474 Master
2	F. P. Walker,	1.000 Adobe et Coll	lector Thos Wilson Barrow Collector
1	J. O. Dart, 12	So Water st. East Los . Rec	ceiver H. U. Brenolds, Box 55 Receiver
ž	98 DEDCEMBER	ANCE: Torress Magazine A	Agent 108. PIONEPP. Ob Magazine Agent
Ā	36.	THE THE CO. UTAh.	Moote in P. Mexico.
Ť.	Meets in Engi	neers' Hall, every Tuesday.  u Manson Secre nan Colle nan Rece Sox Elder Magazine Al	Thursday at 7:20 D 3: Passenger Depot every
ν.	Nephi Goodm	anson Mi	laster J. L. Jones, Box 14
	A. H. Biddle	anson Secre	etary J. M. Hayden Master
	L. F. Zimmeri	nan Colle	ector Oscar Dayses
	90 Pocure	lox Elder Magazine A	Oscar Duxstad
	Mante in The	Rochester, N. Y.	109 PFACE OF T Magazine Agent
	mocks III B, (	IL E Hell ober so a	109. PEACE; St. Louis, Mo.
	E. E. Pruvn. 41	uesday evenings. First ave . Ma. 4 Thompson ave . Secret, 71 Haward ave . Collet, 71 Haward ave . Recei 301 Exchangest., Magazine Ag	Meets in Summit Hall, corner Ewing ave and Market st., 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  J. W. Leathers, 3007 Rutger st.
ŝ	W. P. Couch, 2	4 Thompson ave	aster J. W. Leathers, 3007 Button at 7:30 P. M.
	G. N. Kingsley	, 71 Haward ave Secret	Louis Fisher, 3021 Caroline st Master
	Wm Sweepen	, 71 Haward ave Recoi	ctor Louis Fisher, 3021 Caroline st
	100. ADAIR . P.	301 Exchange st., Magazine Ag	gent H. L. Dedrick 3147 Cornell ave Receiver
	100. ADAIR; Bow	iing Green, KY.	master J. A. Market st., 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  J. W. Leathers, 3007 Rutger st Master Louis Fisher, 3021 Caroline st Secretary Couls Fisher, 3021 Caroline st
	st., every Mor	t's Hall, corner Main and Ada aday at 7:30 P. M.	ama   7
	Harry Nayrock	nday at 7:30 P. M.  127 Kentucky st Secrets 128 Church st Collect Woodford st Collect 1502 Church st Magazine Age 1502 Church st Magazine Age	Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Sandusky & Mans- field sts., every 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 Mans-
	W. H. B. Rue, I	127 Kentucky st Mas	ster W. C. Bruce
	J. D. Jessee 199	502 Church st Collec	E. H. McGuire Master
	Mike McGuire.	Woodford st	iver Thos Outles T n Collector
	101. ADMIRATION	Bustole N Magazine Age	ent C. P. Collins Box 779 Receiver
	Master to me		Magazine Agent
	Wednesday ev	ers' Hall, 612 Walden ave, eve ening.	ery 111. BEACON; Mattoon, III.
	R. A. Roberts, 1	197 Bailey ave.	Meets in K. of L. Hall, Sunday at 1:30 P. M. Victor Gustafson
	Frank McKnigh	pin ave, E. Buffalo . Secreta	tter Victor Gustafson
	E. Buffalo	ers' Hall, 612 Walden ave, eve eening. 497 Bailey ave	sts
	P.J. Stoddart, 39	Gatchell st E Bussel Collecte	tor W. E. Lawton, 59 Charleston st Collector
	100 CONTRACTOR	Gatchell st, E. Buffalo, Receive Walden ave Magazine Ager West Des Moines Assert	J. W. Chew 199 Projets
	CONFIDENCE;	West Des Moines, Iowa.  ' Hall, 215 Walnut st, alternat M. 5 E. 9th st, E. Des Moines, Maste lith st, Des Moines Secretar 2E. Elm st. Collecto 221 W. Walnut st. Receive 2. Court ave., Magazine Agen oulsville, Ky.	sts Secretary  tor  WE. Lawton, 59 Charleston st. Secretary  A. E. Marshall, 80 Shelby st. Receiver  J. W. Chew, 129 Prairie ave. Magazine Agent  112. EVENING STIP. U
	Sundays at 0 P	' Hall, 215 Walnut st altornet	112. EVENING STAR; Howell Sta., Evansville, Ind.
	E. C. French 1016	M.	Meets in Barnett's Hall every Sunday at 1:30 P.M.
	D. L. Angle, 204	1th st. Dog Maines, Maste	er J. H. Hollencamp
	W French Brown, 80	2 E. Elm st . Secretar	ry Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st Secretary
	Wm. Beese 1457 t	321 W. Walnut st Receive	or E. A. Ferguson
	Des Moines	Court ave.,	Meets in Barnett's Hall every Sunday at 1:30 P.M. Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st. Master J. H. Holleneamp ry Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st. Secretary Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st. Collector E. A. Ferguson Receiver C. W. Brown Magazine Agent
	108. FALLS CITY; I	Magazine Agen	113. CLARK-KIMBALL; Pocatello, Idaho.
	Meets in Colors	ouisville, Ky.  s Hall, cor. 10th and Walnus sday at 2 P. M.  bumesnell st. Master W Broadway Secretary 15 W. Broadway Collector Magazine st. Receiver Magazine st. Magazine Agent [17] Ludlow, Ky.	Meets in Masonic Hall every Monday at 7:30 P.M. J. H. Shannon
	sts., every Thur	sday of 2 P Noth and Walnus	t J. H. Shannon
	M. B. Husey, 929 I	umesneil st	W. J. Brew Secretary
	Patrick Filber 14	V Broadway Secretary	Frank Walton, Box 166. Collector
	Murray Cook, 912	W. Broadway Collector	C. Wakefield
	Murray Cook, 912	Magazine st Magazine st Receiver	114. BLACK HAWK; Keithsburg, Ill.
	104. "OLD KENTUCK	Magazine st . Magazine Agent;" Ludlow, Ky. Hall, Ash st., 1st and 3d Thurs-	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
	H. G. Chrissinger	and on Inurs-	Ellsworth Newell, Box 39 Secretary
	H. E. Shadley	· · · · · · · · Master	W. E. Burch Collector
	Chas. Heimburger,	Box 151 Secretary	H. P. Mitchell
	Chas Hoiming	Master	115. GULF CITY, Colored Tuninguzine Agent
1	05. PROGRESS STATE	Box 151 Magazine Agent licothe, III. ''s Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays lesdays.	115. GULF CITY; Galveston, Texas.
	Meets in Daughort	icothe, Ill.	Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in the Temple of Honor.
	Jas. Twohig	icsunys.	J. Finnigan, 2822 Ave P, bet. 28th and
	W. R. Allen	ox 312 Master	29th sts Secretary
	J. F. Cunning T Do	- sio Collector	F. Ochlert, ave. N bet 31st and 304 . Collector
	H. A. Fenn, L. Box	340 Receiver	F. Oehlert, ave. N. bet. 31st and 32d sts . Receiver T. P. Gillane, Winnie st., bet. 32d
10	KEY CITY; Dubne	is half, 1st and 3d Mondays lesdays.  X 312	33d sts Magazine Agent
	meets in Dofts' He	340	116. ST. CLAIR; Fort Gratiot, Mich.
	C. E. Redman	, and 4th Sundays at 2	Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at
	E. A. Fengler 77- D	home Master	1:30 P. M.
	Sam. Schaner, C.M.	St P shows Secretary	J. W. Chowen, Box 291 Master
	A.S. Grabeway, 1628	Wash st Collector	R S Wilson Secretary
	Granam, 446 Rho	mbergave, Magazine Agent	E. G. Hubbard, Box 127 Collector
		homberg ave	1:30 P. M.  J. W. Chowen, Box 291  C. G. Miller, Box 291  R. S. Wilson  E. G. Hubbard, Box 127  L. Receiver  J. E. McDonald, 2124 Willow st., Magazine Agent
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117. BEAVER; London, Ontario.	127. NORTHERN LIGHT; Winnipeg, Manitoba.
	Meets in Assinaboine Hall, 133 Ross st., Ist Tuesday and 3d Wednesday evenings. W. H. Woods, 52 Eighth st N
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Dundas st. and Market Lane, 2d and 4th Sundays. W. Sanderson, 384 South st	Tuesday and 3d Wednesday evenings.
W. Sanderson, 394 South st Master	W. H. Woods, 52 Eighth at N Master
Thos. Roddam, 418 Horton st Collector	E. M. Sawyer, 625 Seventh ave N Collector
Jno. Dickson, 367 Simcoe st Receiver	J. G. Norquay, 73 Hallet st Receiver
Wm. Kermath, 402 South st Magazine Agent	F. H. Pratt, C. P. Ry. shops Magazine Agent
IIN. STAR OF THE EAST: BICAMORG. URSDEC.	128. LANDMARK; Glendive, Montana.
Meets in Pearson's Hall, Main st., opposite Skating Rink, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Tuesday evening.
G A Pre Melburne Office Master	B. F. Brown
Skating kink, ist and 3d Sundays at 2 F. M. G. A. Pye. Melburne Office Master J. F. Linahen, Richmond Station Secretary W. T. Richards, Richmond Station Collector Jno. Kelley, Richmond Station Receiver G. A. Pye, Melburne Office Magazine Agent	meets in masonic Hail, every fuessus events B. F. Brown Masser W. E. Joslin Secretar Jas. Blair Ollector Jas. McKenzie, Forsyth Receiver S. N. Van Blaricom Magazine Agent
W. T. Richards, Richmond Station Collector	Jas. McKenzie, Forsyth Receiver
G A Pre Melburne Office Magazine Agent	S. N. Van Blaricom Magazine Agent
119. COLONIAL; River du Loup, Quebec.	129. MINERAL KING; Escanaba, Mich.
Meets Wednesday and Thursday nights alter-	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
Meets Wednesday and Thursday nights, alternately, in Euglish School Room.	
W. H. Rougeau, River du Loup Station . Master L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Secretary L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Collector	2 F. M. Master F. B. Le Valley, Box 402 Secretar M. A. Berrigan Collector H. C. Gibbs Receiver F. E. Wilder Magazine Agent
L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Secretary	M. A. Berrigan Collector
Wm. LeBrock, River du Loup Station . Receiver J. V. Dion, River du Loup Station . Mag. Agent	H. C. Gibbs Receiver
J. V. Dion, River du Loup Station . Mag. Agent	F. E. Wilder
120. FORTUNE; Syracuse, N. Y.	180. GUIDING STAR; Milwaukee, Wis.
Meets in C. M. B. A. Hall, cor. Fayette and Salina	Meets in Firemens' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M., and 2d and	2 P. M. C. S. McAuliffe, 3116 Mt. Vernon st Master
Wm. Houston, 107 Oswego st Master	J. F. Scott. 256 Mineral st Secretary
S. Mangan, 730 Otisco st Secretary	T. D. Callahan, 525 Clybourn st Collector
L. G. Roussen, 101 Bertha Place Collector	C. S. McAuline, 3116 Mt. Vernon st. — a.c., J. F. Scott, 256 Mineral st. — Secretary T. D. Callahan, 525 Clybourn st. — Collector T. D. Callahan, 525 Clybourn st. — Receiver G. M. Horan, 93 11th st. — Magazine Agent
Meets in C. M. B. A. Hall, cor. Fayette and Salina sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7 P. M. Wm. Houston, 107 Oswego st Master S. Mangan, 730 Olisco st Secretary L. G. Roussen, 101 Bertha Place Collector Isanc Gilho, 909 W. Fayette st Receiver Jno, Martin, 466 Shonnard st Magazine Agent	G. M. HOTHI, 93 IIII St Magazine vigi
121. FELLOWSHIP; Corning, N. Y.	181. GOLDEN RULE; Stevens Point, Wis.
Meets in Engineers' Hall, Market st., 1st and 3d	Meets in Adams' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
Sundays at 3 P. M.	T. E. McPhail Master
J. F. Roody, 268 E. 2d st	Chas. Simpson
C. S. Wilson	E. J. O'Brien
F F Fyorts 87 Mill st ' Possivon	1. 12. MCI Hall
The County of Fair and County of the Certific	B. W. Willett Magazine Agent
Thos. Cushing, Erie ave. and Stenden st	2.30 F. M.   Master
	189. MARVIN HUGHITT: Eagle Grove, Iowa.
1100s. Cushing, Eric ave. and Steinben St.,	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.
122. FEDERATION; Pana, Ill.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.
122. FEDERATION; Pana, Ill.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.
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122. FEDERATION; Pana, Ill.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Waiter Leach	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris Secretary Nelson Marshall Collector Nelson Marshall Collector J. H. Howell, Clarion Receiver J. H. Luce Magazine Agent
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Waiter Leach	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris Secretary Donald Blue Collector Nelson Marshall Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent
122. FEDERATION; Pana, Ill.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris
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122. FEDERATION; Pana, Ill.  Mets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris Secretary Nelson Marshall Collector Nelson Marshall Receiver J. H. Howell, Clarion Magazine Agent 13d. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash.  Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30 P. M.  J. S. Burns Secretary C. A. Philibour, Box 180 Secretary C. A. Philibour, Box 180 Secretary L. H. Davis Receiver R. J. Bell, Box 141 Magazine Agent 13d. EASTMAN; Farnham, Quebec.
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122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris
122. FEDERATION; Pana, III.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Walter Leach	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris
122. FEDERATION; Pana, Ill.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  Waiter Leach	182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  E. W. Norris
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	LOCOMOTIVE F	IREMEN'S MAGAZINE. 68			
tun 187. PROTECT	MON; Eldon, Iowa.				
		147. MIDLAND; Temple, Texas.			
P. M.	of P. Hall 2d and 4th Tuesdays at  Box 225	2:30 Meets every Monday at 8 P.M. Arthur Haines Boy 16: 8			
H. E. Fehr	Roy 995 Ma	Meets every Monday at 8 P.M.   Arthur Haines, Box 105     Mast Arthur Haines, Box 105     Mast Arthur Haines, Box 105     Secretar tor   W. T. McGinnis, Box 105     Collector   Collector   Henry Carton, L Box 174     Magazine Ager			
G. W. Wrigh	it, Box 674 Secret	ary W. T. McGinnis. Box 105 Secretar			
A. Shuntern W. W. Frien	aan, Box 423 Recei	ver Henry Certon J. Box 105 Receive			
188. UNION. E.	Magazine Ag	ent 148 Commence and Land 1.4 Magazine Ager			
		, if it it is it i			
at 2 P. M.	I. Adams' Hall, 2d and 4th Sund	Meets III K. Of P. Hall every Friday at the			
Thos. Cumm	isford, Jr	W. H. McCorkle, Box 416 Maste			
E. J. Scanlan	, 207 Vanburen st Secret	ter J. T. Peyton, Box 416			
G. G. Showal	ter, 50 N. Galana ava	tor Patrick Cooney, Box 416 Receive			
M. T. Carey,	disford, Jr., A. and 4th Sund.  13, 207 Vanburen st. Secreta.  17, 178 Penforn st. Collective.  16, 179 Sender ave. Receiter, Magazine Age.  187 Madison st. Magazine Age.	ont 149. JUST IN TIME. N			
189. MT. WHITE	VEY; Sumner, Cal.	149. JUST IN TIME; New York, N. Y. Meets at 110 F 125th at 214			
Meets in Dru	ids' Hall every Saturday at 2 P.	Meets at 110 E. 125th st., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 8 P. M.  A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st			
C. A. Divins	Mast	er P. A. Donahue 200 . 118th st Master			
Milton Nicho	Ison Secreta	ry R. T. Roscoe, 944 E. 176th st			
F. H. Wheele	Receiv	er A. H. Hough, 1418 Avenue A Receiver			
140. MOUNT OU	ids' Hall every Saturday at 2 P.   Mast	A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st er P. A. Donahue, 293 Amsterdam ave Secretary R. T. Roscoe, 944 E. 176th st J. F. Hough, 1418 Avenue A Receiver A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st., Magazine Agent			
Meets in Dues	RAY; Salida, Colo.				
N. A. Worden	HAY; Salida, Colo.  y Hall every Monday at 7:30 P. M.  BOX 5599 Mastr.  BOX 517 Secretar  Secretar  Collect  L BOX 460 Magazine Ager  R: Fort Wayne Land	Meets in L'huillier Hall, Washington st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. W. Watt, 3d 7 Fisher st Juo. Healy, 307 Fisher st Thos. Brown, 307 Jackson st. Secretary G. McK. Gibson, 212 Division st. Receiver F. D. Mills, 430 Washington st. Magazine Agent			
G. E. Korn P.	r, Box 517 Secretar	J. W. Watt, 347 Fisher st			
Henry Wise, I	30x 599 Collecto	Thos Provided Secretary			
Marion Myers,	L Box 460 Magazine Ager	G. McK. Gibson, 212 Division at Collector			
141. A. G. PORTI	ER; Fort Wayne, Ind.	F. D. Mills, 430 Washington st . Magazine Agent			
deve of cont	L. F. Hall, 79 Calhoun, st. Mon				
Wm. Dexter, 1	6 Breckinridge st Maste ise, 24 Boone st Sagratory	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.			
J. W. Stackhor	ise, 24 Boone st Secretary	J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st			
C. C. Ward, 20	Breckinridge st Collecto	Jas. Gaskin, 3 Jones st Secretary			
J. M. Lynch, B	6 Breckinridge st Maste see, 24 Boone et Secretar 6 Breckinridge st Collecto. Leith st Receive ox 438, Bellevue, O Mag. Agen	J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st Receiver			
142. SAFETY; Tol	edo, Ohio.	Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.			
Meets at 329 B	edo, Ohio.  roadway, 1st and 3d Sundays at 12d and 4th Thursdays at 6 P. M. 416 Forte at E. Master 34 S. St. Clair st. Secretary 4 Vinton st. Collector Walbridge ave. Receiver urg, 1318 Indiana Magazine Agent	152. NORTH POLE; West Bay City, Mich.			
Henry Harmon	1 2d and 4th Thursdays at 6 P. M.	Meets in Royal Arcanum Hall, 1st and 3d Sun- days at 2 P. M. Frank Potter, Box 762			
Geo. Bittman, 6	34 S. St. Clair et Master	Frank Potter, Box 760			
P. J. Shordt, 92 P. J. Millor, 400	Vinton st Collector	R. A. McPeak, 506 State st			
G. W. Vandenb	urg. 1318 Indiana Receiver	R. A. McPeak, 506 State Collector			
ave	Magazine Agent	Gays at 2 P. M.       Master         Frank Potter, Box 762       Master         R. A. McPeak, 506 State st.       Secretary         J. O. Goodwin, Box 251       Collector         R. A. McPeak, 506 State st.       Receiver         J.A. McClellan, 401 Jenny st.       Magazine Agent         153. H. C. LORD. Foot South       Magazine Agent			
148. E. C. FELLOW	VS; West Oakland, Cal.	158. H. C. LORD; Fort Scott, Kansas.			
Meets in Danio	(78; West Oakland, Cal. Hall. S. E. cor. 8th and Broad- every Tuesday at 8 P. M. See Hall. S. Webster st, Oakland Master See 4th ave, Oakland Secretary Wood st, Oakland, Collector See Hall See Collector Ob Pine st, Oakland Mag. Agent Chicago III.	Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. 2d and Main sts., 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays			
Frank Kimball	957 Webster et Oakland.	3d and 5th Sundays. J. P. O'Brien Cottors Hann			
C. J. Sellander,	963 4th ave, Oakland Secretary	J. M. Parmley, 102 S. Barbee st Master			
C. J. Sellander.	950 Wood st., Oakland, Collector	W. B. Lane 215 Will at the Street Str			
T. J. Roberts, 10	06 Pine st, Oakland Mag Agent	3d and 5th Sundays. J. P. O' Brien, Cottage House J. M. Parmley, 102 S. Barbee st Secretary H. L. Wright, 15 N. Barbee st Collector W. B. Lane, 215 Hill st Receiver J.M. Parmley, 102 S. Barbee st Magazine Agent			
144. DECORATION;	Chicago, III.				
Meets at Lincol	Chicago, III.  n st. and Yeaton ave., 1st Wed- P.M. and 3d Sunday at 2 P.M.  st. wood st. Master  DEKalb st Secretary  191 S. Robey st Collector  1W. 13th st. Receiver  W. 13th st Magazine Agent  TT: San Astock	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Thursday at 7 P.M. R. W. Cameron, Box 141			
C. J. Bailey, 611	M. and 3d Sunday at 2 P.M.	R. W. Cameron, Box 141 Master			
E. T. Sullivan, 11	6 DeKalb st Master	J. E. Flint, L. Box 207, Colony Secretary			
C. E. Tillman 201	491 S. Robey st Collector	T. H. Jackson, Box 628 Receiver			
Robt. Wilkey, 503	W 13th st Receiver	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Thursday at 7 P.M. R. W. Cameron, Box 141 Master F. C. Hughes, Box 247 Secretary J. E. Flint, L. Box 207, Colony Collector T. H. Jackson, Box 628 Receiver F. C. Hughes, Box 247 Magazine Agent			
145. DAVY CROCKE	TT; San Antonio, Texas.				
Meets in Ionau r	Iall, 601 Austin st., every Tues-	Meets in Central Hall, 147 W. 32d st., 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 P. M. J. F. Dewald, 2144 Atlantic ave., Brook- lyn			
day at 7 P. M.	ore -	J. F. DeWald, 2144 Atlantic ave., Brook-			
G. A. Cook, 409 Sh	1, 319 Tenth st Master	A. M. Greene 331 F 117th at Master			
H. A. Hollinger. E	urlesson & Olive sts. Collector	Theo. Fry, 15 W. 100th st Secretary			
H. N. Norton, 917	rth, 109 Sherman St Receiver	Yes   New and   214 Atlantic ave., Brook-   Yes   Master   A. M. Greene, 331 E. 117th st   Secretary   Theo. Fry. 15 W. 100th st   Collector   D. W. Bell, 840 6th ave   Receiver   L. G. Logan, 316 E. 90th st   Magazine Agent	146. BAYOU CITY; I	to 319 Tenth st Master terman st Secretary surlesson & Olive sts., Collector rth, 409 Sherman St Receiver ave. D Magazine Agent	
Meets in Rell's II.	ill over M	IO. MECHES: Palestine Teres			
Harry Hofman, 22	Hardy at.	Meets in Engineers' Hall every Saturday at 2:30 P. M.			
E. Wheeler M. Bro	oks and Terry sts Secretary	Leo Delaney			
D. M. Moody, 101 1	e st-Fithth Ward . Collector	M. A. Richardson Secretary			
J. H. Nie, 221/2 Pro	Houston, Texas.  Ill every Monday at 2 P.M. Hardy st Master oks and Terry sts . Secretary e st—Fithth Ward . Collector Hardy st Receiver vidence st Magazine Agent	P. M. Leo Delaney Master L. H. Tarbutton, Box 811 Secretary M. A. Richardson Collector J. C. Potter, Box 356 Receiver A. W. Abele, Box 1011 Magazine Agent			
	Purine Wkent	A. W. Abele, Box 1011 Magazine Agent			
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	des worms wood mi billio Green
157. ECHO; Peru, Ind.  Meets in Echo Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P.	Meets in K. of P. Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays at
M and Od and 4th Tuesday at 7:00 D M	8 P. M.
M. E. Whetsel, L. Box 111 Master Chas. Kinney Secretary F. L. Wade, Box 183	8 P. M. Master  Richard Nauman
F. L. Wade, Box 183 Collector	W. W. Young Collector
Hector Loughran, Box 1023 Receiver	Mark Dashiell
	400 CHARD DAY - North To Crosse Wis
158. STANDARD; Detroit, Mich. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 47 Monroe ave	
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 47 Monroe ave., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.	Meets in K. of P. Hall, 715 Rose st., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Sundays
D. M. Sowle, 483 Dragoon ave	at 2 P. M. A. E. Ross, 1545 Loomis st. La Crosse Master
Alex. Mortimer, 763 Cavalry ave Collector	J. E. Wells, Batavian Bank Build
Alfred Schultz, 325 17th st Magazine Agent	Patrick McBride, 521 Mill st Collector
159. W. H. THOMAS; Nashville, Tenn.	at 2 P. M. A. E. Ross, 1545 Loomis st, La Crosse Master J. E. Wells, Batavian Bank Build- ing, Room 15
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Church and High	F. M. Barker, 822 Rose St
	169. H. G. BROOKS; Hornellsville, N. Y.  Meets in Washington Hall every Sunday at 230
P. O. Rickman, 1216 Martiu st	
J. H. Porter, 1708 Church st Collector	P. M. J. L. Collins, 44 E. Main st Master T. J. Glynn, 11 Pardee st Secretar A. H. Spencer, 18 Elm st Collector A. H. Spencer, 18 Elm st Receiver C. M. Grann '98 Wanle st Magazine Agent
S. D. Pettit, 1212 S. Market st Magazine Agent	A. H. Spencer, 18 Elm st Collector
160. C. J. HEPBURN; Evansville, Ind.	A. H. Spencer, 18 Elm st
Meets at cor. Main and Fifth sts, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	
days at 2 P. M. W. H. Boleman 114 William at Master	170. PRAIRIE; Huron, S. Dakota.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on 2d and 4th Sun-
udys at 2 P. M. W. H. Boleman, 114 William st Master R. T. Skinner, 1503 Walnut st Secretary H. P. McLeish, 1010 Chestnut st Collector M. A. Hoffman, 305 Olive st Receiver C. W. Hyde, 1220 Delaware st Magazine Agent	days at 3 P. M. Master Jno. Mills, 651 Beach st Secretary T. C. Lauters, 520 Utah st Collector Wm. Whalen, 272 Iowa st Receiver F. M. Brown, 443 Nebraska st Magazine Agent
M. A. Hoffman, 305 Olive st	G. E. Briggs, 454 Idaho st Secretary
C. W. Hyde, 1220 Delaware st Magazine Agent	T. C. Lauters, 520 Utah st Collector
161. HERALD; Burlington, Iowa.	Wm. Whalen, 272 lowa st F. M. Brown, 443 Nebraska st . Magazine Agent
Meets in Knights of Pythias Hall, cor. 3d and	171. SUNBEAM; Truro, Nova Scotia.
J. A. Richards, 1709 Orchard st Master	
Jefferson sister of the Sunday at 2 P. M. J. A. Richards, 1709 Orchard st Master Lewis Benthel. 818 N 10th st Secretary J. A. Richards, 1709 rochard st Collector J. D. Hawksworth, 2003 Madison st Receiver	T. W. Hennessey, Box 167 Master
J. D. Hawksworth, 2003 Madison st Receiver	Wm. McLean
o. o. newen. 302 columna st . Magazine Agent	Meets in Hall 1st Saturday and 4th Thursday. T. W. Hennessey, Box 167 Master Jas. Richmond Secretar Wm. McLean Receiver J. K. Fraser Magazine Agent Wm. Hanway Magazine Agent
162. PROSPECT; Elkhart, Ind.	172. F. G. LAWRENCE; Ottawa, Ontario.
Meets in Blackburn's Hall, Main st., 1st Sunday and every Wednesday.	Meets alternate Sundays in Manchester Hall, corner Sparks and Wellington sts. H. A. H. McCauley, Hintonburg P. O. Master W. H. Wood, 99 Sherwood st Secretar Jno. Laidlaw, 121 Spruce st Receiver A. G. Young, 76 Elm st Receiver Jno. Dwyer, Hintonburg P. O. Magazine Agent
D. F. Wagner, 326 Jefferson st	corner Sparks and Wellington sts.
B. C. Ward, 608 Main st	W. H. Wood, 99 Sherwood st Secretary
Stephen Dusseau, 323 Jefferson st . Receiver	Jno. Laidlaw, 121 Spruce st
149 PTV 1. The Place 1 -1	Jno. Dwyer, Hintonburg P. O Magazine Agent
168. ÆTNA; Pine Bluff, Ark.  Meets in Mesonic Hall every Friday at 7 P. M.	178. PACIFIC; Winslow, Arizona.
Meets in Masonic Hall every Friday at 7 P. M. Eugene Hartnett, 1215 E 2d ave Master J. A. Frazier, 1123 E. 2d ave Secretary C. E. Magce, 520 E. 7th ave Collector W. H. Rice, 519 E. 8th ave Receiver W. H. Rice 519 E 8th ave Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M. Master
C. E. Magee, 520 E. 7th ave	B. A. Workman
W. H. Rice, 519 E. 8th ave Receiver	A. B. J. Piper Receiver
w. n. rice 519 E 8th ave Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 2F. M. G. W. Greenwood Master B. A. Workman Secretar A. B. J. Piper Receiver W. C. Glover, Williams, Arizona Receiver M. W. Dady Bagazine Agent
164. EEL RIVER; Butler, Ind. Meets Tuesday nights in I. O. O. F Hall, on	
	Meets cor. 3d and Cumberland sts. Sible's Hall.
F. F. Goodsite Master	Meets cor. 3d and Cumberland sts. 3101. 30 P.M. Sunday at 1 P.M. and 4th Tuesday at 7:30 P.M. Master
Broadway. F. F. Goodsite Master C. E. Blair Secretary W. H. Tucker Collector D. J. Plowe Receiver Zion Wiler Magazine Agent	H. O. Motter, 1638 N. 5th st
Zion Wiler Receiver	R. J Seitz, 613 Harris st
165. ROBERT ANDREWS; Andrews, Ind.	Sunday at 1 P.M. and 4th Tuesday Master S. G. Fulton, 1713 N. 5th st Secretar H. O. Motter, 1638 N. 5th st Collector R. J Scitz, 613 Harris st Receiver Wm. Blessing, 422 Riley st Magazine Agent W. H. Morne, 1504 W. 6th st Magazine Agent
Monto in Diagram of Tr. 11	175. TAYLOR; Newark, O.
P. M. Ed McCluro Por 220	Meets in O. R. C. Hall, 121/2 N. 2d st., every wear
P. M. Fremen's Hall every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Bd. McClure, Box 239 G. W. Adams, Box 166 G. Secretary L. L. Wisner, Box 54 G. W. Adams, Box 166 Receiver O. M. Leedy Magazine Agent 166. WM. HUGO: Huntington Ind	nesday at 7 P. M. Master R. T. Coffman, 257 Race st
L. L. Wisner, Box 54 Collector	S. A. Boon, 180 Monroe st Collector
O. M. Leedy Magazine Agent	Brad Toben, 228 Indiana ave Receiver
	175. TAYLOR; Newark, O.   Meets in O. R. C. Hall, 12½ N. 2d st., every Wednesday at 7 P. M.   Master R. T. Coffman, 257 Race st.   Secretary S. A. Boon, 180 Monroe st.   Collector W. B. Stone, 76 Gay st.   Receiver Brad Toben, 228 Indiana ave.   Receiver Wm. Mossner, 28 Spencer st.   Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Magazine Magazine Agent Magazine Magazine Agent Magazine Magazin
Meets in Fireman's Hall in Kerlew Block, every Wednesday at 7:30 P M	
C. M. Keller, Box 619 Master	S. F. Burt
Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. C. M. Keller, Box 619	Meets in Firemen's Hall every Sunday at 2 F. & S. F. Burt. Master W. S. Reid Secretar W. S. Reid Collector S. J. McFail, Box 200 Receive C. H. Porter, Box 41 Magazine Agent L. P. Kurt Magazine Agent
Alvin McEnderfer, Box 925 Receiver	C. H. Porter, Box 41
neury Rice Magazine Agent	L. P. Kurt
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		TTO.	DITTEN 9 W	LAG AZ
4	177. SUNSET; Marshall, Texas.		1	
	Meets in Firemen's Uall and my		187. LITTLI	E GIANT:
	Meets in Firemen's Hall every Thursday at P. M. A. C. Nichols	7:40	Meets in	Fodonstin
•	A. C. Nichols	ster	2 P. M.	and 2d ar Gardner
	A. C. Nichols	ary	W. F. Fre	Gardner .
	A. C. Nichols Ma.  H. H. Edwards, Box 184 Secret A. C. Nichols Collec H. H. Edwards, Box 184 Collec E. C. O'Connor Magazine Ag  178. SALT LAWY Set Labor Magazine Ag	tor	LeRoy Ar	derson h, L. Box 7 h, L. Box 7
,	E. C. O'Connor Magazine Ag	ent	S. S. Sleet	h, L. Box
	178. SALT LAKE; Salt Lake City, Utah.	••••	100 0 0 0	п, L. Box 7
	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 33½ S. West Tem st., Tuesdays at 8 p. M. R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st Mas E. L. Hankins, Progress Building	nla	188. S. S. MI	ERRILL; C
	R. I. Fuller 210 W N.	pre	Meets in I	Michl Hall
	E. L. Hankins, Progress Building Mas	ter	E. R. Rode	., 18t and 3
	G. C. Woodruff, 346 N. Third West st. College	iry	C. H. Whe	eler, 8801/2 1
	Jones Seely 269 Co. Third West st Receiv	er .	L. L. Gov	eler, 8801/2 ]
	R. L. Fuller, 349 W. North Temple st Mas E. L. Hankins, Progress Building Secrett G. C. Woodruff, 346 N. Third West st . Collect G. H. Brown, 166 S. Third West st Receiv Jonas Seely, 268 So. 4th West st . Magazine Age 179. BEE HIYE: Lincoln Seb	nt	L. P. Smit	Mich! Hall ., 1st and 3 erick, 874 I eler, 880 / 1 eler, 880 / 1 32 N. Calif h, 644 Fult
			189. BALDWI	N; Ft. Ho
	Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays a	t 3		hanman B
	Jas. Sherer		Meets in C sts., Gree	n Bay, 2d
	J. K. Robinson, Box 931 Secreta	er	Martin She D. E. Hoga A. O. Smith	ehy
	J. K. Robinson Ros out Collecte	or l	A. O. Smith	11, L. BOX
	W. H. Deck, 2301 W st	er	Bay	
	Jas. Sherer Jas. S	ai	Martin She	
	value, ill.	- 1	Jno. Engels	s, Green Ba
	Meets cor. 12th st. and Washington ave., 1st an 3d Saturday evenings.  M. J. Kiley, 602 Jefferson ave	d	190. FERGUSO	N; Mitchel
	M. J. Kiley, 602 Jefferson ave		Meets in I	00  Fr
	G. H. Shaw 2007 Correlar st Secretar	v	Emmet War	twonth D-
	M. J. Kiley, 602 Jefferson and ave Collecto	ř	Fred. L. Po	well. Sanbo
	Wm. O'Loughlin, 511 11th st. Magazine Agen	ŗ	Fred. L. Po C. J. Walsto C. J. Walsto	n, Sanborn
	181. WELLINGTON; Palmerston, Ontario.	-	Thos. Helms	n, Sanborn
	Meets in Odd Till	1	191. CUSTER:	Livingston
	at 2 P. M. Jas. Nicholson, Box 21	8   "	Monte in Th	
	W. J. Nicoll Box 21 Master	- 1	7:30 P. M. Royal Haxto D. C. McPha	ombson s
	Alex. Dunbar Secretary	7	Royal Haxto	n, Bozema
	Jas. Nicholson, Box 21 Collector	1	Walter Jollie	il, Box 269
	W. Nicoli Secretary Alex. Dunbar Secretary Jas. Nicholson, Box 21 Collector Jas. Nicholson, Box 21 Receiver Alex. Edmiston Magazine Agent 182. MARIC CITY. P		Walter Jellis A. M. Getche	son ell
	182. MAGIC CITY; Roanoke, Va.	1	wiensei Mee	ilvary
	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Salem ave and Jefferson st., 2d and 3d Sundays at 9 A. M. W. J. Smith, 625 Third ave. N. W	13	92. MT. TACON	l'A; Tacom
	W. J. Smith cos Third 3d Sundays at 9 A. M.	1		
	W. R. Thrasher, 2191/ Park of W Master	1	W W Thomas	s., every Ti
	E. S. Vaughn, 813 First ave. N. W Secretary	1	Jno. Cartwri	zht. 405 Pu
	D. Ledgenwood, or Park st Receiver	1	J. F. Libby, 4	05 Puyallu
	189 TAKE Green and Azi Ist ave, N. W Mag. Agent	1	Meets in Dan and 26th st W. W. Thom Jno. Cartwrig J. F. Libby, 4 W. E. Wheele J. F. Libby, 4	r, Box 1088
	188. LAKE SHORE; Collinwood, Ohio.	19	8. J. B. MAYN	APD Foot
	P M 1. O. O. F. Hall every Thursday at 7:30		Meets in Rose	' Hollodor
	Wm. Jayred Mester	ı	Meets in Ross C. E. McBride Jno. Valcke, 1	Box 287
	W. H. Cross		Jno. Valcke, 1	Box 287, Ur
	H. I. Miller Box 15.	1		
	N. C. Beard Receiver		C. E. McBride D. J. Byrnes, I	30x 287, Un
	Wm. Jayred Master W. H. Cross Secretary L. H. Pickard Secretary H. I. Miller, Box 154 Collector N. C. Beard Receiver 184. LINA; Lima, Ohio.		тани	
	Meets ist and 36 Sundays in Irish Hall. A. C. Burton, 417 So. Main st Master M. R. Lacy, 750 W. Wayne st Secretary A. L. Wyatt, 747 S. Elizabeth st Collector Laurence Giebel, 121 Circular st Receiver P. Meehan, 444 Elizabeth st Magazine Agent [85. FIDELITY; Delphos, Ohio.	194	C. E. McBride	, вож 287.
	M. C. Burton, 417 So. Main st. Master	101	Moote in K	uissoula, n
	A. L. Wyatt 747 8 Flimbert Secretary		Meets in K. of 7:30 P. M. T. J. Burke, Be E. C. Lynch, Be L. D. Sterne, B	P. Hall
	Laurence Giebel, 121 Circular et Collector		T. J. Burke, Be	ox 335
	P. Meehan, 444 Elizabeth st Magazine Agent		E. C. Lynch, B	ox 395
•	185. FIDELITY; Delphos, Ohio.		Geo. Slade	o <b>x</b> 395
	M and of er's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P		Chas. Mase, Bo	x 395
	A. T. Hogarth, Box 152	195	RE-ECHO; M	ontpeller.
	C. L. Young, Box 341		Meets in Monti	nelier Hell
	J. F. McGoo Parage		C. C. Hammond	1
	Meets in Beyer's Hall let and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. A. T. Hogarth. Box 153 C. L. Young. Box 341 Secretary Isaac Powell J. F. McGee, Box 296 P. H. Cowden, Box 255 Magazine Agend		Geo. Brown Edw. Singent L. H. Lubben John Hele	· · · · · ·
18	86. CHAMBERLIN; Chicago, Ili.		L. H. Lubben	
	Meets in Walther's Hall, 3934 State st., 1st and 3d Sundays of each month			
	Meets in Walther's Hall, 3334 State st., 1st and 3d Sundays of each month.  J. M. Nolan, 3927 Dearborn st. Master J. M. Manning, 4441 Atlantic st. Secretary W. H. E. Green, 3609 Portland ave Collector J. M. Nolan, 3927 Dearborn st. Receiver J. C. Arnold, Wabash Round House, 41st st. Magazine Agent	196.	CLOUD CITY	; Leadville
	J. M. Manning 3927 Dearborn st Master	1	Meets in B. of I Thursday at 7 H. W. Smith, L. J. W. Buffehr, 2 V. B. Goff, 217 V I. C. Newell, 21 I. S. Smith, 508	. F. Hall,
	W. H. E. Green, 8609 Portlands Secretary	1	H. W. Smith	BOX 807
	J. M. Nolan, 3927 Dearborn et	(	. W. Buffehr. 2	17 E. 12tb s
	dist st	ļ	V. B. Goff, 217 V	6th st .
	41st st	į	I. S. Smith 508	L. Ilth st
		-		- opiai st

	187. LITTLE GIANT; Charleston, III.
7:40	Meets in Federation Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. Alanson Gardner Meets in Secretary Secretary Secretary S. S. Sleeth, L. Box 752 Collector S. S. Sleeth, L. Box 752 Magazine Agent 188. S. S. Wepply S.
ster	2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M.
tary	W. F. Freeman Master
ctor iver	LeRoy Anderson Secretary
gent	S. S. Sleeth, L. Box 752
	188. S. S. MERRILL, Changazine Agent
ple	188. S. S. MERRILL; Chicago, III.  Meets in Miehl Hall, cor. Western ave. and Indiana st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. E. R. Roderick, 874 Indiana st Master C. H. Wheeler, 880½ Fulton st Secretary C. H. Wheeler, 880½ Fulton st
pre	diana et let and 22 Cr. Western ave. and In-
ter	E. R. Roderick, 874 Indiana st
ary	C. H. Wheeler, 880% Fulton st Secretary
ver	L. L. Gay, 32 N. California and Collector
ent	L. P. Smith, 644 Fulton st Receiver
- 1	180. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.
ıt 3	Meets in Chapman Block, cor. Adams and Pine sts., Green Bay, 2d and 4th Sundays. Martin Sheehy
ter	sts., Green Bay, 2d and 4th Sundays.
iry	Martin Sheehy D. E. Hogan, L. Box 152 A. O. Smith, 533 Jefferson st., Green Bay Cullector
or	A. O. Smith, 533 Jefferson st. Green Secretary
er ni	Bay Collector Martin Sheehy Collector Jno. Engels, Green Bay Magazine Agent
	Jno. Engels Green Por
[	190. FERGUSON: Mitchell & Doboto
ıd	190. FERGUSON; Mitchell, S. Dakota.
er	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
ry	Emmet Wentworth, Box 102, Sanborn, Ia . Master Fred. L. Powell, Sanborn, Iowa Secretary C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa
or	C. I. Welston, Sanborn, Iowa Secretary
it	C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa
- 1.	Thos. Helman, Sanborn, Iowa Magazine Agent
8 1	91. CUSTER; Livingston, Montana.
	Meets in Thompson's Hall every Wednesday at
r	Royal Harton Rozeman
ř	D. C. McPhail, Box 269 Master Walter Jellison Secretary
г	Walter Jellison A. M. Getchell Collector
t	Michael McGilvery
111	Meets in Thompson's Hall every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Royal Haxton, Bozeman Master D. C. McPhail, Box 269 Secretary Walter Jellison Collector A. M. Getchell Receiver Michael McGilvary Magazine Agent Mr. TACOMA; Tacoma, Wash.
1	Meets in Danish Brotherhood Hall, cor. East D. and 26th sts., every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. W. W. Thompson, 218 2. 26th st Master Jno. Cartwright, 405 Puyallup ave
.	and 26th sts., every Tuesday at 7:30 P M
.	W. W. Thompson, 218 S. 26th st Master
: 1	J. F. Libby, 405 Phyallup ave . Secretary
1	W. E. Wheeler, Box 1088
19	J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave Magazine Agent
10	8. J. B. MAYNARD; East Portland, Oregon.
1	Meets in Ross' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. C. E. McBride, Box 287 Master Jno. Valcke, Box 287, Union ave So, Portland
1	Jno. Valcke, Box 287, Union ave So. Port.
1	land Secretary
1	Land C. E. McBride, Box 287 Collector D. J. Byrnes, Box 287, Union ave So, Portland
l	land C. E. McBride Boy 287 Receiver
1.00	
194	· BUNANZA; Missoula, Montana.
	Meets in K. of P. Hall 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
	E. C. Lynch, Box 395 Master L. D. Spring Roy 395 Secretary
	Geo. Slade
	Chas. Mase, Box 395 Magazine Agent
195.	RE-ECHO: Montpelier, Idaho
	Meets in Montneller Hell Friday, at 7.00 p. 25
:	Edw. Singent
-	Geo. Brown Secretary Edw. Singent Collector L. H. Lubben Receiver John Hale Magazine Agent
196.	CLOUD COMPANY TO A Magazine Agent
100.	
1	Thursday at 7:30 P. M
Į	H. W. Smith, L. Box 607
(	y B Goff 217 W 641 st Secretary
i	I. C. Newell, 211 E. 11th st
I	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 125 E. Sixth st., every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. I. W. Smith L. Box 607 Master G. W. Buffehr, 217 E. 12th st. Secretary W. B. Goff, 217 W. 6th st. Collector I. C. Newell, 211 E. 11th st. Receiver I. S. Smith, 508 Poplar st. Magazine Agent
	5 5.44

042 DOCOMOTIVE PINE	
to: DIVERSIDE, Saranna III	207. LOYAL; Meadville, Pa.
197. RIVERSIDE; Savanua, Ill.	
195. RIVEISIDE; SAVABHA, III.  Meets in B. of L. E. Hall. Law's Building. 1st Sunday at 9 A. M., and 3d Sunday at 1:30 P. M.  Jas. Bailey, Box 184	Meets in Corinthian Block, 912 Mater St., every Tuesday at 6:30 P. M. F. C. Stebbins, 218 Walnut st. Master E. L. First, Box 792 W. P. Herrington, Central Hotel Collector G. A. Oster, 1057 Park ave Receive E. L. First, Box 792 Magazine Agent
Jas. Bailey, Box 184 Master	F. C. Stebbins, 218 Walnut St Secretary
C. P. Ingmundson, Box 1 Secretary	W. P. Herrington, Central Hotel Collector
J. H. Pulford, Box 375 Receiver	G. A. Oster, 1057 Park ave
S. A. McCormac, Box 309 Magazine Agent	E. L. First, Box 192 Blagazine Agent
195. MAPLE CITT, NOT HAIR, Outo.	208. KEPSTONE, Susquehanna, Pa. Meets in Doran's Hall every Tuesday at 7:39 P. M. Daniel Creegan, Box 291 Master C. W. Anderson, Box 337 Collector C. W. Anderson, Box 337 Receiver John Hile, Box 82 Magazine Agent J. J. Hogan, Box 937 Magazine Agent
Meets 1st Sunday at 2 P. M. and 3d Sunday at	Daniel Creegan, Box 291 Master
7 P. M.	C. W. Anderson, Box 337 Secretary
Neets 1st Sunday at 2 F. M. and 5d Sunday at 7 P. M. W. W. Drury 112 Hester st	John Hile, Box 82
E. C. Somers, 44 Pleasant st Collector	I. I. Hogan, Box 937 Magazine Agent
W. Y. Dennis, 31 W. Seminary st Keceiver	209. SARATOGA; Whitehall, N. Y.
199. MAHONING; Youngstown, Ohio.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 3d story Old National
Wests in P of P B Hell over First National	200. SARATOGA; Whitehall, N. Y.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 3d story Old National Bank building, alternate Sundays at 230 P. M. J. W. Farrar, Box 361. Master W. J. Herbage, Box 188 Secretar J. H. Nelson, Box 151. Collector Walter Johnson, Box 59 Receive B. A. Long, Box 392. Magazine Agent
Meets in B. of R. B. Hall, over First National Bank, 21 Federal st., 2d Sunday afternoon and	W. I. Herbage, Box 188 Secretary
	J. H. Nelson, Box 151 Collector
D. Heinselman, 313 Henrietta st Master	Walter Johnson, Box 59 Magazine Agent
R. R. Jonkins, 1023 Orange st Collector	B. A. Long, Box 502.
M. Hallisy, 542 Henrietta st Receiver	210. 18-K; Schenectady, N. Y. Meets in Mohawk Valley Lodge room every other
4th Inursays evening. D. Heinschman, 813 Henrietta st. Master R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st Secretary R. R. Jenkins, 1023 Orange st Collector M. Hailisy, 542 Henrietta st Receiver M. J. Welch, 25 Darrow st Magazine Agent	Thursday.
	Thursday. C. F. Droms, Box. 497. Master Homer Eygner. 302 Palge st. Secretary J. W. Vrooman, Box. 497. C. Collector J. E. Van Vranken, Box. 497. Wm. Hogan, 429 Hamilton st. Magazine Agent 211. 0X0K0; South Easton, Pa.
Meets in Engineers' Hall every Thursday even-	Homer Eygner, 302 Paige 8t
Meets in Engineers' Hall every Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M.  J. L. Stutz 807 Twenty-first ave Master Albert Stockdale, 314 38th ave Secretary J. E. Mitchell, 313 N. Forty-first ave Collector J. L. Stutz, 807 Twenty-first ave Receiver H. A. Mayes	J. E. Van Vranken. Box 497 Receiver
Albert Stockdale, 314 38th ave Secretary	Wm. Hogan, 429 Hamilton st Magazine Agent
J. E. Mitchell, 313 N. Forty-first ave. Collector	211. ONOKO; South Easton, Pa.
H A Mayes Magazine Agent	211. ONOKO; South Easton, Pa. Meets in Bragg's Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M.  South Easton, Pa. Mets in Bragg's Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M.  Master
Meets in I. A. of M. Hall, cor. Main and Market	C. L. McKee, 209 S. 5th st., Easton Secretary
sts., every Thursday evening.	J. S. Smith, 912 Wilkesbarre St Receiver
Wm. Quinn, M. & O. Shops Master	W. Gauseline, 1056 Butler st. Easton, Mag. Agent
1. C. Payne Box 18? Collector	212. EMPIRE; Watertown, N. Y. Meets in Good Templars' Hall 2d and 4th Sun-
J. T. Gaffaney, M. & O. Shops Receiver	Meets in Good Templars' Hall 2d and 4th sun
Meets in I. A. of M. Hall, cor. Main and Market sts., every Thursday evening. Wm. Quinn, M. & O. Shops	days. Master
202. SCIUIU; Unimicotne, U.	Willia Cashom 02 treanglet Secretary
Meets in Clough's Hall 1st ond 3d Sunday at 2	V. C. Bockus, 21 Cross st
P. M. D. C. Green, 469 E. Second st E. B. Ward W. H. Cutter, 272 E. Main st W. H. Cutter, 272 E. Main st Wm. Hyson, 244 E. 4th st Wm. Hyson, 244 E. 4th st Wm. Hyson, 245 E. Main st Wm. Hyson, 245 E. Main st Wm. Hyson, 245 E. Ath st Wm. Hyson, 245 E. Ath st Wagazine Agent	F. C. Nichols, 12 Poplar St. Magazine Agent
E. B. Ward Secretary	218. WEST SHORE: Syracuse, N. Y.
W. H. Cutter, 272 E. Main st Collector	Meets in Obeter's Hall, 1120 Burnett St, etc.
I W Rumpf, 213 N. Hirn st Receiver	Monday at 7:30 P. M. Master
and dispussing dispussed and	M. J. Melroy, 140 Oak st
203. GARFIELD, Garrett, Ind. Meets in G. A. R. Hall every Sunday at 2 P.M.	C. W. Prime, 339 Elm st Receiver
D. P. Olden, Box 164 Master S. T. Leek, Box 164 Servetary G. E. Camboell, Box 193 Celevetary G. F. Camboell, Box 193 Celevetary G. F. Kention, Box 265 Magazine Agent	Edward Davis, 140 Oak St Magazine Agent
S. T. Leek, Box 74 Secretary	214. ORIOLE: Baltimore, Md.
C. F. Reneman, Box 96 Receiver	Meets in Beruyn Hall, on 1st st., 2d and 4th bar
J. E. Manion, Box 205 Magazine Agent	days. Master
204. COTTON BELT; Jonesboro, Ark.	T. C. Lambden, 1309 Valley st · · · Secretary
Manta in F of D Hall Main at arrang Catuaday	A. F. Gibbons, 403 W. Fifth st Receiver
2 P. M. U.S. Farguson Pow 199 Moston	G. C. Yeagy, 448 rederal st. Magazine Agent
C. P. Bond. Box 258 Secretary	215. EAST ALBANY; East Albany, N. I.
2 P. M.  H. S. Ferguson, Box 183  C. P. Bond, Box 258  C. P. Bond, Box 258  Collector  A. A. Goin  Receiver  C. W. Grigsbay  Magazine Agent	days.  Master W. T. Wilson, 411 W. Fifth st. C. Lambden, 1309 Valley st. A. F. Gibbons, 403 W. Fifth st. G. C. Yeagy, 448 Federal st. J. W. Berthold, 732 E. Biddle st., Magazine Agent J. W. Berthold, 732 E. Biddle st., Magazine Agent Meets in Pockman Building, Partition st. 24 Meets in
A. A. Goin Receiver	Meets in Pockman Bulluling, and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Master  J. W. Reed, 61 Pine st. D. F. Teelling, 21 Broadway, Bath-on- Hudson W. A. Buckbee, 59 John st C. J. Wriker, 21 Glenn st., Greenbush. Receiver J. W. Reed, 12 Pine st. Magazine Agent
205. FLOWER OF THE WEST; Topeka, Kan.	D. F. Teeling, 21 Broadway, Bath-on-
Meets in A. O.U. W. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at	Hudson Collector
an M	W. A. Buckbee, 59 John St. Greenbush . Received
Christ, McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st Master	J. W. Reed, 12 Pine st Magazine Agent
O. H. Hollister, 630 Jefferson st Secretary	216. LYON BROOK; Norwich, N. Y. Mastel
Christ, McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st Received	C. H. Ganley
Christ. McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st	C. T. Hinchey
206. FORT PICKERING; Memphis, Tenn.	J. W. Reed, 12 Pine st Bagazine 216. LNON BROOK; Norwich, N. V.  G. H. Ganley C. T. Hinchey Geo. Kennedy E. G. Bickert W. M. Devine, 44 Rexford st Magazine Agen 217. HEADLIGHT; Brazil, Ind. Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday after Doors.  Masterian M
Moste in Millor's Hall our 5th and lookson at-	W. M. Devine. 44 Rexford st Magazine Age
1st, 3d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d	1 217. HEADLIGHT; Brazil, Ind.
Ist, 3d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d Tuesday at 8 P. M. W. A. Weatherall, K. C. M. & B. round	noons. Maste
house Maste	
Robt. Hall, 257 South st Secretar;	J. N. Miller, Box 547 Collecto
C. F. Lonergan, Sta. A	r I nos. Gribbie Receive
house Maste Robt, Hall, 257 South st Secretar; Peter Eich, 809 Main st Collecto C. F. Lonergan, Sta. A Receive J. A. Murray, 64 Virginia ave Magazine Agen	DOORS
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	J	L. N D∩	V. Ro	ob, 191	Juniat	ı st	Secre	ster	er	201	Dueil c	Cappel	la Hall.	613 Cli	uton ave. c	Ornor
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	E	. F	. MeČ	arty,	Refuge	eny ave	Recei	iver	er	G.	M. Jef	fers, 36	Outario	SISI	I. Inton ave., c S at 7:30 P. M Secr . Ve Coll	laster
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	CTA	nk	Evan	s, Box	481		· Secreta	ry		C. V	an Der	mark, 21	Harris	on st.	. Recei Magazine Ag	rer
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	c, at	2:	30 P. 1	î.	Ons II	m, ist an	gazine Ager a. d 3d Sunday	8	1	Fran	k Gibs	n	• • • •		Secret	arv
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99.1	u, D	'. K	ellar			. Mai	at 2 P. Master  Master Collector . Receiver atario	Ţ.	1	Meet	s in B.	of L. F	. Hall 1	st and s	rio. Ed Tuesdays.	
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	an	ď 4	th W	dnes	. Hall 20	l Sunday	at 2 P. M	.	ı	John	Lynen	, Box 58			Secrete	arv
	E. J.	F	urrell	212 T	enth av	30 P. M.	36	1		John	Cleme	uson. B	ox 11	• • • •	· · · Collect	tor
	$\ddot{c}.\dot{c}$	Ja	ardir	g, 317	Thirtee	nth ave N	Secretary		1	Juo.	McIlve	nna .		M	Receiv	rer
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-	J. W.	· U	ptygr	ove, B	ox 432	Moo	Receive	:		Meets	in W	elsh B	ros' H	all cov	FR.	_
225.	SU	PΕ	RIOR,	Fort	Willian	Weet O	azine Ageni	1		Pen	n. ave.	, altern	ate Sun	days at	20th st at	ad
	L N	S II Ma	n Smi	th's H	all ever	y Monday	niario. ' night	1		E. A.	Beswic Hazlet	2K, 3045 ]	Penn av	е	Mast	er
	W. T.	R	eid .		• • • •		Master	- 1	(	Ö. J. \	Verle.	1733 Lai	enn ave		· Secreta	гу
,	M. A.	. B	rvant			• • • • •	Secretary	1	•	C. G. 1	Parsha	ll, 3105 F	enn av	e	Receive	or or
3	ohn	W	cPhal	en		• • • • •	riario. right Master . Secretary . Collector Receiver azine Agent	1.						Ma	Pa. r. 26th st ar 2 P. M. · · · · Mast · · · Secretar · · · Collecte · · · Receive	nt
226.	MA	GX.	OT.TA	irst, F	ort Will	iam, Mag	Receiver Azine Agent 'ednesdays, Master . Secretary . Collector . Receiver Mag. Agent	1 28	286.	HIN	TON; 1	Hinton,	West V	irginia		
1	deets	in	I.O.	O. F	S, Texas				1	Meets	in Ma	sonic I	Iall, ev	ery Sa	turday at 7:3	30
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227.	. II. I	Du:	nkin,	H. &	T. C. She	ops	. Receiver	ام	007		ayons,	DOX 2.		· · Ma	gazine Agen	ıt
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M	AU.II. eets i	, 	Scrai	ton,	Pa.	· · DIRENT	ine Agent							Mag	azine Agent	,
	lst ar	ıd	3d Si	K. Hal	ll, No. 33	2 Lackaw	anna ave.	288								
R.	S. G	illi	ngha	m, 128	Tenth	1.			M	eets i	1 Roge	rs' Hall	every T	11003-	04 F-00 P- T-	
A.	J. T	rr(	thing	ham,	313 Mor	TOE AVA	Secretary		ĻÌ	loyd G	rimes.	1301 Br	oadwar	uesaay	at 7:30 P. M.	
E.	Н. В	elc	шаs, 3 len. 44	17 S. I	lyde Pa	rk ave	Collector		J.	W. TI	vyman	, 1038 B	oadway	,	Secretary	
W.	H.Bı	ut	zman	329 Fr	nor ave anklin -	vo 14	Receiver		J,	P. We	slev. 1	io Broad 105 Broad	way .		. Collector	
						. c. magaz	e and Che. M.  Master Secretary Collector Receiver line Agent anna ave., Master Secretary Collector Receiver ine Agent		J.	P. We	sley, i	105 Broa	dway .	Mag	at 7:30 P. M Master . Secretary . Collector . Receiver azine Agent	
							,				•		,	- mag	mine Agent	

289. BUCKEYE; Delaware, Ohio. Meets in Firemen's Hall, 51 N. Lake st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M. Mester	249. CALUMET; South Chicago, III.  Meets in Eigerman's Hall, cor. Commercial and South Chicago aves, 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M.
H. A. Briner, 99 E. William st. Secretary W. F. Ferris, 173 E. Central ave. Collector E. T. Baker, 808 Kerr st., Columbus . Receiver Jno. Ackley, cor. Lewis and	South Chicago aves, 2d and 4th Sindays at P. M. W. J. Price Master Daniel O'Connell, L. Box 77 Secretary P. F. Roach, L. Box 17 Collector H. A. Purvis, L. Box 17 Receiver F. X. Wall Magazine Agent 250. GOLDEN LINK; Wilkesbarre, Pa. Meets in G. A. R. Hall, S. Main st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Peter Becker, 15 Ralph st. Massers
William sts Magazine Agent 240. GILBERT; Jackson, Mich.	250. GOLDEN LINK; Wilkesbarre, Pa.  Meets in G. A. R. Hall. S. Main st., 1st and 3d
William sts	Sundays at 2 P. M
E. J. Coy, cor. Pleasant st. and Grove ave., Master M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st Secretary	J. C. Hollenback, 313 N. Canal St Collector E. O. Hale, Kingston
E.J. Coy, cor. Pleasant st. and Grove ave. Master M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st Henry Mosher, 24 E. Pearl st Collector M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st Receiver F. K. Perrine, 113 Pringle ave. Magazine Agent	Sundays at 2 P. M. Peter Becker, 15 Ralph st Master J. C. Hollenback, 313 N. Canal st Secretary E. O. Hale, Kingston Collector C. H. Lamon, Box 52, Kingston Receiver J. W. Deets, Forty Fort Magazine Agent 251. LEHIGH; Mauch Chunk, Pa. Meets in Stahl's Hall, Upper Mauch Chunk, 1st and 3d Sundays.
241. LAKE ERIE; Buffalo, N. Y.  Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 412 So Division st, cor Hickory, alternate Fridays at 7:30 P. M. J. W. Jacobs, 340 N. Division st	Meets in Stahl's Hall, Upper Matten Chunk, 154 and 3d Sundays.
Hickory, alternate Fridays at 7:30 P. M. J. W. Jacobs, 340 N. Division st Master	and 3d Sundays.  Wm. Spencer, L. Box 365.  N. E. Reinert, L. Box 324  N. E. Reinert, L. Box 365  Collector Charles Roberts, L. Box 365  Lafayette Wildoner, L. Box 365  Lafayette Wildoner, L. Box 365  Magazine Agent  22. COLUMBIA; Columbia, Pa.  Mects in Fendrich's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
F.C.Loomis, 126 N.Ogden st., E. Buffalo, Secretary P. W. Springweiler, 145 Monroe st Collector	Charles Roberts, L. Box 365 . Receiver Lafayette Wildoner, L. Box 365 . Magazine Agent
J. H. Crossman, 500 Swan st	252. COLUMBIA; Columbia, Pa. Meets in Fendrich's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
Meets in Trainmen's Hall of D., L. & WY. M. C. A. Building, 1st Monday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d	W. A. Glosser, 446 Chestnut st Master H. G. Klough, 242 New Second st Secretary
J. I. Barker, 430 Swan st Magazine Agent 242. LiBERTY ; Eimira, N. Y.  Meets in Trainmen's Hall of D., L. & WY. M. C. A. Building, 1st Monday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  Robt. Pearce, 711½ Lake st	H. M. Hinkle, 570 Walnut st Receiver M. M. Hinkle, 570 Walnut st Receiver I. N. M. Receiver Magazine Agent
W. O. Smith, 1315 Lake st Collector F. H. Morgan, 1507 Lake st	258. TRENTON) Trenton, N. J.  Meets in Stradling Building, 131 N. Green st, 1st
M. Donahue, 409 Fulton st Magazine Agent 248. J. H. SELBY; Texarkana, Texas.	and 3d Sundays of each month.  T. J. Berrien, 22s Pearl st
248. J. H. SELBY; Texarkana, Texas.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Ohio Block, 1st and 3d Fridays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Wednes- days at 9 A. M.	T. H. Decator, 79 Southard st Collector F. P. Parsons, 175 Brunswick ave Receiver
J. P. Reinhardt	M. J. Shelly, 405 Monmouth st Mag. Agent 254. CLIMAX: Missouri Valley, Iowa.
Gays at y A. M. J. P. Reinhardt W. F. Rowe, Box 210. Texarkana. Ark. Secretary Wm. Bradfield, Texarkana, Ark. Collector C. J. Neef, Box 64, Texarkana, Ark. Receiver J. S. Evans Magazine Agent	7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 P. M. J. D. McKinney
244. T. P. O'ROURKE; Chicago, III.	Meets in Fendrich's Hall, 2d and 4th Monoays at 7:30 P. M. W. A. Glosser, 446 Chestnut st Master H. G. Klough, 242 New Second st Secretary H. M. Hinkle, 570 Walnut st Collector M. M. Hinkle, 570 Walnut st Receiver J. D. McBride, 246 N. 2d st Magazine Agent M. Hinkle, 570 Walnut st Receiver J. D. McBride, 246 N. 2d st Magazine Agent St. TRENTON T Trenton, N. J. Meets in Stradling Building, 131 N. Green st, 1st and 3d Sundays of each month Master Robert Stackhouse, 721 S. Broad st Collector F. P. Parsons, 175 Brunswick ave Receiver M. J. Shelly, 405 Monmouth st Mag. Agent 244. CLIMAX; Missoari Valley, 1owa. Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 P. M. McKinney George Thompson Receiver D. J. Kennedy Magazine Agent George Thompson Receiver C. H. Shinkle Magazine Agent Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday nights.
244. T. P. O'ROURKE; Chicago, III.  Meets in Schwerdths' Hall, 14th and Jefferson sts, 1st Thursday at 8 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M	D. J. Kennedy C. H. Shinkle San Canal City: Arkansas City, Kan
2:30 P. M P. C. Winn, 530 S. Robey st	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday nights.
C. J. Lynch, 71 Brown st	Edw. Gleason, 1216 S. K. St. Secretary Jas. Wallace, 524 S. A st. Collector
Brighton Park Magazine Agent 245. GEORGIA; Savannah, Ga.	Meets in Oud Fellows Indit, as Master Edw. Gleason, 1216 S. K. st. Secretary Jas. Wallace, 524 S. A. st. Collector Andrew Craig S. S. Small. 1011 So 3d st. Receiver Patrick Caldron, 1326 So G st. Magazine Agent 250. High HiNE; Come, Colo. Meets in Slater's Hall, every Sunday at 2:30 P.M. Edward Conaban Master
245. GEORGIA; Savannah, Ga.  Meets in Firemen's Hall, Sorrell Building, cor. of Bull and Bay sts., every Thursday at 7:30 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.	256. HIGH LINE; Como, Colo. Meets in Slater's Hall, every Sunday at 2:30 P.M. Master
G. L. Kempf, 44 Sims st Master I. R. Stelts, 209 Perry st Secretary	Jos. Ebers
G.L. Kempf, 48 Jims st. Master G.L. Kempf, 48 Jims st. Master H. R. Stells, 209 Fevry st. Secretary M. J. Barrett, 193 Charlton st. Collector Fleming Goolsby, 34 Montgomery st. Receiver Fleming Goolsby, 34 Montgomery st. Receiver M. H. Fowers, 192 Duffy st. Magazine Agent	A. E. Harvey E. R. Egan, Pine Grove Magazine Agent
246. MACON; Macon, Ga. Meets in M. & W. depot every Sunday. Henry Swansburger	Meets in Engineers' Hall, First st., every Sunday at 2 P. M. Master
Henry Swansburger Master W. H. Lofley, 860 Third st Secretary	M. R. Oldham . Secretary Ray Harvey . Collector W. W. Venyon
Collector Chas. Green	N. D. McGroskey Recented A. G. Stockett Magazine Agent
Meets in Red Men's Hall, 61/2 W. Mitchell st.	258. RENO; Nickerson, Kan. Meets in K. of P. Hall, over Eagle Drug Store.
W. F. Hetzel, 192 Forsyth st Master J. S. Ellis, 256 McDaniel st Secretary	J. D. Fox Secretary C. W. Arnold, L. Box 29 Collector
W. A. Woolbright, 99 Walton st	L. M. Hill Receiver O. N. Newland Magazine Agent
248. WESTERN RESERVE; Ashtabula, Ohlo.  Meets in K. of H. Hall. 1st and 3d Mondays of	259. D. J. CHASE; Ashland, Wis. Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d Sun
246. MACOX; Macon, Ga. Meets in M. & W. depot every Sunday. Henry Swansburger	250. HIGH LINE; Como, Colo.  Meets in Slater's Hall, every Sunday at 2:30 P.M.  Edward Conahan  Secretary  J. B. Clark  A. E. Harrey  E. R. Egan. Pine Grove  Magazine Agent  Secretary  E. R. Egan. Pine Grove  Meets in Engineers' Hall, First st. every Sunday at 2: P.M.  M. R. Oldham  M. Magazine Agent  M. M. Magazine Agent  M. M. M. Magazine Agent  M. M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  Meets in K. of P. Hall, over Eagle Drug Store.  every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.  J. D. Fox  M. M. M.  .  M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M.  M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M.  M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.  M. M. M.  M. M. M. M.
M. S. Rednead, Box 226	Fred. Godfrey, Box 929 Received
W. L. Davis, Box 438 Magazine Agen	Jno. Rummel, care Wm. Briggs, 314 2d ave. E Magazine Agent

	TEMEN S MAGAZINE. 645
260. CALIFORNIA; Sacramento, Cal.	0.19
Meets in Red Men's Hall, Masonic Building, of and K sts., every Monday at 7:20 P. Medicing, of the control of t	270. MINNEAPOLIS; Minneapolis, Minn.  Meets in K. P. Hall, corner Bloomington and Franklin aves. South is Stunday at 1:30 P. M., and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M. of the stunday at 1:30 P. M. of the stunday at 1:30 P. M., and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M. of the stunday at 1:30 P. M., of
and K sts., every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	Franklin aver Sall, corner Bloomington and
Meets in Red Men's Hall, Masonic Building, and K sts., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Jno. Hurley, Box 107 . Mas R. E. Nobel, Box 107 . Secreta T. L. Thompson, 1319 K st . Collect D. A. Smith, Box 107 . Receiv A. G. White, 731 F st . Magazine Age 261. MAGDALENA; San Marcial, New Mayloo	ter and 3d Monday at 7:20 P. M.,
T. L. Thompson, 1319 K at Secreta	Oliver Johnson, 1824 14th ave So
D. A. Smith, Box 107	or Patrick Perusse, 116 Cedar ave. S. Secretary
A. G. White, 731 F st Magazine Ago	er J. F. Emerson, 3026 21st ave So Collector
261. MAGDALENA; San Marcial, New Mexico.	Jos. Sebastian 2822 Fifteenth South Receiver
	271. BYRAM; Port Morris, N. J.  Meets in Union Hall, 1st and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.
Meets every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.   W. R. Fisher   Mast     J. R. Parrish, Box 76   Secreta     W. H. Webb   Collect     Gus. Lesemann   Collect     Jeff Roberts   Magazine Ager     262.   QUEEN CITY; West Toronto Junct   Oct.	Meets in Union Hall 1st and 2d Come
W. H. Webb Secreta	P. M.
Gus. Lesemann Collect	or Wm Woiler D or
Jeff Roberts Receive	T. F. Avers
262. QUEEN CITY; West Toronto Junct, Ont.	Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Collector
Meets in Campbell Hall Dundag et ale	A. E. Stephens
202. QUEEN CITY; West Toronto Junct, Ont.  Meets in Campbell Hall, Dundas st., alternature, alte	ry  ry  ry  ry  ry  ry  ry  ry  ry  ry
F. G. Drewitt 500 Duge Maste	P. M. J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106 . Master Jermish Desmond . Secretary J. P. Butler . Collector John Everett . Collector John Everett . Receiver 273. DEXVER; Denver, Colo. Magazine Agent Meets in room 25 Barnard's Block, cor. Clark and 8th ave. cvery Monday evening at 7:30. G. D. Blackford, 105 S. 9th st Master R. B. Hind, 1024 South 7th st Secretary C. W. Curtis, 806. S. 9th st
Albert Connors, Box 163	y J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106
Jno. Donaldson, 39 Vanhorn st. Toronto	Jeremiah Desmond Secretary
S. G. Marsin o in	John Everett
ogg At Amp. To Hoskin ave Magazine Agen	J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106 Receiver
268. ALAMO; Taylor, Texas.	273. DENVER; Denver, Colo.
205. ALAMO; Taylor, Texas.  Meets in Alamo Hall 1st and 3d Thursdays at P. M. and 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Geo. Surkey, Box 68 . Maste.  W. H. Pipkin, Box 68 . Secretary.  J. R. Stedman, Box 68 . Collector Louis Francis, Box 154 . Receiver E. P. Curtis, Box 72 . Magazine Agent 264. J. K. GILBREATH: Butte City. Vectors 18 Control 18	Meets in room 25 Barnard's Block, cor. Clark
Geo, Surkey Box 68 Ath Wednesdays at 8 P. M.	G. D. Blackford, 105 c. oath and evening at 7:30.
W. H. Pipkin, Box 68 Master	R. B. Hind, 1024 South 7th st Master
J. R. Stedman, Box 68 Secretary	C. W. Curtis, 860, S. 9th st Secretary
E P Curtic Bar 154	R. B. Hind, 1024 S. 7th st Receiver
Magazine Agent	274. JACKSON: CHeen Form St Mag. Agent
264. J. K. GILBREATH; Butte City, Montand.	Meets in Masonic Hall 2d and 4th There
Meets in Frost's Hall, South Butte, Mont. over	2:00 P. M.
G A Cross Parent P. M.	C. K. Clineball
C. F. Gallaghar & Dutte Master	Richard Elliton Secretary
A. R. McDuffy, S. Butte Secretary	H. M. Newcomb
E. E. Sweeney, Box 11, S. Butte Collector	W. J. Jones Magazine Agent
Meets in Frost's Hall, South Butte, Mont., every Thursday at 7:30 P. G. A. Cross, Box 3. S. Butte Master C. F. Gallagher, S. Butte Secretary A. R. McDuffy, S. Butte Collector E. E. Sweeney, Box 11. S. Butte Magazine Agent Michael Monahau, S. Butte Magazine Agent	275. WEST CHICAGO; Chicago, III. Magazine Agent
265. GRAND RIVER; Grand Rapids, Mich.	Meets in Masonic Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2.00 f. M. C.K. Clineball Master W. L. Mahany Secretary Richard Elliton Collector H. M. Newcomb Receiver 275. WEST CHICAGO, III. Meets in Carter's Hall, 1977 W. Lake st. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. J. P. Shemied, 23 N. May st Master I. W. Stetler, 169 Harding ave Secretary W. F. Meyers, 163 W. Ohlost Collector F. N. Anderson, 230 W. Superior st Receiver Edward Burreson, 3ls Milwauke ave Mag. Agent 276. REGINAL y Sancouver, B. C. Meets in Good Templar's Hall every Monday at
Meets in K. of P. Hall. S. Division st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. E. E. Decker, Hall st	J. P. Sheffield, 263 N May st
4th Sundays at 2 P. M. S. Division st., 2d and	I. W. Stetler, 160 Harding ave Secretary
L. A. Orden All st. Master	W. F. Meyers, 1643 W. Ohio st Collector
H. L. Brown 427 Contral ave Secretary	Edward Burreson 212 Milmorelor st Receiver
L. A. Ogden, 247 Central avo Collector	276. REGINA: Vancouver, R. C. Mag. Agent
4th Sundays at 2 P. M  E. E. Decker, Hall st  L. A. Ogden, 247 Central ave Secretary  H. L. Brown, 427 Cass st  Collector  L. A. Ogden, 247 Central ave Receiver  S. D. Heath, 252 Twelfth ave Magazine Agent  266. JOHN HICKEY. South Kenth	276. REGINA; Veson, 313 Milwaukee ave . Mag. Agent Meets in Good Templar's Hall every Monday at 8 P. M.
266. JOHN HICKEY; South Kaukauna, Wis.	A E. Solloway  27. ALABAM 2; Mobile, Ala. Magazine Agent Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, corner Dauphin and Jackson sts. 2d Sunday at 1 P. M.  J. B Webster  Master Govert, Box 553  Secretary Collector Action Collector Action Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, corner Dauphin and Jackson sts. 2d Sunday at 1 P. M.  J. B Webster  Master
Meets 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M., in Dug-	G. B. Govett. Box 553
Meets 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M., in Duggan Hall. R. B. Nichols, Box 120 . Master J. M. Golden, Box 324 . Secretary Bernard Finnegan . Collector Albert Schrader . Receiver D. J. Harrington . Magazine Agent 267. ENDEAYOR; Algiers, La.	C. L. Austin, North Bend Secretary
R. B. Nichols, Box 120	Robt. Bunt. Box 355, New Westminster . Receiver
Bernard Finness 324 Secretary	977 ALABAWA WALLEY Magazine Agent
Albert Schrader Collector	Meets in B of I. F. Hall commen D.
D. J. Harrington Receiver	Jackson sts. 2d Sunday at 1 P M
267. ENDEAVOR; Algiers, La. Magazine Agent	J. B Webster Master
Meets in Hadden's Hall con State and Morets in Charles Washing Speech Control of the Market Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Speech Carles Washing Market Speech Carles Washing Market Speech Carles Washing Spee	Meets in K. Of L. F. Hall, corner Dauphin and Jackson sts. 2d Sunday at 1 P. M.  J. B Webster Master A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Secretary A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Collector Chas. Barnard, L. & N. Shops Receiver W. F. Hartman. 204 Chatam st. Magazine Agent Meets in K. of P. Hall, Cor. E. Farragut and Convent sts., every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.  J. B. G'Sell, Mex. National Shops Master Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108. Secretary J. B. G'Sell, Mex. National Shops Collector Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108. Receiver Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108. Receiver Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108. Magazine Agent MOYTE SA30; Tuscumbia, Ala.  Meets in K. of P. Hall ist Saturday. Master H. Burkhart Secretary Secretary
P. M. and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:20 P. M.	Chas. Barnard L & N. Shops Collector
A. G. Donely, 88½ Pacific ave. Master	W. F. Hartman, 204 Chatam st., Magazine Agent
P. J. Covne Jr. 191 Paris ave Secretary	278. WHITE BREAST; Laredo, Texas.
John Mitchell, 1071/ Chestrut at Collector	Convent ets over Convent ets over Convent ets
S. P. Vallette. 28 Vallette st. Megazine Agent	J. B. G'Sell, Mex. National Shops
200. CLIFTON HIGHTS; New Albany, Ind.	Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108. Secretary
Meets in Hadden's Hall, cor. State and Market	J. B. G'Sell, Mex. Nat'l Shops Collector
Sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 Receiver
E. J. Bell Master	279. MONTE SANO: Tuscumbia Ala
B. B. Barbee Secretary	Meets in K. of P. Hall 1st Saturday.
Louis Barbee, 80 W. 2d st Collector	W. C. Shrader Master
Cel at at a cor. 4th and	R. L. Word
atects in Hadden's Hall, cor. State and Market sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. C. T. Dillard, Box 74	Meets in K. of P. Hall 1st Saturday.
269. O. K.; Cincinnati, Ohio.  Meets in Chapel Hall, S.E. cor. Genesee and Central ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.  J. S. Sheehan, 25 Stors st. Master Harrison Crank, 437 W. 5th st. Secretary Louis Huttenlocher, 1630 W. 6th st. Collector J. S. Sheehan, 25 Storrs st. Receiver Cornelius Coakley, Hamilton Magazine Agent	J. B. Moody Magazine Agent
tral ave let and all, S.E. cor. Genesee and Con.	Meets in Poud's Halles
J. S. Sheehan, 25 Storm of Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.	M., 2d and 4th at 7 P. M.
Harrison Crank, 487 W. 5th at Master	C. D. Rice
Louis Huttenlocher, 1630 W. 6th st	J. P. Brady Secretary
Cornelius Cookley V. Receiver	W. W. Oron Collector
Coakley, Hamilton Magazine Agent	J. H. Langhan Receiver

281. MISSION; Yoakum, Texas.	291. ATLANTIC; Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meets in Engineers' Hall every Sunday at 7:30	Moots in Schiollain Hall Fast New York od Sat-
	Meets in Schiellein Hall, East New York. 2d Sat- urday evening and 4th Sunday morning.
R. D. Corey, L. Box 38 Master	
Thos. Cowden, Box 11 Secretary	ave
R. D. Corey, L. Box 38	ave
W. H. Martin, L. Box 38 Receiver	Wm. Young, East New York ave. near
Frank Martin, L. Box 38 Magazine Agent	
	Edw. Locke, Sackman st. and Liberty
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Main st., between 4th	ave
	H. B. Archer, Eastern Parkway and Snediker aves. Magazine Agent 202. POCAHONTAS: Poplar Bluff, Mo. Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 8:00
Calvin Minniear Master J. D. Devore, Box 428 Secretary W. C. Christian Collector Harry Standring Receiver F. H. Orland Magazine Agent	and chediker ares
J. D. Devore, Box 428 Secretary	292. POCAHONTAS; Poplar Bluff, Mo.
W. C. Christian Collector	A. M.
F H Orland	C N Kidd Master
900 TACKAWANNA G A T T T	F. A. Richards Secretary
288. LACKAWANNA; Great Bend, Pa.	H. W. Manpin, L Box 50 Collector
Meets in Red Men's Hall 2d Sunday at 9:30 A.M.,	H. M. Roush Receiver
Meets in Red Men's Hall 2d Sunday at 9:30 A.M., and th Sunday at 3 P.M. W. M. Oswald	A. M. C. M. Kidd Master F. A. Richards Secretary H. W. Manpin, L Box 50 Collector H. M. Roush Receiver J. R. Phelps Magazine Agent
Flygod Edinger	298. LAFAYETTE; Marion, Iowa.  Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st Sunday at 6:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M. J. H. Riley H. A. Hebbyring, Boy 646.  Secretary
W B Trowbridge Hellstood College	Meet in A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st Sunday at 6:30 P.
S. H. Wells, Hallstead Collector	M. and 8d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.
A. M. Sliker, Hallstead Magazine Agent	J. H. Riley Master
284. ELM CITY; New Haven, Conn.	H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Secretary
The state of the s	H. H. Bernhardy
Meets in Elk's Hall, 852 Chapel st., 1st and 3d	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Meets In Elk's Hall, 852 Chapel st., 1st and 3d	M. and as Sunday at 2:30 F. M. J. H. Riley
E. A. Ferrill, 82 Spring at	294. OHIO RIVER; Huntington, W. Va.
L. H. Rude, 54 DeWitt st Collector	every Saturday et 7:20 P V
R. A. Bishop, 81 Howe st Receive	J. C. Leake, Box 484 Master
J. W. Kenney, 119 Putnam st . Magazine Agent	C. M. Thornburg, 1044 3d ave Secretary
	Robert Overby Collector
Meets in Riss Hell our Prote and Meets in Riss Hell our Prote and Meets	J. C. Leake, Box 484 Receiver
and 4th Sundays.	C. Leake, Box 484 Master C. M. Thornburg, 1044 3d ave Secretary Rohert Overby Collector J. C. Leake, Box 484 Receiver J. C. Tump Magazine Agent 295. U. S.: Davennort, Iowa.
C. D. Moore, 106 Albany ave Master	295. U. S.; Davenport, Iowa.
F. S. Fish, 48 Bellevue st Secretary	Meets in Workmen's Hall, cor. 4th and Brady
C. D. Moore, 106 Albany ave	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.
at and a decidit st., optinglicit,	295. U. S.; Davenport, Iowa.  Mects in Workmen's Hall, cor. 4th and Brady sts 1st and 3d Sundays.  J. Shehan, 2715 Eighth ave., Rock Island, Ulipote
J. L. Havens, Box 252, East Hartford, Mag. Agent	F W Dungen 1915 Fernam et Secretary
260 SACINATE WATER THE HERITION Mag. Agent	F W Dungen 1915 Farmum et Collector
286. SAGINAW VALLEY; East Saginaw, Mich.	Martin Gillin, 813 Switz, st Receiver
Meets in Lester Adams Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. Williams, 634 N. Washington st. Master Alfred Bush, 320 Farwell st. Secretary H. M. Martin, 22 Astor st. Collector B. M. Curtis, 306 Wadsworth st. Receiver Dan McGaffigan, 903 North 6th st., Saginaw.	J. J. Shehan, 2715 Eighth ave., Rock Island, Illinois Master F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum, st. Secretary F. W. Duncan, 1215 Farnum, st. Collector Martin Gillin, 813 Switz, st. Receiver J. J. Kelly, 420 Main st. Magazine Agent
I I Williams 624 N Washington	296. IRON RANGE; West Superlor, Wis.  Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Ritchie Block, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  M. T. Osborn, S12 Banks ave
Alfred Bush, 320 Farwell et Master	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Ritchie Block, 2d and
H. M. Martin, 212 Astor st Collector	4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
B. M. Curtis, 306 Wadsworth st	M. T. Osborn, 812 Banks ave
Dan McGaffigan, 903 North 6th st., Saginaw,	T. R. Taylor, 1022 Banks ave
E. Side Magazine Agent	T. D. Denedict, 1821 18th St
401. ALIUUNA: Alioona. Pa	los Wright 1025 Banks ave Magazine Agent
Meets in Couch's Hall, cor. 11th ave and 19th	907 CT ADV . To Companyille Ind
st., 2d and 4th Sundays.	Moste in Book's Hall overy Sunday at 9 A. M.
David Sammell, 1707 8th ave Master	Harry Delebunt, 109 S. Locust st Master
r. A. Davis, 2406 11th ave Secretary	P. R. Ditsler, 240 Missouri ave Secretary
G A Robb. 1100 18th	G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st Collector
H. A. Carothers, 916 17th at Receiver	B. M. Bennett, 93 Chestnut st Receiver
st. 2d and 4th Sundays. David Sammell, 1707 8th ave Master F. A. Davis, 2406 11th ave Secretary J. I. Anthony, Box 185 Collector G. A. Robb, 1103 18th st Receiver H. A. Carothers, 916 17th st Magazine Agent 288. EMMET; Estherville, Iowa.	G. W. Hoopengarner, 3022 Montgomery
	207. CLARK; Jeffersonville, Ind.  Meets in Beck's Hall every Sunday at 9 A. M. Harry Delehunt, 109 S. Locustst
Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st Tuesday and 3d Mon- day at 7:30 P. M.	zws. SNOW FLAKE, Glasgow, Mont.
Gay at 7:30 P. M.  R. S. Robinson, Box 102 Master P. J. Sullivan, Box 18 Secretary A. L. Houltshouser, Box 5 Collector Wm. McArdle, Box 109 Receiver A. B. Royer, Box 199 Magazine Agent 280. MT. LOOKOUT, Chattanoon, Toronto	at 8 A. M.
P. J. Sullivan, Box 48	B L Hardaway Williston N Dak Master
A. L. Houltshouser, Box 5. Collector	at 8 A. M.  B. L. Hardaway, Williston, N. Dak. Master J. A. Nelson Secretary C. T. Docter, Fort Assinaboine, Mont, Collector B. F. Smith, Box 24 Receiver John Goss, Minot, N. Dak. Magazine Agent
Wm. McArdle, Box 109	C. T. Docter, Fort Assinaboine, Mont. Collector
A. B. Royer, Box 199 Magazine Agent	B. F. Smith, Box 24 Receiver
	John Goss, Minot, N. Dak Magazine Agest
Meets in Clippinger's Hall, 815 Market st., every Sunday at 2 P. M.	299. CENTRAL OHIO; Crestline, Ohio.
Sunday at 2 P. M.	200. CENTRAL UNIO; Crestine, Onio.
	Meets in Jenner's Block every Wednesday at 7
W. W. Manker	Mester in Jenner's Block every Wednesday at 7 P. M. Master
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary	Meets in Jenner's Block every Wednesday at 7 P. M. G. W. Reed, Box 93 W. H. Ziehl, D. Por ed. Secretary
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker Box 266 Collector	Meets in Jenner's Block every Wednesday at 7 P. M. G. W. Reed, Box 93 W. H. Zink, L. Box 90 Secretary J. W. White Box 308 Collector
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty 1073 Market M. Receiver	Meets in Jenner's Block every Wednesday & T   P. M.   Master
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 803 Collector B. W. De Haven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 888 Magazine Agent
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 803 Collector B. W. De Haven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 888 Magazine Agent
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 80 Collector B. W. DeHaven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 88 Magazine Agent  300. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 80 Collector B. W. DeHaven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 88 Magazine Agent  300. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	Meets in Jenner's Block every Wedneson at P. M.   Master W. H. Zink, L. Box 93   Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80   Collector J. W. White, Box 303   Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 582   Magazine Agent J. L. Davis, Box 588   Magazine Agent 300.   HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 80 Collector B. W. DeHaven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 88 Magazine Agent  300. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 80 Collector B. W. DeHaven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 88 Magazine Agent  300. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Agent	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 80 Collector B. W. DeHaven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 88 Magazine Agent  300. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.
M. W. Manker, Box 266 Secretary T. J. O'Connor Collector M. W. Manker, Box 266 Receiver Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market et Merceiver	P. M. Master G. W. Reed, Box 93 Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Secretary J. W. White, Box 803 Collector B. W. De Haven, Box 592 Receiver J. L. Davis, Box 888 Magazine Agent



	647
301. GREEN MOUNTAIN; Lyndonville, Vt.  Meets in Engineers' Hall, Stern's Block, 1st a 3d Sundays at 10 A. M. and 2d Friday et P.	
3d Sundays at 10 Hall, Stern's Block, 1st a	Mets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Surmays.
3d Sundays at 10 A. M. and 2d Friday at 7P. F. W. Thompson . M. and 2d Friday at 7P. F. W. Morpson . Mass W. M. Wecks . Secreta J. C. Oakley . Collect S. J. Norris . Receive T. B. Walker . Magazine Age . 302. TOTGHIOGHENY: Connelleville.	M. Goodrich Master C. M. Goodrich Master Edward Zimmerman Secretary M. A. Quigly Secretary Or Robt, Rippin Collector C. M. Goodrich Receiver 11 312. MOUNT SHASTA: Paperunic Call
W. M. Weeks	er Edward Zimmerman
S. J. Vorrie	or Robt Binnin Collector
T. B. Walker	er C. M. Goodrich Receiver
302. YOUGHIOGHENY; Connellsville, Pa.	312. MOUNT SHASTA; Dunsmuir, Cal. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3rd Monday nights.
Meets in Reisinger's Hell Main	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 2nd Monday
Sundays at 2 P. M.	in nights.
J. D. Cuppingham, D 100 Maste	W. P. Haskell, Box 15 Master
S. A. McPhee, Box 387	y D. N. Ryal
S. A. McPhee, Box 387	P. J. Wolch Receiver
Sundays at 2 P M W. F. Payne J. D. Cunningham, Box 483 Secreta S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Collect Robt. Kerns Magazine Ager  808. VILLA PARK; Streator, III.	1 818. KAW VALLEY: Armourdele Magazine Agent
Meets in Schlitz' Hall, cor. Main and Vermillio sts, alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Moses Cantlin, 790 N. Park st Maste J. M. Rathbun, 806 Johnson st Secretar C. W. Nicholson, 2128. Bloomington st. Collecto R. M. Blackwell, 302 S. Sterling st Receive Moses Cantlin, 709 N. Park st Magazine Agen 304. THREE BRANCH: Argenta Ark	17:30 P. M. J. H. Kane, 700 Colorado ave., Kansas
Moses Cantlin, 790 N. Park st	r B. L. Klingman, Box 263, S. S. S. Kansas City Master City Santagaran, Box 263, S. S. S. Kansas
J. M. Rathbun, 806 Johnson st Secretar	B. L. Klingman, Box 263, S. S. S. Kansas Master
R. M. Blackwell 2008 Bloomington st. Collecto	City Richardson, 352 S. 7th st., Kansas City City City Secretary
Moses Cantlin, 709 N. Park st. Magazine Agreeive	t City
304. THREE BRANCH; Argenta, Ark.	W. N. Haddock, 378 S. 5th st. Kansas
Meets in Faucett Hall every Tuesday and the	Frank Easterday 611 Cornell by Receiver
7:30 P. M.	City. Frank Easterday, 611 Cornell ave Receiver Armstrong 814. GRAND FORKS; Grand Forks, North Dakota, Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Ketson ave. and 4th st. 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. G. W. Sebastian, Box 365, Crookston,
J. S. Sharp Master E. D. Jones, Box 32 Secretary Geo. Lannan, Box 44 Collector H. H. Cole, Box 124 Magazine Agent  305. UNWIN; Rat Portage, Ontaglo	814. GRAND FORKS; Grand Forks, North Dakota.
J. W. Reeves	4th st., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 h 3r ave. and
H H Cole Banda 44 Receiver	G. W. Sebastian, Box 365, Crookston
805. UNWIN; Rat Portage, Ontario.	G. W. Sebastian, Box 365, Crookston, Minn L. J. Kenney, L. Box 114
Meets in Gardold II.	Albert Hutton, L. Box 114 Secretary
Meets in Garfield Hall every Wednesday even-	J. M. Hamm, L. Box 114 Receiver
L O Daughter Master	315. TROY CITY: Green Island V V
Jas. Castlake Secretary	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 101 Hudson ave
Jno. Bosman	Minn L. J. Kenney, L. Box 114 Master Albert Hutton, L. Box 114 Secretary Albert Hutton, L. Box 114 Collector Mark Purcell, East Graud Forks, Minn, Mag. Agent Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 101 Hudson ave., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. J. R. Lamb 179 Paine St.
111g.   112g.   12g.   E. D. Brizee, 59, Middleburg st., Troy Secretary	
806. GRANITE STATE; Concord, N. H.	J. M. Williams 2 W Supposed Troy . Collector
at 4 P. M., in Temple Hall Saphore Di	J. N. McCoy, 60 George st. Magazina Agazi
C. S. Woods, 87 N. Spring st Master	Mosts in Contact Walls and Market in Contact Market Market in Contact Market Ma
F. L. Carr. 136 N. Wein et Board . Secretary	sts, 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 P M
E. B. Chandler, 22 West st Receiver	J. E. Rumley, 20 Jones st Master
Meets 2d Saturday at 7:30 P. M., and 4th Sunday at 4 P. M. in Tumple Hall, Sanborn Block. C.S. Woods, 87 Apring st . Master E. G. Carr, 54 Centre st . Secretary E. B. Chander, 136 N. Main st., Room 15 . Collector J. C. Muzzey, Box 117, W. Lebanon . Mag. Agent 307. HAMPDEN; Springfield, Mass.	Harry A. Smith, 187 Jefferson st Secretary
307. HAMPDEN; Springfield, Mass.	Ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. R. Lamb 179 Paine st E. D. Brizec, 39, Middleburg st., Troy. Secretary W. J. Spafford, 490 Ninth st., Troy. Collector J. M. Williams, 2 W Sunnyside, Troy. Receiver J. N. McCoy. 60 George st. Magazine Agent Meets in Yoa's Hall, cor. Watson and Howard sts, 1st and 3d Mondays at 8 P. M. J. E. Rumley, 20 Jones st W. H. Walsh, 1903 Broadway. Secretary Harry A. Smith, 187 Jefferson st. Collector J. J. Kinney, 3ll Walter st. Receiver P. Cleary, 138 N. Oeden st. Magazine Agent Meets in 1. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2. P. M. E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Master Masser
Meets in Crescent Hall, 218 Main st., 1st and 3d Sundays.	817. WELCOWE HOVE . Magazine Agent
H. L. Stebbins Master F. N. Carr, 67 7th st Secretary Juo. Fenton, 585 Chestnut st Collector F. B. Child, 87 Main st Receiver F. B. Child, 87 Main st Magazine Agent 308. SANTA ROSA: Porforle Blee	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
Jno. Fenton 565 Chaster Secretary	F. H. Zirahal, Olam
F. B. Child, 87 Main st Collector	M. H. O'Brien, L. St. L. & T. P. P. Master
300 CANTA Name St Magazine Agent	E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Collector
308. SANTA ROSA; Porforio Diaz, Mexico.	Chas. Evans
D Mr. D. Of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 2-20	2 P. M. E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Master M. H. O'Brien, L. St. L. & T. R. R. Secretary E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Collector T. J. Cutts, O. V. R. R. Receiver Chas. Evans Magazine Agent Meets on 2d ave. near Vespucius st., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. E. F. Guinn Master
Emory Spradling, Torreon, Coahuila . Master W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex Secretary Jacob Scheyer, Box 121 Eagle Pass, Tex Collector	Meets on 2d ave. near Vespucius st., 1st and 3d
Jacob Schous, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex Secretary	E. F. Guinn
W. A. Moffatt, Torreon Cookyills, Tex.Collector	W. H. Rhinehart Secretary
W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Receiver	J. E. King, 2009 2d are
Jacob Schutt, Torreon. Coahuila, Mex. Secretary Jacob Scheyer, Box 12! Eagle Pass, Tex. Collector W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex. Receiver W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex. Mex.  Magazine Agent  300. BARTHOLDI: Long Lland City	J. H. Morton Magazine Agent
Meets in Schwallenburg, Hall as, N. Y.	819. MOUNT MORIAH; Philadelphia, Pa.
4th Saturdays at 8 P. M. Mondays and	every Sunday at 2 P. M.
W. R. Kelley 181 Indian St Master	G. W. Coyle, 1433 So 5th st Master
300. BARTHOLDI; Long Island City, N. Y. Meets in Schwallenberg Hall, 2d Mondays and 4th Saturdays at 8 P. M. R. W. White, 10 Twelfth St. W. R. Kelley, 181 India st, Green Point, J. J. Galvin, e.	C. C. Craig, 60th st and Woodland ave, Secretary
	Benj. Mace, cor. Gray's Lane and Spring-
A. H. Rauftle, 202 Jackson ave Collector	Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  E. F. Gundays at 7:30 P. M.  E. F. Gundays at 7:30 P. M.  E. F. Gundays at 7:30 P. M.  Master W. H. Rhinehart Secretary P. W. King.  J. E. King. 2:09 2d ave Receiver J. E. King. 2:09 2d ave Receiver J. H. Morton  819. MOUNT MORIAH; Philadelphia, Pa.  Meets in Miller's Hall. 6:215 Woodland ave., every Sunday at 2 P. M.  G. W. Coyle, 1:33 8:0 5th st Master J. E. Sentman, 60th st & Woodland ave. Secretary C. C. Craig, 60th st. and Woodland ave. Collector Benj. Mace, cor. Gray's Lane and Springfeld ave., Station B. Receiver A. M. Jones, 4:33 Folsom st. Magazine Agent 320. ARBITRATION; East St. Paul, Minn.  Meets in Wilde's Halk cor. 7th and Bradley sts., Ist Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.
310 CHECOTON 189 7th st Magazine Agont	320. ARBITRATION; East St. Paul, Minn.
Meets in Odd Bill 17, Derry Station, Pa.	Meets in Wilde's Hall, cor. 7th and Bradley sts.,
310. CHESTNUT RIDGE; Derry Station, Pa. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 1st, 2d and 3d Thursdays and 4th Sunday.  H. F. Harracen	P. M.
A O Poles	Warner Snyder, 532 Decatur st., St. Paul. Master
S. J. Huber Secretary	W. L. Works, 597 Sims st., St. Paul Secretary
T. S. Krepps Collector	C. L. Work, 911 Lawson st., St. Paul Receiver
days and 4th Sunday.  H. E. Hartman  A. O. Beltz  S. J. Huber  T. S. Krepps  Collector  H. J. McKelvey  Magazine Agent	Warner Snyder, 532 Decatur st., St. Paul. Master W. L. Works, 597 Sims st., St. Paul. Sceretary W. L. Works, 597 Sims st., St. Paul. Collector C. L. Work, 911 Lawson st., St. Paul. Receiver F. E. Davidson, 661 E 3d st. Magazine Agent
	St. Paul Magazine Agent

040 LOCOMOTIVE F	INTERNET D WAGNETINE.
321. SNOW DRIFT; Chapleau, Out. Mee's in B. of L. F. Hall, every Monday at 8	882. STONE MOUNTAIN; Augusta, Ga.
Med's in B. of L. F. Hall, every Monday at 8	P.M. Meets in Library Building 1st and 3d Sundays at
G R Nighelson Box 113 Secre	
Harvey Pellow Colle	ector E. J. Graham, 461 Taylor st Secretary
E. W. Hilliar	eiver O. M. Burch, 247 Walker st Collector
Mees in B. of L. F. Hail, every Monay at 8 Jas. Rose M G. B. Nicholson, Box 113 Seer Harvey Pellow Coll E. W. Hilliar Rec J. J. Wilson Magazine A 822. JULIEN: Dubuque, Iowa.	ctary W. H. Young, 1346 Guinnett st. Master sector E. J. Graham. 461 Taylor st. Secretary civer G. M. Burch, 247 Walker st. Collector G. E. Florence, 1262 Broad st. Receiver E. J. Graham. 461 Taylor st. Magazine Agent
Meets in Julien Hall, S. E. cor 25th and Jac	dream
M. D. bensmore, 260 Broadway M. J. F. Welsh, 2864 Couler ave Secr G. F. Murray, 24th and Couler ave	aster Meets in Erickson's Hall, 3947 Lancaster st., etary alternate Wednesdays at 8 P. M.
G. P. Murray, 24th and Couler ave Coll-	ector C. F. Pielert, 813 N. 38th st Master
C. E. Staebler, 3300 Couler ave Rec	eiver E. A. Jacobson, 3923 Brown st Secretary
Meets in Jacques Building, cor. 13th st. an	etery anti-line weterstein Master elver E. A. Jacobson, 3923 Brown st Secretary C. F. Pielert, 833 N. 38th st Secretary E. A. Jacobson, 3923 Brown st Secretary C. H. Maul, 830 N. 30th st Receiver J. A. Boehm, 3935 Wallace st, West Research Agent C. B. Eshleman, 3934 Wallace st, West
Meets in Jacques Building, cor. 18th st. an ave, 1st and 3d Sundays at 11:30 A. M. W. J. Proctor, 16th ave, bet. 15th & 16th sts. M. G. E. Wilhelm, 1314 4th ave. Secr. E. L. Corley, G. M. G. R. R	Philadelphia Magazine Agent
G. E. Wilhelm, 1314 4th ave Secr	aster 884. LONG DOUBLER; East Syracuse, N. Y.
E. L. Corley, G. M. G. R. R Coll	etary Meets in A. O. U. W. Rooms every Monday night.
G. F. Castleberry, 907 Fourth ave Rec	Meets in A. O. U. W. Rooms every Moulan night- eiver   E. S. Freeman   Master
824. SOUTHERN CROSS; Gainesville, Texas.	E. S. Freeman Collector
Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Thursdays at 8	P. M. Isaac West Magazine Agent
C. E. Winther M W. E. Arnold, 519 Moran st Scer August Goike, 514 Demson st Coll J. D. Varner, N. Weaver st Rec G. A. Lowe Magazine 2	laster car carry and pures Hasheless Canada.
August Goike 514 Demson st Secr	ectory 385. SAINT ADOLPHUS; Hochelaga, Canada.
J. D. Varner, N. Weaver st Rec	ector Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 111 Moreau st.
H. A. Lowe Magazine A	eiver J. C. Currie, 176 Mountain st., Montreal Master Alphonse Tanquay, 49 Dufresne st, Secretary
825. SATILLA; Wayeross, Ga. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 1st and 2d Sunda	Collector
2 P. M.	J. G. A. Brazeau, 83 Moreau st Receiver
G. W. Barnes	laster Alphonse Tanquay, 49 Dufresne st.
S. B. Spear Coll	etary Montreal Magazine Agent
J. M. Fesperman Rec	ector as a sector as a sector with the sector as a sec
2 P. M.  G. W. Barnes	Agent 3:30 P. M.
Masterin C. D. W. 11 1.	R. W. Deardoff
P. M.	J. R. Young Collector
G. E. Lovelace, care Model Restaurant . M	laster W. W. Wood
P. M. C. A. K. Hall 1st and 30 sundays a P. M. G. E. Lovelace, care Model Restaurant . M. G. H. Alger, 12 Gay st Secr. G. P. Clough, 5 Bishop st Col. G. P. Clough, 5 Bishop st	Magest   M
G. P. Clough, 5 Bishop st Rec	eiver   837. BIG FOUR; Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. Fenner, Cory House Magazine	Meets in Summerwell's Hall, 21st and Belleriew ave., every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Master Frank Dickens, 1311 Reservoir ave Gentre C. T. Largent, 1673 Madison ave Collector D. R. Jones, 2331 Terrace st. Receive tector Homer Howard, 1210 Reservoir ave. Receive tector A. A. Sharum, 1633 Madison ave. Magazine Agen
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Saturday eve	Frank Dickens, 1311 Reservoir ave . Master
Frank Hutt, Box 33	faster C. T. Largent, 1673 Madison ave Collector
W H Rogers Boy 51	Homer Howard, 1210 Reservoir ave. Received
J. A. Stout Rec	lector A. A. Sharum, 1633 Madison ave . Magazine Agen
327. SILVER MOUNTAIN; Needles, Cal.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Saturday eve Frauk Hutt, Box S. M. Nicholas Quirk Secr. W. H. Rogers, Box 51 Coll J. A. Stout Ret J. P. Forbes Magazine 2328. SPAINSH PEAKS: La Junta Cole	Agent   838. WEST BRANCH; Renovo, Pa.
Mosts in County to the state of the	breets in spangler a man, co.
A. P. Hanson 4 M. H. Bragg Sect Noah George, Dodge City, Kan Coll Andrew Hanson, Box 228 Ret W. H. Jones, Box 228 Magazine	P. M. ave. 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. Maste cetary lector E. B. Rhaun, Box 143 . Collector L. L. Smart Receiver Agent J. C. Lovett . Magazine Agen J. C. Lovett . Rirmingham, Ala.
W. H. Bragg Secr	retary E. B. Rhaun, Box 143 Secretary
Andrew Hanson, Box 998 Por	lector L. L. Smart
W. H. Jones, Box 228 Magazine	Agent J. C. Lovett Magazine Agen
329. BELVIDERE; Belvidere, Ill.	889. RED MOUNTAIN; Birmingham, Ala.
Magazine	Meets in Erswell Building, every Tuesday at
J. D. Kellogg, Box 919	Inster P. M. Master W. O. Mo Ardle 916 19th st
C. C. Smith, Box 771 Secu	retary P. C. Jordan, L. Box 703 Secretary
M. P. Plane	lector J. B. McCarty, 1901 Ave. D Receive
M. P. Piane Magazine .	Agent C. R. Waid Magazine Agen
330. RIVER VIEW; Kausas City, Kausas.  Meets in Mellville Hall, 1st and 3d Thursd	
7:30 P. M.	
	faster retary W. S. Dix. 201 W. First st W. S. Dix. 201 W. First st W. H. Whitehead, L. Box 147 Collector W. A. Whitehead, L. Box 147 Receive review retards to the control of the control
Lester Roden, 1207 Pann ava Fancar	retary W. H. Whitehead, L. Box 147 Secretary
City, Mo Col	lector W. A. Whitehead, L. Box 147 Receive
City, Mo C. H. Smelser, 568 Park ave Rec T. F. Sweeney, 714 S. 9th st. Magazine	
331. CHICAGO BELT LINE: Appur Junction	Agent W. N. Breen, Box 163, Mulvane . Angel
331. CHICAGO BELT LINE; Abburn Junction Meets in P. O. S. of A. Hall, South Engle ist and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. F. J. Wall, Anburn, Park E. P. Beckler, Box 73, S. Englewood Col. A. F. Lance, S. Englewood Rec Geo. Rosbach, Auburn Park Magazine	wood, Meets in Firemen's Hall 1st and 2d Wednesdays
1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.	and 3d and 4th Sundays.
E. P. Beckler, Box 72 S. Fredomana	faster H. J. McSorley Secretar
C. M. Propst, Box 53, S. Englewood . Sect	faster H. J. McSorley Masse retary Wm. Tomlinson Collecto lector J. J. Nealon Receive retycer Robert Somes Magazine Agent A. J. Brandrett Magazine Agent
A. F. Lance, S. Englewood Rec	ceiver Robert Somes
Magazine .	Agent A. J. Brandrett Mugazine



_ 1002]	LCCOMOTIVE F	IREMEN'S
Meets in Gond	Medicine Hat, Northwest Ter.	352. CHAN
Thursday. Wm. Lowe, Bo	eral Hall, 2d Wednesday and	4th Meetsi
Chas. Wagstaff	ox 66	tary J. A. Ly
Felix McKinn	on Colle	etor C. Hurl
848. NEW STATE	; Lima, Montana.	gent 853. MARE
THE STATE	, mma, montana.	Monte
M. L. Phillips	i	W. H. M
W. B. Deacon J. E. Matthews	Secre	7:80 Meets i sts., 1s W. H. M W. R. M Jno. Cor Dennis?
T. J. Low W. R. Vaughn	Recei	ver Wm. Con
844. LAS ANIMAS	y's Hall every Wednesday at	ent 854. HOBOI Meets in
Meets at Odd F	ellow's Hall, Main st, 1st and 7:30 P. M.	1st sts.
E. E. Biggs, 1110 Frank Reeves	San Pedro st Mas	days at Jno. Cur Jno. Gad
W. K. Hedges J. E. Durden, J.	Secretary Collec	ary City tor Patrick E. E. C
J. V. Dailey	ellow's Hall, Main st, 1st and PM. San Pedro st Mas Box 584 Secret Collec Collec Magazine Age Parls, Texas	rer E. E. C. Montel
S45. FRONT END;	Parls, Texas.	rent E. E. C. Montel J. J. Wels Morrist STONE
W. S. Clark, L. E.	Paris, Texas.         I Saturday at 8 P M.         Sox 677       Mass         Box 677       Secreta         L. Box 677       Collect         Box 677       Receiv         Magazine Age       Magazine Age         ND; Pensacola, Florida       Florida	855. STONE Meets in
C. B. Vanarsdall T. S. Kinlock, J.	L. Box 677 Secreta	ry Tuesday P. M.
R. F. Hill, 525 G1	rand ave . Magazine Age	er P. C. McG Jos. MeG
P. M. F. T. Martin, 319	Harnes at	3 856. A. B. CA
T. J. Williams, 3 J. B. Ross, L. &	12 Haynes st Secretar	
W. H Bond, L. & W. F. Thrash, 825	N. R. R. Shops Receive	or A. S. Moh
347. COKE KING; S	llows' Hall every Monday at 2 Haynes st Mast 12 Haynes st Secretan N. R. R. Shops Collecte N. R. R. Shops Receive E. Bellmont st Mag. Ager cottdale, Pa.	M. E. Fly J. O. Hill
1:30 P. M.	cottdale, Pa.  F. Hall, alternate Sundays a Secretar  OX 291 Secretar  Collector Receive  Magazine Agen  IN; La Grande, Oregon.	Stand 3
W. P. Kinkead, B	ox 291 Maste	r Meets in M
N. L. Roush		J. E. Shea, Whitfield 1
348. BLUE MOUNTAIN	Magazine Agen N; La Grande, Oregon.	John . W. M. Beat
rivers every Wed	hoeden e -	77. 6. 7
D. M. Neidigh	Master Secretary  X311 Magazine Agent Magazine Agent  Union Hill, N. J.  Hall, 2d Saturday at S. P. M.	Meets cor.
H. M. Wall	Secretary	Saturday Jas. Lynch
J. R. Oliver	x 311 Receiver	
Meets in Concordi	Union Hill, N. J.	apolis H. A. Penne Jno. Lynch, Robt. Kenn
W. H. Brewer Nov	it 2 p. m.	Robt. Kenn apolis
J. M. Wisker, 526 I hawken P. O. Hi	Humboldt st., Wee-	859. BIG FLIX Meets in I. C P. M., and S. H. Barner
J. M. Wisker, 526 hawken P. O. Hu	Humboldt st., Wee-	P. M., and S. H. Barner
Henry Poynton, Bo Geo. O'Marra care	X 2, New Durham . Receiver	O. N. Carpen Thompson P
Vorst Place	; Union Hill, N. J. at 2 p. m. Durham Humboldt st., Wee- dson Co Humboldt st., Wee- dson Co Collector X. New Durham Receiver P. Egan, 14 Van I; Perth Amboy, N. J.	O. N. Carpen Thompson P W. F. Mahan C. O. Clemen
Meets in K. of P. H	Nagazine Agent Y; Perth Amboy, N. J.	860. COLD SPR Meets in Eng 3d Sundays F. J. Milla Se
W. J. Ditzler	Master	3d Sundays
Alex.Warner	Collector	A. W. Binns,
351. HOME; White Hav	Y; Perth Amboy, N. J. all 2d and 4th Saturdays. Master Secretary Collector Receiver Magazine Agent	A. W. Binns, J. F. Swable, A. W. Binns, C. E. Stephen
Me ets in Odd Fellov	vs' Hall, 2d and 5th Sundays	OOL, TRIED AND
N. M. Smith	Mactan	Hall.
G. S. Heimbach	Secretary	W. H. Cunnin M. B. Wagone
J. S. Purcell	ren, Pa.  vs' Hall, 2d and 5th Sundays  Master Secretary Collector Receiver Magazine Agent	Meets Ist and Hall. W. H. Cunnin M. B. Wagone Jas. Hogan . F. L. Nimnich M. G. Myers, 1
/		M. G. Myers, 1

	352. CHAMPLAIN; St. Albans, Vt.  Meets in Engineer's Hall, 1st and 3d Sund.  1:45 P. M., and 4th Mondays at 730 P. M.  H. P. Hill, 73 Main st.  J. A. Lynch, 9 Fairfield st.  Sec.  C. Hurley, 10 S. Elm st.  Col.  C. P. Kelly, 33 Diamond st.  Roe.  353. MARBLE CITY; Butland,  Meets in Pythian Hall, cor. Wales and C.  sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.  W. H. Murray.  W. R. McQuirk, 96 State st.  Sec.  Juo. Corcoran  Dennis Toner, 57 Washington st.  Roest in Burnett's Hall. corner Bloomfield  1st sts., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 4th S.  days at 8 P. M.  Joo. Curran, 222 Erie st., Jersey City  My Jioo. Gademan, 7 Nelson avc., Jersey  City  Patrick Ash. South Orange  Colle  E. C. Curlings, 108 Glenridge ave.,  Mortistown  Morristown  Morristown  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 222 Jefferson st.  Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sundays as  P. M.  P. C. McGrath, 405 S. Chicago st.  Sec.	649
	352. CHAMPLAIN: St. Albans Vt.	
h	Meets in Engineer's Hall, 1st and 3d Sund	lavs at
r	H. P. Hill, 73 Main st	Mastar
r	C. Hurley, 10 S. Elm st	retary
ř	C. P. Kelly, 33 Diamond st Col	lector
ι	353. MARBLE CITY: Rutland Vt.	Agent
,	Meets in Pythian Hall, cor. Wales and C	cntre
- 1	W. H. Murray	f
1	Jno. Corcoran	etary
٠	Dennis Toner, 57 Washington st	ector
	854. HOBOKEN; Hoboken, N. J. Magazine	gent
1	Meets in Burnett's Hall, corner Bloomfield	and
1	days at 8 P. M. and 4th S	atur-
I	Jno. Gademan, 7 Nelson avo. Lity M	aster
ı	Patrick Ash South O. Secre	etarv
l	E. E. Cumings, 108 Glenridge ave	etor
ı	J. J. Welsh Oliphant Laus Rece	iver
L	Morristown  Sos. STONE CITY: Jollet, III Magazine A	ont.
ľ	Meets in B; of L. F. Hell 200 Logs.	gent
ı	Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday as	2:30
	P. C. McGuire, 412 S. Chicago st	
	J. W. Hunt, 304 2d ave	tary
	Jos. Cassidy, 405 S. Joliet st	ctor
8	356. A. R. CAVNER: Louis st Magazine Ag	eut
	Meets at Arcanum Hall, cor Bank and Broad	wav
	Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday at P. M. P. M. Guire, 412 S. Chicago st Ma Jos. McGrath. 405 S. Chicago st Secre J. W. Hunt, 304 2d ave Jos. Cassidy, 405 S. Jollet st Rece. T. B. Smith. 105 St. Louis st Magazine Ag Meets at A reanum Hall, cor Bank and Broadlat and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. A. S. Mohn Magazine Secret	****
	M. E. Flynn	ary
	J. O. Hills Recei	tor
8	Ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. A. S. Mohn Mas. J. O. Hills Secret M. E. Flynn Colleg J. O. Hills Magazine Ag Secret M. E. Flynn Magazine Ag J. O. Hills Magazine Ag Magazine Ag Meets in Madrass Building, 1st and 3d Sundat 2 P. M. J. E. Shea, Vanceborough, Mc Whitfield Nobles, Box 53 Farville, St. John M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John Secrets M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John Secrets M. M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John M. M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John M. M. M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John M. M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John M. M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John M. M. M. Beatteay, West End. St. John M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M	ent
	at 2 P. M. Building, 1st and 3d Sund	ays
	J. E. Shea, Vanceborough, Me	ter
	John Sources, Box 53 Farville, St.	
	W. M. Beatteay, West End, St. John Collect	or
85	W. S. Beatteny, West End, St. John Mag Age	er
90	Meets cor. Colorado and So. Wabach.	
	Saturday at 7:30 P. M., 3d Sunday 2 P. M.	lst
	W. R. Perrin, 1406 19th st. So. Minner	er
	H. A. Penney 471 State et Secreta	гу
	Jno. Lynch, 246 Dunedin Terrace Receive	or er
	apolis Magazine Agus	
59	J. E. Shea. Vanceborough, Mc Mas Whithfield Nobles, Box 55 Farville, St. John Secrete W. M. Beatteay, West End, St. John Collect W. A. Smith Receiver Secretary Secret	10
	P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 P. M.	2
	O. N. Carpenter, 822 E Lincoln ava	r
	Thompson Park, 327 S. C st Collector	y T
	C. O. Clemence	r
Ю.	COLD SPRING; Springfield, Ohio.	
	3d Sundays.	ì
	A. W. Binns F High et	r
	J. F. Swable, 79 Scott st Collector	<i>;</i>
ć	C. O. Clemence Magazine Agen COLD SPRING; Springfield, Ohlo. Meets in Engineers' and Firemen's Hall 1st and Standays. F. J. Mills. 298 East st Maste A. W. Binns, E High st Secretary J. F. Swable. 79 Scott st Collecto A. W. Binns, E High st Receiver C. E. Stephenson, O. S. R. R. shops. Mag. Agent TRIED AND TRUE; Washington, Ind.	:
١.,	TRIED AND TRUE; Washington, Ind.  Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. at Sand Hill Hall.	b
1	neets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. at Sand Hill	
T	V II Commit	
j	as. Hogan	
F N	H. Cumingham Master B. Wagoner Secretary as. Hogan Collector L. Nimnicht Receiver L. G. Myers, Box 546 Magazine Agent	
	Jok 540 Bingazine Agent	

862. CATARACT; Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	3
Meets at Colt's Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls Master J. C. White, Box 325 R. J. Pitts, 56 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls Receiver Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Ont Mag. Agent	
J. C. White, Box 325 Secretary	
R. J. Pitts, 56 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector	
Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Ont Mag. Agent	
Meets in Elite Hall, 139 E. 59th st., 2d and 4th	3
Sundays at 2 P. M. Frenk Davidson 507 E. 146th et Master	
E. B. Wells, 142 W. 62d st Secretary	
Peter Keegan, 535 E. 140th st Collector	
Meets in Elite Hall, 139 E. 59th st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Frauk Davidson, 507 E. 146th st Master E. B. Wells, 142 W. 62d st Secretary Peter Keegan, 535 E. 140th st Collector M. J. Lynch, Box 481 White Plains . Receiver J. F. Farley, 229 W. 20th st Magazine Agent	
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Hotchkiss Block, 1st	8
and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M.  T. J. E. Welles	1
C. T. McDaniel Secretary i	ĺ
R. F. Johnson Collector A. J. Harvey Receiver Joe Högan, care Florida Southern R. R. shops, Palatka Magazine Agent	
Joe Hogan, care Florida Southern R. R.	
shops, Palatka Magazine Agent 365. VIOLET; Bellows Falls, Vt.	3
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A. E. Wells, Box 568	
F. L. Darling, Windsor Collector	
nigs. J. W. Stack Master A. E. Wells, Box 568 Secretary F. L. Darling, Windsor Collector F. E. Keach, L. Box 525, Windsor Magazine Agent 868 01818 October 12th	
366. OASIS; Ogden, Utah.	8
Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. 24th and Washington	
sts., every Friday at 1:30 P. M. Jas. Tomasek, Box 37? Mostor	
C. H. Smith, Box 372 Secretary	
M. J. Powers, Terrace Receiver	ı
Meets in K. of P. Hall. cor. 24th and Washington sts., every Friday at 1:30 P. M.  Jas. Tomasek, Box 372 Master C. H. Smith, Box 372 Secretary Henry Ward, Box 372 Collector M. J. Powers, Terrace Receiver J. W. Scharf, Box 372 Magazine Agent 361. MORGAY CRANS. Somework W.	l
industrial contract, my.	۱ ا
Meets in Johnson's Hall, 1st and 3d Saturday evenings.	l
evenings.         Master           G. L. Peffer         Master           J. T. Hughes         Secretary           A. E. P. Hammill         Collector           Jos. Elliott, Box 61         Receiver           Mike Gabagan         Magazine Agent           368         DEEP WATER Scalable	ŀ
A. E. P. Hammill Collector	
Jos. Elliott, Box 61 Receiver	l
368. DEEP WATER: Springfield, Mo.	1
Meets in K. of H. Hall on Booneville st (Headly	1
Mike Ganagan Magazine Agent 368. DEEP WATER; Springfield, Mo.  Meets in K. of. H. Hall on Booneville st. (Headly Blk.) 1st and 2d Tuesday at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Monday at 2 P. M. B. S. Chinn, 802 W. Elm st Master Jno. Gallagher, 438 W. Pine st Secretary Geo. Devereaux, 738 W. Elm st Collector F. B. Squires, 737 Lincoln st	l
B. S. Chinn, 802 W. Elm st Master	ı
Jno. Gallagher, 438 W. Pine st Secretary	l
F. B. Squires, 737 Lincoln st	١
Chas. Kirchgraber, 739 W Walnut st, Mag. Agent	ı
369. WALNUT VALLEY; Eldorado, Kan. Meets in K. P. Hall, 420 W Central ave, every Thursday at 2 P. M.	1
Thursday at 2 P. M.	1
G. P. Mettler, Box 18	l
W. I. Henry, Box 365 Collector	ŀ
Chas, Singleton Receiver	1
Thursday at 2 P. M. E. O. Summers . Master G. P. Mettler, Box 18 Secretary W. I. Henry, Box 85 Collector E. S. Temple, L. Box 461 Receiver Chas. Singleton . Magazine Agent 370. NEOSHO VALLEY; Council Grove, Kan.	ı
370. NEOSHO VALLEY: Council Grove, Kan. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 2d and 4th Wednes- days at 7:30 P. M.	
A. H. Deuson Master	1
I. S. Tolbert Secretary P. S. De Hoff Ches Leeman Collector	
	1
371. COVENANT; Nevada, Mo.	1
P. S. De Hoff Magazine Agent 271. COVENANT; Nevada, Mo. Meets in B. of R. T. Hall, E. Cherry st., 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. W. L. McBride, 1028 E. Locust st. Master Squire Innis, 240 Tremont st, Kansas City, Kan Secretary	1
4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M.	ı
	1
E. H. Schader, 313 F. Allison et Secretary	
Kan E. H. Schader, 313 E. Allison st. Secretary Squire Innis, 240 Tremont st, Kansas City, Kan. Receiver F. P. Rhodes, Rich Hill Magazita Aport	1
F. P. Rhodes, Rich Hill Magazine Agent	1
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- 1	372. SIGNAL MOUNT; Big Springs, Texas.
- 1	Meets in J. M. Walker Hall, 1st Wednesday afternoon and 3d Wednesday evening. W. D. Pettibone, Box 135 . Master B. Nelson, Box 33 . Secretary H. A. McFarland, Box 33 . Receiver Anton Witholder, Box 214 . Magazine Agen
r	noon and 3d Wednesday evening.
7	W. D. Pettibone, Box 135
- 1	H. A. McFarland, Box 33 Collector
t	F. W. Fahrencamp, Box 303 Receiver
- 1	Anton Witholder, Box 214 Magazine Agent
a	878. PAWNEE; Fairbury, Neb.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P.M.  Frank Fuller, Box 172. Master R. T. Smith, Box 172. Secretary H. F. Courtway, Box 172. Collector B. L. Wheatley Receiver D. B. Grant. Magazine Agent
_	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and 4th weater
r	Frank Fuller, Box 172 Master
r	R. T. Smith, Box 172 Secretary
ŗ	H. F. Courtway, Box 172
t	D. B. Grant Magazine Agent
.	874. McALLISTER; Herington, Kan.
t	Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st Thursday at 1:30 P.M. and 3d Thursday at 7:30 P.M. H. A. Decker, Box 85 Secretary E. H. Henderson Collety John Hodgson, Box 153 Receiver A. J. Hodsson Magazine Agent
r	and 3d Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
y	H. A. Decker, Box 85 Secretary
r	E H Henderson . Collector
٠,	John Hodgson, Box 153 Receiver
t	A. J. Hoatson Magazine Agent
- 1	375. FRIENDSHIP; Dayton, Ohio.
۱.	375. FRIENDSHIP; Dayton, Onio.  Meets in K. P. Hall, 17½ E. 3d st. 1st and 3l Sundays at 2 P. M. Horace Hopkins, 465 May st. John Stevens, 324 Linden st. Secretary W. W. St. John, 26 Simms st. Receiver Jas. Haney, Wellston. Magazine Agent 876. J. H. KIRK: Horton, Kan.
_	Sundays at 2 P. M.
r	John Stevens, 324 Linden st Secretary
ř	W. W. St. John, 26 Simms st Collector
r	N. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st Magazine Agen!
ıt	876. J. H. KIRK; Horton, Kan.
	876. J. H. KIRK; Horton, Kan.  Meets in Firemen's and Engineers' Hall. cet.  Front and Grant sts, every Monday at 1 P. M.  S. S. Gossard  Master
n	Front and Grant sts. every Monday at 1 P. M.
r	S. S. Gossard
У	J. L. Slater Collector
r	G. A. Castamien
ıt	Front and Grant six, every Musical S. S. Gossard J. L. Slater G. A. Castamien H. B. Morgan, Box 383 Magazine Agent J. L. Slater Magazine Agent
•	877. NICKEL PLATE, Conneant, Ohio.
_	Moote in Harrington & Wildmar's Block, Ist and
y	3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at
	Meets in Harrington & Wildmar's Block, Istand 3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at A. M.  T. G. McGinnis Master
r	3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at A. M.  T. G. McGinnis E. E. strock, Box 461  Colleged
y	3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at A. M. A. M. T. G. McGinnis Secretary E. E. strock, Box 461 Collector Geo Boney Received
y	3d Tuesdays at 8 P. M., and 2d and 4th at A. M.  T. G. McGinnis Secretary E. E. strock, Box 461 Collector Geo Boney Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Strock Box 596 Magazine Agei
y or er	T. G. McGinnis Missier E. E. strock, Box 461 Secretar Geo Boney Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Skinner Magazine Agent
y or er	T. G. McGinnis Missier E. E. strock, Box 461 Secretar Geo Boney Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Skinner Magazine Agent
y or er	T. G. McGinnis Missier E. E. strock, Box 461 Secretar Geo Boney Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Skinner Magazine Agent
y or or or or or or or or or or or or or	T. G. McGinnis Missier E. E. strock, Box 461 Secretar Geo Boney Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Skinner Magazine Agent
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y or y or	T. G. McGinnis Missier E. E. strock, Box 461 Secretar Geo Boney Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Skinner Magazine Agent
er y or er er or er or	T. G. McGinnis E. E. Strock, Box 461 Secretary Geo Boney O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Skinner Magazine Agei S. S. Kinner Meets every Sunday in Christian Hall, McKes Rocks, Pa., at 1:30 P. M. W. G. Thomas, Box 384, McKee's Rocks D. W. Scott, McKee's Rocks W. F. Morgan, McKee's Rocks C. L. Hinsdale, McKee's Rocks Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Magazine Agent Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent
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erypert y erypert erypert erypert erypert	T. G. McGinnis E. E. Strock, Box 461 Secretary Geo Boney G. E. Wilkins, Box 596 S. S. Skinner S. S. Skinner S. S. Skinner Magazine Agen Strock, Box 401 Mets every Sunday in Christian Hall, McKes Rocks, Pa., at 1:30 P. M. W. G. Thomas, Box 384, McKee's Rocks M. W. G. Thomas, Box 384, McKee's Rocks M. W. G. Thomas, Box 384, McKee's Rocks C. L. Hinsdale, McKee's Rocks W. Dixon, McKee's Rocks W. Dixon, McKee's Rocks W. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Magazine Agent W. S. WEAVER; Sayre, Pa. Meets in K. of H. Hall, Cornell's Block, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. W. E. Preston, 131 Providence st., Waverly, M. W. Tillman, Box 348 Secretary M. W. Tillman, Box 348 John McDonald Mesendal Mese



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882. BETHESDA - Wankasha W.	THE TRUE	651
	392. WEST PENN : Blaireadle P	
2 P M Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays a	892. WEST PENN; Blairsville, Pa.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sunda	
	noons.	ay after-
Edward Irwin, 609 Wardrobe ave Master	Watson Swartz, L. Box 353	
Wm. Doylen, 401 Pleasant st Secretary	J. D. Davis, Box 20	Master
J. Purcell, 200 Main st. Secretary Wm. Doylen, 401 Pleasant st. Secretary Chas. Vrooman, Box 1274 Collector W. H. Cutting, L. Box 1247 Magazine Agent 383. PETROLEUM; Oil Citt De.	W P Param Box 39	ollector
Brown L. Box 1247 Magazine Agent	L. H. Martin Box 20	Receiver
383. PETROLEUM; Oil City, Pa.	100018.   1000	e Agent
Meets in Trax & Kramer's Hall, Elm st, alternate Sundays, P. M. S. C. Lowrey, 18 Warren st	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall	
S. C. Lowrey, 18 Warner	day at 7:30 P. M., and 3d Sunday at 1:30	st Mon-
T. P. Martin, 104 Corpnlenton and Master	B. W. Row, L Box 8 Huntington, W. Va.	Yastar
Timothy Downey, Shamrock st Secretary	W. J. Rurgees 202 F. High st Se	cretary
A. G. Sittig, 3 Chestnut st Receiver	F. S. Cravens, 296 N. High st Co	ollector
W. D. McGuinn, 331 Washington ave. Mag. Agent	J. B. Cavins, 287 E. Main st Magazine	eceiver
N. H. WILBUR; Lehighton, Pa.	B. H. Martin, Box 39  Magazin  Sos. Big SANDY; Lexington, Ky.  Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, Main st., 1 day at 7:30 P. Magazin  B. W. Row, L. Box S. Huntington, W. 29  B. W. Row, L. Box S. High st	Agent
Meets in Reaber's Hall, 1st and Bank sts., 2d and th Sundays. W. H. Plummer, Weissport Master W. H. Freyman Secretary Alvin Rex Collector Alfred Dreisbach, Weissport Receiver W. H. Plummer, Weissport Magazine Agent 385. BOWER CITY; Janesville, Wis.	meets in K. of P. Hall, 114 N Fifth of	
W. H. Plummer West	Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, sharp. E. K. Cole, 805 South 6th st Wm. Millar, L. Box 1045 D. A. McCarter, 514 West Ella st Co E. K. Cole, 305 South 6th st Wm. Millar, L. Box 1045 Magazine S95. MILLARD FOSTER; North Toneka, Kan	, every
W. H. Freyman Weissport Master	Wm. Miller J. Box 1045	Master
Alvin Rex Secretary	D. A. McCarter, 514 West File at Sec	retary
W H Direisbach, Weissport	E. K. Cole, 305 South 6th st.	nector
365 DOWNER, Weissport . Magazine Agent	wm. Millar, L. Box 1045 Magazine	Agent
385. BOWER CITY; Janesville, Wis.	895. MILLARD FOSTER; North Topeka, Kan	gong
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Milwaukee st., 2d Sunday at 2 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 739 P. M. R. P. Kay, 162 Locust st. Master J. C. Morris, 333 Centre st. Secretary J. C. Morris, 335 Centre st. Collector R. H. Erdman, 407 North st. Receiver C. E. Dougherty Magazine Agent 386, RAMONA; San Diego, Cal.	wm. Milar, L. Box 1045 Magazine  895. MILARD FOSTER; North Topeka, Kan  Meets N. E. cor. Gordon and Kansas ave.  Thursday at 2 P. M.  J. T. Cuff, L. Box 129 Sec  Henry Tamblyn, L. Box 129 Sec  H. H. Brown, L. Box 129 Rev  W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129 Magazine  896. TIP TOP; Goodland, Kansas	everv
R. P. Kay 162 Learner th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.	J. T. Cuff, L. Box 129	
J. C. Morris, 353 Centre et Master	W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129	Master
J. C. Morris, 353 Centre st. Secretary	Henry Tamblyn, L. Box 129 Col	lector
R. H. Erdman, 407 North st	W. F. Cluste, J. Box 129 Rec	ceiver
386 Pawaria Magazine Agent	896. TIP TOP: (1-11) Magazine .	Agent
386. RAMONA; San Diego, Cal.	896. TIP TOP; Goodland, Kasnas.  Meets in B.of L.F. Hall every Monday at 7:3  P. J. McBride  J. R. Morris L. Pow de	
Meets in Young Men's Institute Hall, 723 Fifth st., 2d Sundays at 2 P. M. and 4th Sundays at 8 P. M. A. P. Tyler, Coronada	P. J. McBride	0 P.M.
P. M. Sundays at 2 P. M. and 4th Sundays at 8	J. R. Morris, L. Box 46	inster retere
	G. W. Sorban, L. Box 46 Coll	lector
T. F. Fitzgerald, Post Master North Con Master	J. R. Morris I. Por 16 Rec	eiver
C. K. Stormant oin in Secretary	P. J. McBride J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 G. W. Seybert J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 G. W. Seybert Magazine J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Magazine Magazine	Agent
C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st. Secretary R. V. Dodge, Fifth and D sts. Collector J. E. Harrison, National City, Box	897. LONG DIVISION; Hoisington, Kansas.  Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Wednes at 10:00 A. M.	
J. E. Harrison, National City, P Receiver	at 10:00 A. M.	days,
387. RED ROCK: Schrolber Changazine Agent	at 10:00 A. M.  J. B. McCauley . M.  L. W. Cretcher, Box 92 . Seor.  J. M. Gleadall, Horace . Seor.  F. J. Parnell, Call Box 397 . Rec.  David Rodeck . Magazine A.  208. CONSTANT; Olean, N. Y.	estor
387. RED ROCK; Schreiber, Ontario.	I. W. Cretcher, Box 92 Secre	etary
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	F. J. Parnell, Call Box 2007 Colle	ector
2:30 P. M. Pan, 1st and 3d Sundays at	David Rodeck Neggine	eiver
John Home	398. CONSTANT: Olean, N. V.	.gent
J. I. Stinson Secretary	Meets alternate Sundays at A. O. of A. M. H.	(a))
Thomas Davis Collector	F. H. Driscoll, Nunda Ma	aster
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. T. Norris	David Rodeck Magazine A  1988. CONSTANT; Olean, N. Y. Meets alternate Sundays at A. O. of A. M. H F. H. Driscoll, Nunda M. J. W. Cook, 155 State st Seere A. F. Johnson, 192 Sixth st. Colle C. P. Anderson, 81 Third st. Magazine A;  190. CRESCENT CITY; New Orleans, La.	tary
388. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN; Milwaukee, Wis.  Meets in Firemen's Hell 170	C. P. Anderson, 81 Third st Colle	ctor
"Teets in Firemen's Hall 170 D	W. A. Homer, 14 Washington st . Magazine A.	rent
Stundays at 10 A. M. W. C. Gates, 443 S. Pierce st. Master M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barclay st. Secretary J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st. Collector M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barclay st Magazine Agent St. Livingstone; Chillicothe, Mo.	<ol> <li>CRESCENT CITY; New Orleans, La.         Meets in Teutonia Hall, 2d and 4th Thursday         7:30 P. M.     </li> </ol>	Sent
M. F. Hutchian S. Pierce st. Master	Meets in Teutonia Hall, 2d and 4th Thursday	rs at
J. C. Pier, 702 Washing St. Secretary	7:30 P. M.	
J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st. · · · · Collector	W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel et Ma	ster
M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barclay st Magazine Lever	B. J. Meyer, 168 Clara st College	tary
S9. LIVINGSTONE; Chillicothe, Mo.	J. M. Gordon, Jr., 648 N. Rampart st Recei	iver
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at	O. MARIAS DES CYGNE: Osawatomio Kan	ent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M. M. J. McCarthy Master W. A. Black Sceretary A. H. Tucker Collector Jerry Shea Magazine Agent 90. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.	7:30 P. M. J. M. Gordon, Jr., 648 N. Rampart st Ma W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel st Secre B. J. Meyer, 168 Clara st Collee J. M. Gordon, Jr., 648 N. Rampart st Recei W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel st. Magazine As Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Saturd at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 P. M. J. A. Bray	
W. A. Block	at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 P.	ays
W. A. Black Secretary	J. A. Bray Mas	ster
A. H. Tucker Collector	E B Dorman	ary
Magazina Receiver	I. W. Reber	tor
00. SILVER STATE, Carlin, Nevada.	J. Baird	ver
Meets in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings.  J. C. Doughty	at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sat. at 2:30 P. M. A. Bray H. L. Voorhees Secret E. B. Dorman Collec I. W. Reber Meccei J. Baird Magazine Age I. ITASCA; Two Harbors, Minn. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays 2 P. M.	CHU
A. K. Boorley	2 P W	at
F. W. Johnson Secretary	A. N. Hunter	
C. H. Oliver Collector	Paul Tingerthal Socrate	ter
Acters in Engineers' Hall, Tuesday evenings. J. G. Doughty. A. K. Beazley. Master F. W. Johnson. G. H. Oliver. W. J. Heaton. Magazine Agent MALVOO; Ft. Madison, Iowa.	wm. Cogley, Box 217 Collect	tor
1. NAUVOO; Ft. Madison, Iowa.	P. I. McGniro Receiv	rer
Meets in Engineer's Hall, alternate Mondays and Tuesdays. Emil Harva	WATER LILY, Water Valley William Age	nt
Emil I.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 2d Thur	rc_
Emil Hanneman :	days at 7:80 P. M.	10-
J. C. Burner Secretary	J. W. Diesel, Par et	er
8. W. Bowser, 1518 Division Collector	J. S. Demarschi Secreta	ry
n. W. Eyler, 804 Third st	T. H. Haines	OF
Emil Hanseman: Master A. C. Andrews, 804 Third st. Secretary I. C. Burner Collector S. W. Bowser, 1518 Division st. Receiver R. W. Eyler, 804 Third st. Magazine Agent	J. R. Gaffeney, Box 65 Magazine Agen	nt
,	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays 2F. M. A.N. Hunter	

		SMEN 5 MACAZINE. [506]
403. EI	AZABETH; Portsmouth, Va.	414. ADAMANT; St. Louis, Mo.
Mee	ts in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	414. ADAMANT; St. Louis, Mo.  Meets in Masonic Hall, cor Chouteau ave. and Old Manchester Road, 1st and 3d Fridays at
9. 3	Looke 201 Washington at	7:40 P. M.
	Collector	A. J. Zeiser, 1123 Talmage ave Master
W. 7	I. Moore, 619 Effingham st Receiver	E. W. Kentley, 4205 Norfolk ave Secretary
401 C.E.	I. Moore, 619 Effingham st	7:40 P. M. A. J. Zeiser, 112: Talmage, avc
Moo.	tein IOOF hall Wland 4th Candon at 0 D M	Fred Vitt, Union Magazine Agent
J. E.	Stuart Master Collins Secretary I. Brundage Collector Wescott Receiver Collins Magazine Agent	415. MAYFLOWER; Louisville, Ky. Meets in Market Hall, Shelby st., bet Market
C. E	. Collins Secretary	and Jefferson sts., Wednesdays at 2 P. M.
D. G	Wescott Receiver	B. W. Blue, 1030 E. Washington st Master
C. E.	Collins Magazine Agent	G. P. Enoch, 916 Spring st Collector
400. IA	ANDALIA; EMBROSO, III.	B. W. Blue, 1030 E. Washington st . Receiver
Meet	ts in K. H. Hall. 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P.M.	G. P. Enoch, 916 Spring st
Jaco	(S In K. H. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Crise, Box 251 Master b Schmitt, Box 301 Secretary I. Crise, Box 251 Collector ust Underriner Receiver . Magazine Agent IANKSGIVING; Foxburg, Pa. is in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays 6:30 P. M.	Meets in Smith's Hall 1st Sundays at 1 P. M. and
W. F	I. Crise, Box 251 Collector	G. P. Jones, Box 77
M. R	Jones	J. H. McIlvenny, Cliffst., New Castle, Pa. Secretary
406. TI	IANKSGIVING: Foxburg. Pa.	J. H. MCHVenny, Chin St., New Castle, Fa. Secience E. H. Grace Collector E. H. Grace Receiver H. C. Lutton, 471 So. Mill st, New- castle Magazine Agent 417. DIAMON; Champaign, Ill. Meets in Druids' Hull. cor. Neil and Church 818. 18t and 3d Mondows at 7.30 P. M.
Mee	is in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays	H. C. Lutton, 471 So. Mill st, New-
n at	6:30 P. M. Mostor	castle
G. H	. McCleery Secretary	Meets in Druids' Hall, cor. Neil and Church sts
Hari W F	y Roughton Collector	1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M.
F. Û	Thurston Master McCleery Secretary y Roughton Collector Keefer Receiver Fulmer, St. Petersburg Magazine Agent	F. C. Sabin, 508 So. Randolph st Secretary
407. PU	GET SOUND; Seattle, Wash.	R. W. Turner
Meet	is in Masonic Hall, cor. 2d and Pike sts, 1st	W. O. Tenny, 92 N. Walnut st Magazine Agent
Wm.	Blackman, C. & P. S. R.R Master	E. C. Sabin . Mastet F. C. Sabin . 508 So. Randolph st . Secretary R. W. Turner . Collector F. C. Sabin . 508 So. Randolph st . Receiver W. O. Tenny, 92 N. Walnut st . Magazine Agent 418. BALD EAGLE; Jerser Shore, Pa. Meets in Engineer's Hall, cor. Allegheny and Wiley sts. 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.
C. E.	Gilluly 92 Woller et Collector	Wiley sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.
Č. <b>E</b> .	Houston, C. & P. S. R.R Receiver	F. N. Sallada
Wm.	Fulmer, St. Petersburg . Magazine Agent IGET SOUND; Seattle, Wash, is in Masonic Hall, cor, 2d and Pike sts, 1st d 3d Sundays at 8 P. M. Blackman, C. & P. S. R.R Master Houston, C. & P. S. R.R Secretary Gilluly, 922 Weller st	F. H. Heinbach Secretary
408. CE	INSTAL; Jacksonville, III.	D. E. Messner
Sd	TYSTAL; Jacksonville, III. is in S. P. Ph. Hall, N. E. Cor. Square 1st and Sundays at 2 P. M.	Wiley sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M. F. N. Sallada F. H. Heinbach Secretary H. T. Moffet Collector D. E. Messner Receiver C. H. Wynnt Magazine Agent 419. STEPTOE BUTTE; Tekoa, Wash. Meets in Warner's Hall, Main st. Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. D. S. McDonald, Box 164
Dem F I	Sundays at 2 P. M.  Isi Havey, 510 E. College ave. Master Hairgrove, 1302 S. Main st. Secretary.  Mitchell, 906 Routt st. Collector  McLean, 510 College ave Receiver is Havey, 510 E. College ave. Mag. Agent	Meets in Warner's Hall, Main st., Tuesdays at
Edw	. Mitchell, 906 Routt st Collector	7:30 P. M. Master
A. R	. McLean, 510 College ave Receiver	H. K. Taylor, Box 164 Secretary
409. AI	R LINE: Huntinghurg Ind	W. F. Corcoran, Box 16 Collector
Meet	als riavey, side L. College ave. Mag. Agent R LINE; Huntingburg, Ind. is in K. P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. Hilliard Master Prout Secretary Stein Collector O'Neil Receiver Miller, 55 W. Market st., New hany Magazine Agent ERBERT P. LITTLEJOHY: Fitchburg Mag.	Meets in Warner's Hall, Main st. Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. D. S. McDonald, Box 164 Mastet H. K. Taylor, Box 164 Secretary W. F. Corcoran, Box 16 Collector Wm. Hair, Box 164 Received J. M. Nooney 164 Magazine Agent 1940. ANN ARBOR; Owosso, Mich.  Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor. Ball and Exchange sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. W. Hurst, 142 E. Mason st 2 P. M. J. W. Hurst, 142 E. Mason st 2 P. M. J. W. Hurst, 142 E. Mason st 2 P. M. J. F. Harrington, 403 Michigan ave Receiver Vincent Bailey Collector F. E. Harrington, 403 Michigan ave Receiver J. F. Hux, 211 Cass st Magazine Agent 1941. WINSOR; Windsor, Ont. Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. J. A. Finnic, G. T. R. Masarine Agent W. D. Atherton, G. T. R. Collector H. G. Elsey, G. T. R. Magazine Agent 1942. LAKE VIEW; Ashtabula, Harbor, Ohlo. Meets in E. A. U. Hall, Harbor, 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:33 P. M. W. H. McCraedy Geo. J. Dunn, Box 564 Collector J. B. Pilmer, Box 586 Collector J. B. P
J. W G. W	Prout Someter	420. ANN ARBOR; Owosso, Mich.
Ğ. L	Stein Collector	sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
J. A. W. X	Willer 95 W Market St. Now. Receiver	J. W. Hurst, 142 E. Mason st Secretary
Al	bany Magazine Agent	Vincent Bailey Collector
410. H	RBERT P. LITTLEJOHN; Fitchburg, Mass, is in G. A. R. Hall. 2d and 4th Sundays, Johnson, 21 Winthrop st	F. E. Harrington, 403 Michigan ave Received
F. L.	Johnson, 21 Winthron st Master	421. WINDSOR: Windsor, Ont.
W. A	. Clements, 454 Somerville ave, Somer-	Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. Mastel
vil E. C.	Mahogany 16 Myrtle st Collector	W. D. Atherton, G. T. R Secretary
J. L.	le Secretary Mahogany, 16 Myrtle st. Collector Powers, 44 Nashua st. Receiver Pope, 46 Blossom st. Magazine Agent	Thos. Howe, G. T. R Collector
H. G	. Pope, 46 Blossom st Magazine Agent	H. G. Elsey, G. T. R. Magazine Agent
Meet	DLVERINE; Marshall, Mich. is in G.A.R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	422. LAKE VIEW; Ashtabula, Harbor, Ohio.
W. H	I. Bourke, Box 615 Master	Meets in E. A. U. Hall, Harbor, 2d and 4d days at 125 P. M.
Thor	nas Butler Secretary	W. H. McCrendy Master
F. W	Smith Receiver	Geo. J. Dunn, Box 564 Collector
L. H	. Walkinhood Magazine Agent	W. A. Strong
Meet	s.in G.A.R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Bourke, Box 615.  Master Smith Secretary nas Butler Collector Smith Receiver Walkinhood. Magazine Agent BAKER; Ellensburg, Wash. Si 10 Odd Fellow's Hall every Friday at 0 P. M. Grimes Magazine	Frank Rowan 423. MOUNT HELENA: Helena, Mont.
7:3	P. M.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Main and Jackson
Thos E. L.	Brant Box 625	2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Master
W. G	Beagles Collector	J. J. Wagner, Grand Pacine Hotel Secretary
B. R.	6 Grimes         Master           Brant, Box 635         Secretary           Bengles         Collector           Elliott         Receiver           h McCabe, Box 308         Magazine Agent	W. L. Minnerly
413. TV	n McCa0e, BOX 308. Magazine Agent VO REPUBLICS; San Luis Potosi, Mexico, sin Hall 5. Calle De Moralas No. 28, 1st and Sundays at 2 P. M. Pierson, BOX 71. Master e McFarland, BOX 71. Secretary e McFarland, BOX 71. Collector . Hynds, BOX 71. Receiver s Kuntcher Magazine Agent	Meets in E. A. C. Hall, Harbor, 24 and days at 1:35 P. M. W. H. McCready Geo. J. Dunn, Box 564. Collector W. A. Stroing Frank Rowan  423. MOXTH HELENA; Helena, Mont. Meets in 1. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Main and Jackson 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. J. J. Wagner, Grand Pacific Hotel J. J. Grant, 15:66 Phomix ave Clettor Geo. Yates, 14:29 Helena ave F. W. Leuzle  424. FLEETWOOD; Corington, Ky. Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. Madison ave and 5th sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. C. E. Bass, 1315 Russell st J. W. Kinenid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary J. W. Kinenid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary L. Winneid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary L. Winneid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary L. Winneid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary L. Secretary L. W. Kinenid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary L. Secretary L. W. Kinenid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary L. W. Kinenid, 14:05 Garrard st Secretary L. Secreta
Meet	s in Hall 5. Calle De Moralas No. 28. 1st and	424. FLEETWOOD; Covington, Ky. Madison are
3d Sam	Sundays at 2 P. M. Pierson, Box 71	Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall, cor. Madison and 5th sts. 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.
Wyli	e McFarland, Box 71 Secretary	C. E. Bass, 1315 Russell st Master
Wyli	e McFarland, Box 71 Collector	J. W. Kincaid, 1405 Garrard St Collector
Loui	s Kuntcher	and 5th sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Master C. E. Bass, 1315 Russell st J. W. Kinenid, 1405 Garrard st Secretary B. O. Chalkley, 1115 Washington st Receiver J. C. Green, 1315 Russell st Receiver J. H. Mann, 20 W. Robbins ave Magazine Agens
	gine rigett	J. H. Mann, 20 W. Robbins ave . Magazine ascen-



LOCOMOTIVE F	'IREM
425. PETER BURNS; East Nashville, Tenn.	1.
Meets at Weakley's Hall, cor. Fifth and W. land sts. every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Wm. Green, L. & N. R. R. shops	ood- 4
Wm. Green, L. & N. R. R. shops M.	aster
D. T. Howard, 228 Foster st Secre	tary
sts	
Nashville Nashville	1ver   48
426. TOMBIGBEE; Columbus, Miss.	gent
	đ 2đ
G. W. Carson Secret J. W. Bealle Collection	ctor   200
G. L. Jones Recei	ent
427. CONGAREE; Columbia, S. C. Meets in K. P. Hall every Sunday	
Meets in K. P. Hall every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. J. Boling, 170 Laurel st	M.   ster
J. E. McDaniel, 200 Laurel st Collec	ary   tor   488
T. D. Henry, 200 Richland st Received	ver 188
428. CHEROKEE; Van Buren, Ark.	-116
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall 2d and 4th Thursda at 7:30 P. M. F. L. Dillon	ıys
	tor!
	OF 1 489.
John Bub. Receiv 429. MOUNT PLEASANTS Chi. Magazine Age	er nt
Meets in Faskins' Hall, 3018 Archer ave., 1st av	,a   3
John Bub. Magazine Age  429. MOUNT PLEASANT; Chicago, III.  Meets in Faskins' Hall. 3018 Archer ave., 1st au 3d Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.  Allen Cameron, 3549 Marshfield ave. Mast M. O. Ricksecker, 1412, 34th st. Secretai Jos. Smith, 3551 Marshfield ave. Collecte Daniel Canner 2000 Shfield ave. Collecte	I
Jos. Smith, 3551 Marshfield ave	ty 440.
J. C. Perry 2015 And Titney ave Receive	57 A
430. WINCHESTER; Martinsburg, W. Va. Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. Rawley and Marti sts. every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. F. H. Brookman, Cumberland, Md Maste G. N. Cage W. H. February	" E
sts. every Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.	n F
F. H. Brookman, Cumberland, Md. Maste G. N. Cage W. H. Keiser Secretar W. J. A. Kendall Collector J. A. Burgoyne Magazine Agen 431. MUSKEGON VALLEY; Muskegon, Mich. Meets in Odd Educary, Muskegon, Mich.	r 441.
W. J. A. Kendall	r M
431. MUSKEGON VALLEY. Washen	t A
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Clay and Ten	. B. W
W. D. Ryan, T. S. & M. Ry Master	A.B.
F. J. Hayward, 18 Ottawa st Collector	442. M
T. H. Henderson, 751 Hall st, Grand	Jn W
L. A. Burgoyne. Magazine Agen  431. MISKEGON VALLEY; Muskegon, Mich. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Clay and Ten wee sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. W. D. Ryan, T. S. &M. Ry. W. A. Lincoln, Upper Depot F. J. Hayward, 18 Ottawa st. W. A. Lincoln, Upper Depot T. H. Henderson, 751 Hall st, Grand Rapids Meets in Triumph Hall, 140 Light st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. F. B. Cassell, 174 Hanover st. D. W. Elker, 1813 So Charles st W. H. Shelb, 1535 Hanover st. W. T. Simms, 1825 S. Charles st W. T. Simms, 1825 S. Charles st Receiver  433. ENGLEWOOD; Chicago, Ill. Meets in Korwill St. Magazine Agent  434. Reglewood; Chicago, Ill. Meets in Korwill St. Magazine Agent  435. ENGLEWOOD; Chicago, Ill. Meets in Korwill St. Master  1436. ENGLEWOOD; Chicago, Ill.	T. W.
Meets in Triumph Hall, 1140 Light st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P W	l "i
F. B. Cassell, 1743 Hanover st Master D. W. Eiker 1813 So Charl	448. T.
W. H. Sheib, 1535 Hanover st Collector	Me a
R. C. Norman, 1261 Riverside ave Mag. Agent	G. R.
Meets in Kerwin's Hall cor Wontered	
R. C. Norman, 1261 Riverside ave. Mag. Agent 433. ENGLEWOOD; Chicago, III. Meets in Kerwin's Hall, cor. Wentworth ave and 55th st. 1st Sunday at 2 P. M., and 3d Sunday At 8 P. M. Chas. Naylor, 5520 Wentworth ave. Master Nicholas Simon, 5437 Princeton ave J. C. Simons, 5550 Atlantic st, Engle- wood. E. Nare, 5637 Atlantic et Brain Collector	444. M
Chas. Naylor, 5520 Wentworth ave Master	1.20
J. C. Simons, 5650 Atlantic st, Engle-	H.
N. E. Nare, 5637 Atlantic st, Englewood, Receiver	C. 7
Nood . 5637 Atlantic st, Englewood . Sectory	H. I J. L C. M R. H W. I
Friday at 7 P. M. Mechanic's Hall 1st and 3d	Mee
C. G. Salmon	P. Wm
	Alfr Rob
P. H. Swartwout Collector J. F. Kearney Magazine Agent	R. J. E. H
anzine Agent	E. H

	330
Voo	d.  485. NOTTOWAY; Crewe, Va.  Meets in Masonic Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:80  P. M.
laste	P. M. Masser  P. M. Masser  Str. Masser  Secretary  J. B. Neale Secretary  Gollector  Receiver  486. JAMES I. WATTS; McComb City, Miss.  W. C. Haynie Masser  Meets in Marion Hall every Tuesday at 2 P. M.  Wm. Rush Masser  J. E. H. Newman Secretary  J. D. Elisworth Receiver  Wm. Rush Receiver  487. EMERALD; Leavenworth, Kan.  Meets in K. P. Hall, Fourth and Delaware sts.,  Jas. McNerney, 621 Pottowamie st Masser  Chas. Curtin, 72 M Kowa st Secretary  Thos. Larkin, 104 Main st. cor. Kickspeor Coll  E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st, Receiver  E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st, Receiver  E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st, Receiver  488: COMFORT; Cheyenne, Wyo.  Meets in Engineers' Hall. 1248 Stytogether
etai	J. B. Neele Secretary
	Collector
eive	486. JAMES I. WATTS: WoComb City
gen	Meets in Marion Hall every Tuesday at 2 P. M.
ıd 2	Wm. Rush
aste	J. D. Ellsworth Collector
cto	487. EMERALD. I Magazine Agent
ive	Meets in K. P. Hall, Fourth and Delaware ste
gen	Jas. McNerney, 621 Potowamie st
. M.	Thos. Larkin, 104 Main et cor Wish. Secretary
ster tary	E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st Receiver
ctor ver	488: COMFORT: Chevenne, Wro.
ent	Meets in Engineers' Hall, 2121/2 Sixteenth st., 1st
	James Wilcox, Box 646
ays	Jno. Ulrich, S. E. cor. 9th and Warren ave. Collector
ter ary	G. E. Artist, City Pump House
tor ver	489. APACHE CANON; Las Vegas, New Maxico
ent	P. M. P. M.
ud	C. J. Boyd. Box 86 E. Las Vegas Master
	Edward Sears, E. Las Vegas . Secretary
ter iry	G. V. Reed, Box 296 E. Las Vegas, Mauzine Agent
er	440. CHERISH; Monett, Mo. Meets in Masonic Hall every Setunday at 5 00 years
nt	E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st. Receiver  488: COMFORT; Cheyenne, Wyo. Meets in Engineers' Hall, 212/2 Sixteenth st., 1st and 3d Fridays at 7 P. M. James Wilcox. Box 646 H. F. Zinn, 305 E. 16th st. Master Jn., Ulrich, S. E. Cor. 9th and Warren ave, Collector J. K. Baldwin, 200 E. 20th st. 1 Receiver G. E. Artist, City Pump House. Magazine Agent  489. APACHE CANON; Las Vegas, New Mexico. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. C. J. Boyd. Box 66 E. Las Vegas. Master L. A. Henschen, Box 67. E. Las Vegas. Receiver G. V. Reed. Box 296 E. Las Vegas. Receiver G. V. Reed. Box 296 E. Las Vegas, Magazine Agent  400. CHERISH; Monett, Mo. Meets in Masonic Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. L. Carmin, Box 64
ín	F. D. Playan
er	W. H. Hughes Magazine Agent
ry	Meets in G. A. R. Hall gor Foston
or er	Meets in Masonic Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. L. L. Carnill, Box 64 Master Robert Gardner Secretary F. D. Playan Collector W. H. Smith, Box 60 Receiver W. H. Hughes Magazine Agent 441. MiAM; Cincinnati, Ohio. Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor. Eastern ave. and May sts., Pendleton, 1st and 3d Sunday after- noons. A. E. Merrill, 1195 Fastern ave.
nt	noons.  A. E. Merrill, 1195 Eastern ave. Master B. F. Hayes, 1203 Eastern ave., Sta. C. Secretary W. J. Brennen, 1143 Eastern ave., Collector A. E. Merrill, 1195 Eastern ave. Receiver B. F. Hayes, 1203 Eastern ave. Receiver 442. BARRIE BAY: Hisnadale, Ontario. Meets in Orange All 1st and 3d Sundays. Juo. Logue, Box 4 W. J. Church, Box 14 T. C. Bradford, Box 76 C. Curtis, cor. Victoria and Ellensts. Barrie T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. T. W. Davis Box 94 T. W. Dav
a-	W. J. Brennen, 1143 Eastern ave., Sta. C. Secretary
r	B. F. Hayes, 1203 Eastern ave
y r	442. BARRIE BAY; Allandale, Ontario.
r	Jno. Logue, Box 4
t	T. C. Bradford, Box 76. Secretary
1	W. C. Curtis, cor. Victoria and Ellen sts.
.   4	T. W. Davis, Box 94 Magazine Agent
7	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays
	G. B. Wagner, North Danville
:	A. E. Bost, Box 84, North Danville Secretary
	H. H. Jackson
4	44. MISSION REDGE; Knoxville, Tenn.
1	every Monday at 2 P. M.
1	H. L. Crowell, 39 King st Master J. L. Bailey, 84 Oak at
1	C. M. Ford, 76 Richard st Collector
1	W. L. Logan, 7 W. Park st Magazine Agent
1 *	N. C. Cortes, cor. Victoria and Ellen sts.  Barrie Receiver  W. C. Curtis, cor. Victoria and Ellen sts.  Barrie Receiver  W. L. Curtis, cor. Victoria and Ellen sts.  Barrie Receiver  Wagazine Agent  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  G. B. Wagner, North Danville Magazine Agent  Master  R. L. Pierce, 22 Franklin st Secretary  A. E. Bost, Box 84, North Danville Collector  H. H. Jackson 84, North Danville Mag. Agent  M. E. Bost, Box 84, North Danville Mag. Agent  Massion Rivel; Knoxville, Tenn.  Meets opposite depot, cor. Gay and Depot sts, every Monday at 2 P. M.  H. L. Crowell, 39 King st Master  J. L. Balley, 84 Oak st. Secretary  C. M. Ford, 76 Richard st. Collector  R. H. Hart, 2 Wells st. Magazine Agent  W. L. Logan, 7 W. Park st. Magazine Agent  Meets in Schroder's Hall, every Tuesday at 7:30  P. M.  Wm. Baxter  Alfred Oniz J. Pow 10. Master  Master
1	Wm. Baxter
1	Alfred Opitz, L. Box 152
	Wm. Baxter Master Alfred Opitz, L. Box 152 Secretary Robert Mills, Jr. Collector R. J. Walsh Receiver E. H. Rice Magazine Agent
ı	Magazine Agent

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446. BLUESTONE; Bluefield, W. Va.  Meets in Horton's Hall, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M. W. E. Brown Master W. G. Hein, Box 112 Secretary H. J. Tabor Collector David Morrissett Receiver J. S. Martin Magazine Agent	457.
Meets in Horton's Hall, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.,	۱ J.
and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Moster	J 3.
W. E. Brown Secretary	J. J. C.
H. J. Tabor Collector	C.
David Morrissett	458. M
J.S. Martin Magazine Agent 447. FRENCH BROAD; Asheville, N. C. Meets in R. & D. Freight Depot 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. Lyvin Allison Master	N 191
447. FRENCH BROAD; Asheville, N. C.	
days at 2:30 P. M.	T W
Irvin Allison	1 4
W. H. Mayo, 144 Jenerson Drive	H
F. A. Burgin, 51 So. Main st Receiver	459.
days at 2:39 F. M. Master Irvin Allison	1 2
418. ALTAMONI; Reject, W. Va.	G
Meets in Good Tempiars and Islands Master days.  B. L. McGinnis	
B. L. McGinnis	J
Porter Kinney	F
1 W Kildow, Piedmont Receiver	480
P. A. Tierney, Piedmont Magazine Agent	460.
449. NOLAN RIVER; Cleburne, Texas.	1
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every luesday at 8 1. M.	٠ ,
A. L. Whitenack, Box 17 Secretary	.   ;
G. M. Worley Collector	
A. L. Whitenack, Box 17 Magazine Agent	
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P.M. T. G. Beeme Master A. L. Whitenack, Box 17 Secretary G. M. Worley Collector A. L. Whitenack, Box 17 Receiver C. M. Parnell Magazine Agen  450. CLEYELAND; Cleveland, Ohlo. Meets in Harding Block, cor. Pearl and Lorsir sts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. C. A. Flood, 76 Erin ave Secretary James Hugo, 110 Root st. Secretary James Hugo, 110 Root st. Collecto F. H. Fuller, 44 Howard st. Receive C. W. McGuire, 43 McLain st. Magazine Agen  451 ROIS d'ARC: Bonham, Texas.	461.
Meets in Harding Block, cor. Pearl and Lorain	1 1
sts., 2d and 4th Saturdays at 7:30 P. M.	
C. A. Flood, 70 Erin ave	
James Hugo, 110 Root st Collecto	r   -
F. H. Fuller, 41 Howard st Receive	ŗ [ .
C. W. McGuire, 45 McLain St Magazine rigen	462.
C. W. McGuire, 43 McLain st. Magazine Agen 451. BOIS d'ARC; Bonham. Texas. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M. H. D. Barnes Maste T. L. Cox. Section of Collecto T. L. Cox. Meets Magazine Ager H. D. Barnes Magazine Ager 452. SEVEN HILLS; East Rome, Ga. Meets in K. P. Hall, Rome, Ga., 1st and 3d Su days of each month at 23 P. M. J. W. Nichols, 505 2d ave. Magazine Section Myron Sitton, Oak ave. Collecto Thomas Gay, 503 2d ave. Rome Secretar Myron Sitton, Oak ave. Collecto Thomas Gay, 503 2d ave. Rome Receive W. A. Harttin, Il Morpinast., Rome. Mag. Agel 453. RABFORD; Radford, Va.	.
H. D. Barnes Maste	r
T. L. Cox Secretar	Σ
T I. Cox Receive	r
H. D. Barnes Magazine Ager	t
452. SEVEN HILLS; East Rome, Ga.	463
Meets in K. P. Hall, Rome, Ga., 1st and 3d Sur	1-
J. W. Nichols, 505 2d ave Maste	r
E. A. Winecoff, 515 2d ave, Rome Secretar	Ž
Thomas Gay, 505 2d ave. Rome Receive	er
W. A. Hartin, 11 Morpina st., Rome Mag. Ager	ıt
453. RADFORD; Radford, Va.	464
W. A. Hartin, it Morpinast, rome mig. Aget 458. RABFORD; Badford, Va. Meets in Masonic, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2. P. M. P. Corvin East Radford Mast B. E. Waid, Box 186. East Radford	er
B. E. Waid, Box 186, East Radford Secreta	cy
Chas, Robey, East Radford Collect	or
S. F. Allen, East Radford Magazine Age	nt
454. MOUNTAIN PARK: Ashley, Pa.	400
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main St., 2d and 4	th   🕬
Sundays at 2 P. M.	er
Sundays at 2 P. M. E. L. Riley, Box 112	řý
H. H. Ruhf, Box 147 Collect	or
Robert Dunlan Magazine Age	nt
455 JOHN BRANDT: Roseburgh, Ore.	
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall alternate Tuesdays	at 46
7 P. M.	or
V. C. London, L. Box 107 Secrets	ry
Wm. Tilley	or
V. C. London, L Box 107 Receive R W Ripps, Grant's Pass Magazina Age	nt
E. L. Gray Mast V. C. London, L. Box 107 Secreta Wm. Tilley Collect V. C. London, L. Box 107 Collect V. C. London, L. Box 107 Receiv B. W. Riggs, Grant's Pass Magazine Age 456. SUN RIVER; Great Falls, Mont. Meets in Minot Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 7 P. M. C. E. Smith. Box 172. Mas	
Meets in Minot Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 7	:30 46
P. M.	
W. G. Locher, Box 630 Secrets	ary
C. E. Smith, Box 172	tor
C. E. Smith, Box 172. Mas W. G. Locher, Box 630. Secret C. E. Smith, Box 172. Collec F. R. Cuuningham Magazine Ag	rer
r. n. Cummugnam	

45	J. E. Smith, 901 N. Graham st. Master J. E. Smith, 901 N. Graham st. Master J. E. Armstrong, 11 W. 5th st. Secretary J. E. Curlee, 210 S. Church st. Collector C. A. Sigman, 605 W. 8th st. Receiver C. A. Sigman, 605 W. 8th st. Magazine Agent SS. MACKINAW; Yan Wert, Ohio. Meets in Union Hall, cor. Main and Washington sts., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2 P. m. W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Secretary T. E. Cooney Collector W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Receiver H. G. Armentrout Magazine Agent G. GRACE; Anderson Ind. Meets at 121½ Madison ave., 1st and 3d Sunday at 2 P. M. G. L. Furguson, Box 123, Benton Harbor, Michigan C. S. Secretary Michigan C. S. Secretary Master Master M
10	J. E. Smith, 901 N. Graham st Master
	J. L. Armstrong, 11 W. 5th st Secretary
	J. E. Curlee, 210 S. Church st
	C. A. Sigman, 605 W. Stn St Magazine Agent
	C. A. Sigman. 605 W Stil St Blagazine inge-
46	58. MACKINAW; Van Wert, Onio.
	Meets in Union Hall, cor. Main and Washington
	SIS., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 21 Master
	Port Potter Secretary
	T F Cooney Collector
	W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Receiver
l	H. G. Armentrout Magazine Agent
4	59. GRACE; Anderson Ind.
1	Meets at 121/2 Madison ave., 1st and 50 cannot
	at 2 P. M. Box 128 Benton Harbor,
l	Michigan Master
	C. S. Seavey, 168 W. 6th st Secretary
l	Jos. Helpling, 168 W. 6th st
1	F. D. Patterson, 88 W. 7th St. Magazine Agent
Ι.	Geo. Barnwell, 168 W. 6th St Magazine
1 4	60. HILL CITY; Vicksburg, Miss.
ı	Friday at 7:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Fridays at
1	9 A. M.
1	F. J Welsch, 111 Fairground st Master
1	W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st Secretary
1	Michael Feeney, 418 Mulberry St Receiver
1	F. J. Weisch, 111 Pairground St. Magazine Agent
1.	Meets at 121/2 Madison ave., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  G. L. Furguson, Box 123, Benton Harbor, Michigan C. S. Seavey, 168 W. 6th 8t. Secretary Jos. Helpling, 168 W. 6th 8t. Collector F. D. Patterson, 88 W. 7th 8t. Receiver Geo. Barnwell, 168 W. 6th 8t. Magazine Agent 1600. HILL CITY; Vicksburg, MBS  Meets in Washington Engline House 1st and 3d Friday at 7:39 P. M. and 2d and 4th Fridays at 9 A. M.  F. J. Welsch, 111 Fairground st Secretary Michael Feeney, 418 Mulberry st Collector F. J. Welsch, 111 Fairground st Secretary Michael Feeney, 418 Mulberry st Receiver W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st Magazine Agent W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st Magazine Agent W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st Magazine Agent W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st Magazine Agent W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st Magazine Agent J. F. Coulson Secretary Collector E. W. Glimore, Box 5 Receiver Chas. Blevins Receiver Chas. Blevins Meets in Metcalffs Hall, State st. bet. 7th and 8th 1st and 3d Sundays at P. M.  J. A. Cox, 833 E 18th st Secretary Edward Jrvin, 733 E. 18th st Receiver E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st Collector F. A. Shutts, 147 W. 20th st Receiver E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st Magazine Agent 443. ELMIRA; Elmira, N. T.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Meets in Odd Fellow' Hall, 504 Erie s
1 '	Marchin Masonic Hall, cor. Kansas and Howell
1	sts., alternate Sundays.
1	M. A. Dano
1	J. F. Coulson Collector
1	J. T. Gilpin Receiver
١	E. W. Gilmore, Box 5 Magazine Agent
1	Chas, Blevins
1	462. LAKE CITY; Erie, Pa.
1	1st and 3d Sundays at P. M. Moster
1	J. A. Cox. 853 E 18th st
. 1	E. E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st Collector
١.	Edward Irvin, 733 E. 18th st Receiver
l	F. A. Shutts, 147 W. 20th St. Magazine Agent
1	E. E. Randall, 114 W. 17th at
٠١	Moets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 504 Erie St., 20 and
- 1	4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. Master
r	P. P. Davies, cor. Fulton and South at Secretary
7	M. H. Dunbar, 230 W. Miller St Collector
r	F. E. Weldner, 465 Franklin St. Receiver
t	F. C. Harper, 382 Baty St Magazine Agent
1	464. WHEAT CITY; Brandon, Manitoba.
:	Meets in Orange Hall, Rosser ave., 1st Income
r	and 3d Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Master
УΙ	Arthur Johnston Secretary
r	Wm. Glenn Collector
ŢΙ	wm. Gienn Receiver
t	I. C. Waetherstone Magazine Ages
, I	and 3d Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. Master Arthur Johnston . Secretary Wm. Glenn . Collector Wm. Glenn . Receiver J. G. Weatherstone . Magazine Asyllador . ORMSBY; Pittsburg, South Side, Pa. Meets in Webber's Hall, 27th and Saran standay at 8:30 A. M. and second Sunday at 8:30 A. M. and second Sunday Master . Mas
h	Meets in Webber's Hall, 27th and Sunday at 1:3
r	Sunday at 8:30 A. M. and second Sunday
y	P. M. Mastel
r	F. G. Jarrett, 2520 Mary St Secretary
r	A S. Goobring Jr. Braddock, Pa · Collector
ıt	H K Smith, 2827 Sarah st
	G. N. Whale, Ormsby Station . Magazine
at	466. ORPHANS' HOPE; Dennison, Wall, Grant and
	Meets in American Mechanic and P. M.
19	3d sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at the Maste
or or	Edw. Englehard, Box 55 Secretar
er	I F Lightell Receive
at	C. W. Baylitts, Box 441
	Meets in the rober s A. M. and second Sunday at 8:30 A. M. and second Sunday at 8:30 A. M. and second Sunday at Patrick Reardon, 3005 Mary st . Secretar Patrick Reardon, 3005 Mary st . Coloring at the second sunday at 7.00 Per Panished, Oliver Sarah st G. N. Whale, Ornsby Station . Magazine Agen 466, 08 PHAN HOPE; Dennisen, Ohio. Meets in A. Merican Mechanic's Hall. Grant am 3d sts. 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. Mastr. C. H. Clendening, Box 55 . Collectic C. W. Grant Sarah
30	467. WESLEY CRAIG; Corning, U.
	Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday Maste
er	F. E. Lamb
ry	Jno. Cotter

	REMEN'S MAGAZINE. 655
468. ONTARIO: London Outset	000
Meets in Town Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at P. M.	478. NARRAGANSETT; Providence, R. I.  Meets in Trainmen's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st  Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 2  P. M.
P. M.	2:30 Meets in Trainmen's Holl and R. I.
Geo. Gourlay, Boy 28, Touday, B	Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. and 2d Saral street, 1st
J. T. Cochrane, Box 38, London, East . Mas	ter P. M.
J. H. Hubert, Box 38, London, East Collect	tor R P S January Chalkstone ave Muster
G. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East Receive	er R. E. McCarthy 218 Charlest Secretary
G. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East. Received the Mount Katahdin; Henderson, Me.	ent R. A Mowatt, Plainfield Com Collector
Meets in B of I Ti Henderson, Me.	R. P. S. Jones de T. Conti Receivar
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d Sunday and 4 Monday, at 2 P. M.	th th th 479. ST. GEORGE: Smiths Falls, Out. Meets in Healey's Hall, Water st, 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M. Andrew Boyd
Jas. Burke	
Alex. Devine, Box 41	er Andrew Pond
Jas. Burke Alex. Devine, Box 41 G. S. Allen Juo. Bailey W. E. McLeod 470. JOHN A. LOGAN: Murphysbore 111	Ernest Hapmer Master
W. E. McLood Receiv	Stephen Smith . Secretary
470. JOHN A LOCAN Magazine Age	nt D. W. Best Collector
470. JOHN A. LOGAN; Murphysboro, Ill.	sundays at 7:30 P. M.  Marker Boyd Frenest Humer Secretary D. W. Best W. O Dales Magazine Agent  Sundays at 7:30 P. M.  Marker St. 2d and 4th Marker St. 2d and 4th Marker St. 2d and 4th Magazine St.
P M Dodaker s Hall 1st and 3d Sundays	480. CHIPETA: Ridgway, Colo.  Cornelius Conners P. R. Blakely J. W. Sowers Harry McClelland P. R. Ball Receiver Ass. Castelland Receiver P. R. Ball Magazine Agent Master P. R. Ball Magazine Agent Magazine Agent
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J. E. Goodin, 512 So. Mainst., E. St. Louis, Maste W. F. Snider W. R. Childers Secreta, J. J. Norris Collecte A. L. Roberts, Box 46 Magazine Ager  471. INTERNATIONAL; Ft. Erje, Ont.	J. W. Sowers Secretary
J. K. Childers	Harry McClelland Collector
A. L. Roberts Por 40 Receive	P. R. Ball Magazine Agent
471. INTERNATIONAL; Ft. Erie, Ont.	t 481. EASTER; St. Louis, Mo.
Meets in Odd E-11.	4th Tuesdays Hall, 1405 Anglerot st. 2d and
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Jas. Streets Amigari Receive	489 OHIO NATES N. 2106 N 11th st . Magazine Agen
R. H. Bown, Amigari Maste Alex, McIntyre, Amigari Secretar Geo. Mettler, Amigari Collecto W. G. Bown, Amigari Collecto Jas. Streets, Amigari Magazine Agen 472. JOHN J. MANNIM: Burgle, N. V.	Meets in Shogard Wille, Ky.
472. JOHN J. MANNING; Buffalo, N. Y.	482. OHIO FALLS; Louisville, Ky. Meets in Shaffer's Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays at 2 P. M. R. M. Manson, 2916 Portland and
Meets in Orent Hall, corner Lovejoy and North	R. M. Manson, 2916 Portland ave
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E. W. Weisbeck, 302 N. Division st, East Buffalo	483. INDEPENDENCE: Barnesville Minn.  Meets in U. A. O. D. Hall, 1st Sunday at 1:30 P.  M. and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M.  Ben. McLain
J. Reardon of Pitalinia	M. and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M.
473. MAUMEE; Air Line Junction, Ohio.	M. and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M. Ben. McLain . Master G. W. Lumm . Secretary R. A. Chaffee . Secretary A. F. Janneck . Gollector A. F. Janneck . Magazine Agent 484. HAMNER HALL; Montgomery, Ala.
Meets in K. P. Hall, cor. Dale and Western ave. 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Sundays at	R. A. Chaffee Secretary
lst and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Sweet ave.	A. F. Janneck Collector
R 1 Plates	A. F. Janneck
G. E. Phelne Master	484. HAMNER HALL; Montgomery, Ala.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Court Square, Mondays at 2 P. M.
J. L. Smith Secretary	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Court Source Mon
1.30 P. M. R. L. Richards G. E. Phelps Master J. L. Smith Secretary A. S. Mead Collector J. L. Smith Receiver 474. TAUNTON; Taunton, Mass.	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Court Square, Mondays at 2 P. M. F. L. Tapia, 219 Dickinson st. Master S. A. Thompson, 219 Dickinson st. Secretary G. T. Taylor, 337 North A st. Collector J. P. Willis, 207 Holt st. Magazine Agent 485. PAUL REVERE; Charlestown, Mass.
Magazine Agent	S. A. Thompson 210 Dickinson st Master
474. TAUNTON; Taunton, Mass. Magazine Agent	G. T. Taylor, 337 North A st Secretary
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Frederick Aufford Cor st. Secretary	485. PAUL REVERE; Charlestown, Mass. W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Salem
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. E. Wade, 33 E Walnut st Receiver	F. F. Derby, 9 Auburn st., Somerville, Secretary
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neets in Odd Fellow's Hall arrange	C. H. Trenholm, 25 Park st, Somerville.
G.30 P. M. R. D. Hammond, Minturn Master O. H. Kearns Secretary Juo. Barnicle Secretary J. I. Howie Collector Juo. Sullivan Receiver 476, W. J. WARD; Woodstock, N. B.	486. CHIPPEWA VALLEY. Chi-
O. H. Kearne, Minturn	Magazine Agent  486. CHIPPEWA VALLEY: Chippewa Falla, Wis. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 3 Spring st, 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. Juo. Enright
Jno. Barnicle Secretary	3d Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. Spring st, 1st and
J. I. Howie	Jno. Enright
Magazine Ageria	Jio. Elfight Mecallum, 1716 Ludgate st Secretary W. H. Barker, 210 Spring st Collector J. S. Ludgate st Kecciver J. N. Edwards, 1646 Ludgate st Magazine Agent 487, WHIRLPOOL. VICENT STATES AND ASSESSED
476. W. J. WARD; Woodstock, N. B.	N. S. Landy 1611 Landing st Collector
Aleers in L. D. Tr. 1.	J. N. Edwards, 1646 Ludgate at Receiver
A F Tobay at 7:30 P. M. and 4th Sunday at 2 P. M.	487. WHIRLPOOL: Niggare Falls O Magazine Agent
C. J. Tabor Box one Master	Meets in C. M. B. A. Hull 1st and 2d Wadnes
R. A. Kennedy, St. Stephens Secretary	Albert Laurie Master Master
W. H. Parker I. E. Richardson, St. Stephens . Magazine Agent 477. W. G. BROWN: Charleston E. G.	F. C. Groom Secretary
477 E. Richardson, St. Stephens . Magazine Agent	A. A. Whittaker Collector
477. W. G. BROWN; Charleston, S. C.	A. A. Edwards, 1646 Lüdgate st. Magazine Agent  187. WHIRLPOOL; Niagara Falls, Ont. Meets in C. M. B. A. Hull 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Albert Laurie W. G. Powley Master F. C. Groom Sceretary F. C. Groom Collector A. A. Whittaker Magazine Agent  188. CUMBERLAND; Cumberland, Md.
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Clarence Book 550 rs.	Meets in J. O. R. U. A. N. Hall let and ad co.
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J. J. Fickling, 249 St. Phillips Secretary	S. A. Martin, 107 N. Master
I I Bissis Collector	J. T. Cookerly, Rawlings Services Secretary
days at 3 P. M.  days at 3 P. M.  Clarence Baer, 556 King st Master H. G. Senseney, 313 King st Secretary J. J. Fickling, 249 St. Phillip st Collector Receiver J. J. Fickling, 313 King st Magazine Agent	W. H. Rice, 11 Harrison st. Collector
Agent	Wm. Wright Magazine Agent 1888. CUMBERLAND; Cumberland, Md. Meets in J. O. R. U. A. N. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 9:30 A. M. J. F. Little, 322 N Centre st. Master S. A. Martin, 197 N Mechanic st. Secretary J. T. Cookerly, Rawlings Station Collector W. H. Rice, 11 Harrison st. Receiver J. H. Strong, 175 Madison st. Magazine Agent
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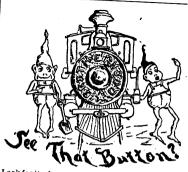
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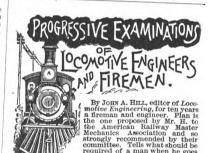
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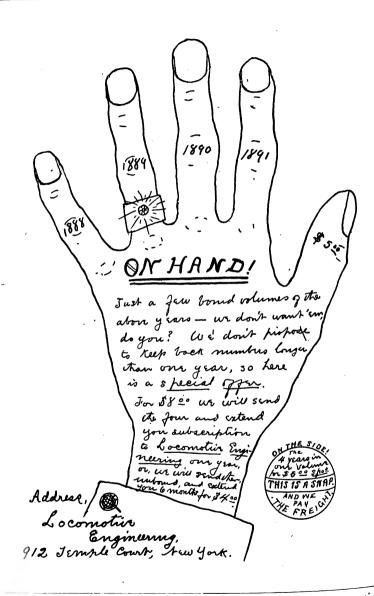
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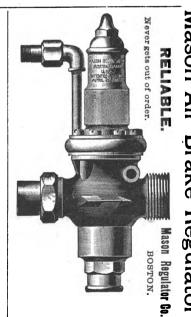
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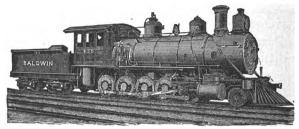
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## LOCOMOTIVE

# FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

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#### MR. EDWARD ATKINSON.

The Boston gentleman, whose name forms the caption of this article, without being a poet, is gifted with a larger share of fancies and with an imagination of wider range than falls to the lot of statisticians generally. We doubt if the present century, or any other century, has produced a philosophic philanthropist who could hold a candle to him in shaping fine spun theories and fabulous fallacies, designed to demonstrate that the ways of Providence, mysterious though they be, have not conributed more to the welfare of humanity than by spawning capitalists upon the world. And if Mr. Edward Atkinson is ever found upon his knees pouring out his soul in prayer and thanksgiving, we surmise it must be when he contemplates the vast herds of human cattle these capitalists have, in all ages, been able to harness to their cars and machines and from the surplus profits of their sweat and toil, amass the colossal fortunes which, in the past and in the present, challenge amazement.

Mr. Edward Atkinson possesses a mind as exceedingly versatile as a kaleidoscope and as prehensile as a monkey's tail or the proboscis of an elephant. It grasps a cotton mill with all its machinery, from an engine to a spindle, with equal facility, and by sudden movements presents the phases of capital rule and labor subjection, in colors equally bright and fascinating or repulsive. As for instance, Mr Atkinson at one moment sees nothing like dignity in labor, and remarks, in his address given to the workingmen in Providence, R. I., "We hear much

about the 'dignity of labor,' but I am cynical enough to think this phrase is apt to be used oftener by those who don't know what real hard work is, than by those who do. Any way, a laborer's life is a mighty hard road to travel and to keep your dignity at the same time." Manifestly, Mr. Atkinson takes no stock in the "dignity of labor" talk. He sees nothing in labor indicative of a condition of "being worthy or honorable, elevation of mind or character, true worth, excellence."

There is, however, such a thing as "dignity," and if not in labor, does Mr. Atkinson believe it attaches to wealth? But further on Mr. Atkinson gives the Providence workingmen what might be called a big chunk of taffy. With no little circumlocution he finally tells the Providence workingmen that "laborers employ capitalists in their service just as truly as capitalists employ laborers." Now, just think how those Providence workingmen employed in factory and shop, must have expanded when told they were the employers of capitalists. Why intimate that there is no dignity in labor, when the men of the factory are the employers of its owners? How adroitly Mr. Atkinson pulls the wool over the eyes of his listening audience. Men barely able to keep soul and body together; men ceaselessly discussing how to make both ends meet, are informed that they "employ capitalists as truly as capitalists employ them." Are not such expressions the rankest jargon? Do they not show to what desperate straits capitalists are driven, when they resort to such arrant

duplicity to reconcile workingmen to their woeful conditions?

Manifestly, labor employs capital. More, labor creates capital. It is a fundamental truth that without labor capital would cease to exist, but capital is not the capitalist; and it is only required to pursue Mr. Atkinson's flounderings to expose, from his own utterances, his contradiction. After getting off a mass of rigmarole, threadbare platitudes about private property, worthy only of a person who is simply flippant, shallow and noisy, he says, "Capital is a tool, an instrument to be applied to production to increase the abundance of things. It may be a hammer, it may be a plane, it may be a knitting needle or knitting machine, it may be a coined dollar, it may be a hand-loom, it may be a powerloom, it may be a factory or a railroad. These are all tools."

In this there is a mixture of fact and fallacy, but it shows what laboring men employ; that they employ or use tools and not capitalists; capitalists are not tools. They do not esteem themselves hammers, planes, knitting needles, hand-looms, powerlooms, spades, shovels, saws, augers, hods, trowels, or any of the thousand implements which labor uses to obtain bread. And yet, Mr. Atkinson, to reconcile the workingmen of Providence, R. I. to these conditions of poverty and squalor, tells them that they "employ capitalists," and then turns upon them and tells them they employ tools, hammers, etc., in which case he opens his mouth and puts both of his feet in it, or performs for capitalists the feat of swallowing himself.

Why should Mr. Edward Atkinson make such an exhibition of himself in the presence of workingmen in any part of the country? Manifestly, he said to himself, "these Providence workingmen are stupid, asinine to a degree that they will accept my Munchausenisms as pure economic gospel, and will go away to their 7x9 homes thanking God that such an evangelist, under divine Providence, was sent to them with the astounding revelation that they were the employers of capitalists, though their sole possession was a bodkin, and knowing if they were not on hand in the

morning when the factory bell, with its iron tongue, clanged the hour of toil, their employes would dock them and probably set them adrift to employ some other capitalist to do their bidding.

Such was the shin bone logic and literature that Mr. Edward Atkinson launched at the workingmen of Providence, R. I.; an intellectual diet without one "caloric" unit of heat to a ton, destitute of "starch proteine" and fat, a sort of capitalistic broth, made upon the principle of Sam. Slick's bean soup—one bean to a barrel of water. So far as heard from, the workingmen of Providence are still employing capitalists, such, for instance, as hammers, looms and spindles, as men and women could be, when, with all their magnificent possessions, they are required to furnish themselves with square meals, with "calorics," "starch" and "fat," on from 3 to 5 cents each.

Mr. Atkinson recognizes the fact that there are capitalists in the world. Now mark. He had just told his audience that "laborers employed capitalists in their service just as truly as capitalists employed laborers." Here was equality, here the capitalist and the laborer stood together, walking arm in arm on the high plane of capitalistic equality. Under the expanding influence of such a sudden change in conditions, it is easy to see the laboring man sticking his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest and saying to his neighbor, "Bob, what do you think of that? How many capitalists do you employ? Let's go out and order a \$5.00 supper." Presto! Hear him! "If I were addressing chiefly capitalists my words would be a little different in form but not in substance." Away goes the delusion. These men who employ capitalists are not capitalists at all. Having enjoyed a momentary felicity, having stood for a moment on capitalistic elevations, they are now to fall with a "sickening thud" into the valley of poverty. Instead of addressing "chiefly capitalists," Mr. Atkinson found himself addressing men, "most of whom distinctly classify themselves as laboring men," who never employed a capitalist in all their lives; and thus it happened that Mr. Atkinson stood before his audience as having tried to palm off a vagary for a verity and proceeded to discuss another vagary—mere clap-trap— "the antagonism of labor and capital." In this Mr. Atkinson makes a most humiliating exhibition of his lack of comprehension of his subject, which, he says, is the "labor question."

It has become fashionable for that class of men who are known as capitalistic agitators, to talk of the antagonism of capital and labor. They never tire of it, and they have been able to create the false and vicious public opinion, that what is a shameful falsehood, as vicious a slander as was ever perpetrated, is a fact, and labor, in ten thousand ways, has thereby been subjected to penalties as infamous as anything to be found in the book of martyrs. The tramping lie which has done and is still doing duty for capitalists, consists wholly in making capitalist stand for capital. The public has always accepted the declarations of such agitators as Mr. Atkinson, as true, that labor antagonized capital when it simply antagonized such capitalists as have sought, and are still seeking, to rob it of its just dues.

There are capitalists with whom laborers seldom if ever disagree. There are others who regard workingmen as simply tools, hammers, planes, spades and shovels, who crush and degrade them; and against such men labor forever presents a hostile attitude. We care not how universally read Mr. Edward Atkinson may be, he cannot cite an instance where labor antagonized capital, but instead, always, the soulless, mercenary, over-bearing piratical capitalist. Mr. Atkinson says, "Capital is a tool, an instrument to be applied to production." Admitting the truth of the averment, who ever saw a workingman antagonize his tools? Thus, how easily is this man Atkinson toppled over and his balderdash exposed. But it serves a purpose. working men discover they are defrauded, Mr. Atkinson and his class of capitalistic apologists cry out, "labor is antagonizing capital." If workingmen would reduce the hours of toil the capitalistic clackers shout, labor is antagonizing capital. If workingmen organize to resist degradation, the hue and cry is set up, that labor antagonizes capital, and the whole capitalistic class combine to crush any and all efforts on the part of labor to rise an inch above low water mark of abject dependence, and we know of no man who has lent his abilities to carry forward this crusade against the independence of labor to a greater extent than Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass.

In all of this, Mr. Edward Atkinson would have the world believe that his one sublimely philanthropic purpose is to improve the condition of workingmen by showing them how, if wages are down to a starvation point, they may, by scientific cooking of cheap food, meet the emergency. Instead of trying to advance the wages of toilers so that they may live like Christians, he works for years to demonstrate that they may live as cheaply as Chinese and the vagabond paupers of Europe, with whom New England and other localities are stuffed full, so full, indeed, that a cry is going up from American wage workers to step the degrading stream of vagabondism.

A vear or so ago Mr. Atkinson delivered an address before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Here was an audience of capitalists, and the burden of his address was the cheap feeding of operatives. Mr. Atkinson remarked to his audience of capitalists as follows: "You may observe that the nutrition of animals,-of horses, cows, beeves, sheep and pigs,-is pretty well understood. You may remark that when beasts get out of condition we treat them mainly by altering their diet; but when a man gets out of condition he is apt to treat himself with pills." The idea was to treat employes as well as horses, cows, beeves, sheep and pigs are treated; change their diet instead of taking pills; show the operatives a better way, an intimation that the poor, ill-fed operatives who keep the cotton mills going, by some strange dispensation have been, by an inscrutable Providence, forced upon mill owners to be guided and directed in all things, particularly in those things relating to food and medicine, by which these human tools in the one case, may be strong and robust, or, in the other case, weak and flabby, and really unfit to do a hard day's work, by which the cotton manufacturers would suffer a serious loss in their profits. Here are operatives, mill hands, the same class of people that "employ capitalists" in Providence, who, when they get out of order are permitted to take pills, instead of being treated like horses, cows, beeves, sheep and pigs, to a change of diet. And these cotton manufacturers permit this pill diet to go on without change or protest. He asks these cotton factory magnates. "How much science is applied to the maintenance of the men and women, without whose careful and assiduous attention, all your fine mechanism would be of no avail?" The inference is, that the millionaire owners of the cotton mills didn't care a baked bean what their operatives fed on or how many pills a day it required to keep them in condition. But Mr. Atkinson poured broadside after broadside into his audience for their neglect of the poor creatures who had been committed to their care and whose bill bill was evidently too high for anything like a proper amount of muscle to do their work in a way to secure the largest profits. Mr. Atkinson put it to his audience as follows: "Now, gentlemen, if you require light, air, ventillation, uniform humidity, regular and continuous speed, and the most perfect conditions in all the mechanism of your factories, do you not also require health, strength, clear heads, ready wits and prompt work in the men and women who operate the machines? Can you expect such qualities from cold victuals and pale pie bolted hastily in the noon hour, as I have seen it when I have passed through some of your works? Do not these several factors of health, aptitude and ready observation, which are necessary to the production of first-class fabrics from the sale of which both the wages of the workmen and the profit of the owner are alike derived, depend wholly upon the suitable shelter, the adequate nutrition and the wholesome conditions of living on the part of those who tend the machinery?" These wretched employes at their noon hour "bolted cold victuals and pale pie," and when the cramps came, instead of treating them to a change of diet, such as would be given to

horses, cows, beeves, sheep and pigs, the employer just let them take pills.

The millionaire employers doubtless said, "who the devil cares what these human cattle eat or how many pills they swallow? When they are gone the woods are full of more of them; cotton factories are not eleemosynary institutions nor hospitals, nor are we the custodians of the health of operatives who "bolt their cold victuals and pale pie" and work it off with any brand of pills they choose.

Nevertheless, such conditions suggested to Mr. Edward Atkinson the propriety of taking these unfortunates under his care, and he became a student of nutrition, scientific cooking and cheap feeding. He invented a new cooking apparatus, called the Aladdin oven-\$25.00 large size. The low wages paid factory hands in New England affords Mr. Atkinson splendid opportunities to experiment with cheap living. We never hear him suggest an advance in wages, nor raise his voice for a less number of hours of toil; just cheap eating to conform to low wages, and strange to say, this cheap feeding hinges chiefly on purchasing his Aladdin oven, without which it seems that cheap rations make matters indefinitely worse. He says:

I am engaged in compiling these tables. I have employed different people to get the prices at retail of grains-oat meal, corn meal, etc.,-of bread. vegetables, roots, sugar, fish and meats, in different parts of Boston. I shall presently have these tables in form so that any one can make use of them. The man who can afford to buy the cheapest kinds of meat to be eaten with the best kinds of bread, grain and vegetables will be able to buy at the rate of one hundred pounds of food per month at three and one-half cents a pound, each pound yielding twelve hundred Calories. That comes to fourteen cents a day, nincty eight cents a week. He will be fully and adequately nourished if that food is properly cooked. It can be properly cooked in the square oven, of which an example is before you. It can be properly cooked in these cooking pails of different kinds, from which I shall presently give you a taste of what I call "the glorified hash," made of the cheapest and toughest parts of meat.

Here we have it that a man, even in Boston, with an Aladdin oven, may live on 14 cents a day, or 4 cents and 6 mills per meal. It is called "glorified hash." It is made of the "cheapest and toughest of meat," and possibly requires no pill treatment after it is down.

This seems to be the climax of Mr. Atkinson's labors, and studies, and inventions. He gets these meals of "glorified hash" for 14 cents—4 cents 6 mills a meal—and with this "glorified hash" cooked in an Aladdin oven, a new heaven and a new earth appears, old eating passes away with a great noise, and the new dispensation of "glorified hash," with the Aladdin oven, comes in as gently as the south winds melt snow, and as beautifully as the rose bud opens to the influence of the sun. The era of "glorified hash" has dawned in New England.

It only remains for Mr. Atkinson to demonstrate how little clothing a New England mill hand requires. A "glorified shoddy" might be invented of India rubber and cow-tail hair, that would last many years, averaging about one cent a day; then a "glorified sleeping room," on the shelf principle, such as the Chinese luxuriate in. This done, we fail to see any reason why the millionaire mill owner of New England may not put the screws to wages and force them down to a standard which ought to make the rocks of New England rise in mutiny.

According to a census bulletin, the absolute wealth of the United States in 1890, is estimated at \$63,648,000,000, or more than \$1,000 per capita. In 1860 the wealth per capita, was \$514; in 1870, \$760; in 1880, \$870, and in 1890, as stated \$1,000. After deducting the millions and billions held by the Astors, Vanderbilts, Goulds, and the rest of the gang of robbers, it is found that the remainder, distributed among those who created the wealth, would barely suffice for a cheap funeral, something after the Potterfield style.

The production of gold in the United States, in 1890, according to the figures of the director of the United States mint, amounted to \$32,845,000. The entire output of gold for the world in 1890, was estimated at \$116,000,000, the United States furnishing more than 29 per cent. of the output.

#### WHAT U.S. SENATORS SAY.

From time to time as occasion has required, we have shown that the troubles to which labor has been subjected, result largely from the fact that a class of capitalists, by methods which at once rob and degrade labor, are in the ascendency in industrial affairs.

On May 12th Senator Peffer, of Kansas, said on the floor of the Senate:

Mr. President, a great struggle is at hand, more momentous than any through which we have passed—a conflict between contestants of unmeasured power. That loss and destruction will follow is certain; not of life and property, let us hope, but loss of place, and destruction of customs, methods and creeds. These words need surprise no one. They are not pathetic. They state only the logical sequence of present conditions. The car of progress leaves wrecks in its wake. Precedents retire when better things appear. The friction of thought grinds finer than the movement of glaciers. The march of mind is a line of conquest. Growth is the fruit of victory.

Two great forces are forming in battle line; the same under different form and guise. that have long been in deadly antagonism, represented in master and slave, lord and vassal, king and peasant, despot and serf, landlord and tenant, lender and borrower, organized avarice and the necessities of the divided and helpless poor.

Under protection of our laws an aristocracy of wealth has grown up amongst us. We have fostered and fed and fattened men at the expense of the people until they have become a standing menace to popular liberty. Fabulous fortunes have been gathered in the course of a few years. We have many men whose checks are good for a million dollars each at any bank where that amount of money is on deposit. The interests of all these people are virtually the same. Their combined influence is often greater than that of the Government itself, and it grows greater every year.

So powerful has this great monied interest become that we find it operating in the business affairs of the country everywhere; in the hovels of the poor, the little stores of the country merchant, on the farm, in the shop, as well as in the great manufacturing establishments, banks and clearing houses. It amounts to an all-pervading force, reaching out through every avenue of trade, through every channel of commerce, into every department of business, into the details of every vocation, into every phase and condition of life. It owns every railroad and steamboat line, every telegraph and cable, every packing house, elevator and merchant mill, every bank and stock exchange, all the great newspapers of the country, and the important agencies for news; it has local attorneys at every county seat, trained lawyers at every court, skilled lobbyists at every capital; it dictates party platforms, controls important nominations, and laughs at the popular will: it levies

tribute on toil, collects revenue from trade, has an interest in every state and a lien on every town.

It "moves the money that controls the affairs of the world." says a distinguished banker — Mr. Henry Clews. It wields a "mighty power," he says, a power greater than that of monarchies. That is the power which demands gold in payment of debts payable in lawful money; the power that will not accept the bonds of a people whose mountains are rich in gold and silver, unless they are made payable, principal and interest, in gold.

Such declarations strike home with a tremendous force, and the distinguished Senator could have added to his counts, in his arraignment of the all pervading power of wealth, that it dominates legislation in Congress and in the august body of which he is a member. He could further have declared that its power is felt in every legislative body in the Republic, in every city council of all our great cities and in many of the courts, in fact that it debauches everything, when used as it is being used, by those who control it in such vast sums, as the millionaires of the present possess.

The power of capital, when wielded by unscrupulous men, defies description. Mr. l'effer does not over-state the case, he does not draw upon his imagination for his facts. What he says about the power of the "aristocracy of wealth" is known to be true. The "mighty power" of money, wielded by its autocratic owners, it would be difficult to exaggerate. Money, rightfully used, could be made to bless the world as does sunshine and shower; like water in arid land, it could make deserts blossom and the wilderness of toil fruitful of ceaseless benedictions, but here in the United States, as Senator Peffer points out, it is made, in ten thousand instances, an unmitigated curse, and labor is made to feel its crushing power. Speaking of labor, we introduce here the testimony of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, one of the commanding intellects of the U.S. Senate, found in his great speech on the free coinage of silver, May 26, 1892. Referring to the limitless value of labor, he said:

Mr. President, there is no doubt of this one proposition, that whether it is gold or silver, or whether it is lumber, or whether it is the production of the fisheries, or whether it is iron, or copper, or lead, or granite, or marble, or limestone: or whether it is corn, or cotton, or wheat, or oats, or whether it is cattle and provisions—all of this is produced by actual labor and by nothing else; and if we do here-

after as we have done heretofore, continue to contract the purchasing power of the money of the country or expand it, contract the volume or increase it at the will and pleasure of the men who happen to hold the treasured capital and credit of this country, we will find that the producing classes in all departments of industry are at their mercy.

There is not a labor agitator in the land who has claimed more for labor than the distinguished senator from Alabama, in his place in the U. S. Senate, grandly concedes. We earnestly invite our readers to ponder well the utterances of Senator Morgan; note well what he says of the productions of "actual labor and nothing else," and bear in mind that this "actual labor is being crushed and degraded by capitalists who wield the money power of the country. As Mr. Clews puts it, "a nighty power."

What can this "mighty power" of money do in the line of crushing labor? In answering the question we reproduce from the columns of the Indianapolis Sentinel of June 14, 1892, the following article indicative of what Carnegie proposes to do to compel labor to sumbit to a reduction of wages. His purposes are in the line of revolution and evolution. They really constitute a new departure in the infernalism of the money power. Here is the full text of the article captioned "Carnegie Means War:"

patch dated the 12th inst., says:
Andrew Carnegie's lieutenants are preparing for a great struggle with organized labor at the Carnegie mills at Homestead, where 3,000 workmen are employed, chiefly in the manufacture of armor plates for the government. The men have given no sign of accepting the scale of wages which was presented to them some time ago by the Carnegie firm. They have until the 24th inst. to decide, but it is evident that the Carnegies do not expect he answer to be satisfactory, and so they propose to displace the old employes with non-union men who will work for the wages offered.

The great Homestead plant, with its expansivy yards and endless tracks, covering nearly 400 acres has been inclosed by an almost air-tight beard fence, which is fully nine feet high. Along the top of this fence are stretched three strands of barbed wire, which, when the war begins, will be charged with electricity, and cannot, therefore, be touched. Inside of this fence are now being constructed double rows of gas and water pipes. At the main entrance and just inside the ponderous gates have been erected two substantial water pings. Cook

houses are being built within the inclosure. Sleeping arrangements have been made for the workmen who are to be imported, and an inclosed platform, extending from the railroad station over the high fence and into the works, has been built.

This covered platform, it is explained, will enable the company to bring in workmen, should the threatened lockout occur, without their being seen or known to those whose places they will take. The large fireplugs at the main entrance, with a pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch, are to be used, it is claimed, to protect the workmen against any assault that may be made from the outside.

The scale proposed to the workmen, it is claimed by the Carnegies, will not lessen the earning capacity of the men to whom it is offered. It is intended, they say, only to equalize wages and give to the firm its rightful share of the profits that result from improved facilities.

The workmen on the other hand claim that the new scale will reduce their wages from 15 to 40 per cent. They are members of the Amalgamated association, whose national convention is now in session at Pittsburg, and they say they will fight the new scale to the end.

The present acting head of the Carnegie interests, H. C. Frick, is known as an aggressive opponent of trades unions, and it is believed the new scale is offered as much with a view to making the plant non-union as to secure lower wages.

Perhaps the part of this dispatch most significant of the fact that Carnegie is preparing for wholesale obloodshed if necessary to carry his point is that he has employed H. C. Frick to manage his interests. On his head rests the blood of hundreds of Pennsylvania workingmen, who, in times past, have been shot down in the Connellsville coke regions by Pinkerton detectives in his employ. Blood has flowed till it nearly put out the fires in his coke furnaces, while he has gone on apparently undisturbed by the slaughter. And this is the man whom Carnegie, this petted product of "protection," selects to manage his campaign against the men who object to a cut of from 15 to 45 per cent. in their wages. Can any one fail to see the significance?

From the dispatch heretofore quoted it appears that Carnegie proposes to introduce some novelties in warfare. He intends to use electricity as a killing force—a weapon which even the laws of civilized war has never yet recognized. It matters not to him what the result so it serve his purpose. He has set up a feudal castle defiant of all laws, and he proposes to maintain it purely by force of arms.

The prospect is far from a pleasant one to contemplate. It is one of probable civil war, and that is evidently what this baronial freebooter wants. He makes these preparations, well knowing that they will excite the starved ex-employes of his beyond control. If he accomplishes this he feels that in the general outery against violence and bloodshed his own responsibility for the lawlessness will be lost sight of, and that his own selfish ends can be reached without the public notice. His whole plan is simply inhuman and diabolical.

Andrew Carnegie has money, and his Lieutenant Frick has devils enough in him if they were to be cast out and were transformed into Colorado grasshoppers, to devour everything succulent from Florida to the Arctic zone. All the signs of the times point to an impending crisis in labor affairs -men who do not see it are blinder than bats in a cave, or eyeless fish in subterranean rivers, deafer than the paving stones upon which they walk. But there are coming Mark Antonys to deliver funeral orations over dead millionaire Cæsars, and there will be other equally eloquent orators to plead the cause of labor, not dead, but alive and organized—labor undismayed by Carnegie fortresses enclosed by fences nine feet or nine hundred feet high surmounted with barbed wire charged with electricity designed to kill those who touch it-nor will they be intimidated by "fire plugs" though the pressure be 4000 lbs instead of 400 lbs to the square inch, also designed to kill protesting workingmen.

"Actual labor and nothing else" produces everything, as Senator Morgan shows and though patient and long suffering, it will eventually exert its power for emancipation.

Some people think there is decidedly too much red tape, circumlocution, legal zigzagism, pomp and circumstance about getting married. The Cherokee Indians, when they marry, the contracting parties just join hands across a running brook and the business is done, and the pappoose is legitimate and inherits the ponies, tomahawks and scalping knife. We are making some headway toward the Cherokee plan and in time will get there. The idea is to simplify marriage and make divorce difficult or impossible.

ABOUT 150 years ago Europe had two royal sisters, and from them have come all the royalty that now exists on that continent, outside of Turkey. All the royal families are some sort of cousins, as some German genealogist has demonstrated, and it is doubtful if there is a really sane person in the entire gang.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF WORKING-MEN.

"There is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. The prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system that opens the way to all, gives hope to all and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all."

ABBRHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, the martyr president, was born wretchedly poor. In his youth and young manhood he was as destitute of friends who could advance him in positions as he was of money. Taking Lincoln's entire career, from birth till he became President of the United States, and no parallel can be found in any land.

True it is, that other men have been Presidents and Vice Presidents, who, in their youth were the victims of poverty, as for instance, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, Millard Filmore, of New York, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; but in their cases much is lacking in making either of them the peer of Abraham Lincoln. It has been said, and boastfully too, that ours is a government wherein the poorest youth may advance by steady steps, up the ladder of fame, until he stands secure upon the topmost round; and hence we hear the trite saying, "there is always room on top." There is in it an element of encouragement, and yet it is misleading, and now more so than ever before in the history of the country.

The remarks credited to Mr. Lincoln and recently repeated in the halls of congress. are pronounced eminently wise and weighty, and yet, when subjected to searching criticism they are despoiled of much of their force, since they apply now only to the comparatively few, and not to the mass of "free hired laborers," and we doubt very much, if Mr. Lincoln were now alive, that he would repeat the remarks credited to him. Conditions are not now as they were when Mr. Lincoln split rails or pulled at a sweep on the deck of a western river "broad-horn;" not now as when Andrew Johnson sat upon his tailor's board with goose and needle and made clothes

for his neighbors; not now as when Henry Wilson learned the trade of a shoemaker, and with waxed and bristled thread plied his vocation. Since those halcyon days the machine has come; horse power has multiplied until it has exceeded the power of all the horses since the flood. Since then the money power, in alliance with the machine and the horse power, under the direction of trusts, syndicates and monopolies, with millionaires behind them, in front of them, under, around and above them, have rendered it practically impossible for laborers to do aught else but to submit to conditions which, with slight modifications, are "fixed" for life.

The machine, the horse power and the millionaire employer have, to an extent which defies computation, driven out of existence the small shops where men of moderate means once were proprietors, where boys learned trades and in due time became owners and employers.

In the far away days recalled by Mr. Lincoln's remarks, the "prudent, penniless beginner" could hope to save and eventually become a proprietor. Suchinstances of success are still to be seen, but they are comparatively few and far between.

Quite recently a distinguished member of Congress, debating the "free wool" question, was lauding the success and the security of farmers, as compared with other enterprises in which men invest capital, and said:

The substantial people of this country—the reliable people—the people that are generally solven—the men who pay 100 cents on the dollar, are the farmers. Ninety-six out of every hundred merchants die insolvent. Eighty out of every 100 middlemen, men who gather up the surplus products of the farms, and risk the markets for profits, leaven oe state to be settled up. Thirty-nine out of every 40 professional men of all professions live like Watts' Christian, "at a dying rate." Of manufacturers and producers of that character, 60 out of every 100 become bankrupt. But of farmers, only 20 out of every 100 become insolvent—80 out of every 100 are solvent.

Look at the picture—the wrecks that line the business strand. Only the farmers are secure, and that too at a time when the official figures show that the farms of the country are burdened with a load of mortgages, the sum total of which, amazes the world.

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Tablulated, the declarations of Congressman Doan, of Ohio, present the following grim aspect:

Callings.		Οι	ıt o	f	eve	гу		N	ο.	t	h٤	at	fail.
Merchants Middlemen													
Manufacturers and	Pro	du	ere	3.	100		•			•	•		60

300 Here we have it that throughout the country, of every 300 business men, 236 fail, and that of every 40 professional men in the country, only one succeeds, the 39 are eternally on the ragged edge of poverty; but of the farmers only 20 in every 100 are wrecked, and this is said at a time when, in congress, men who speak for the farmers, declare that fully 75 per cent. of them are so overwhelmingly in debt that their salvation depends upon legislation which, in some measure at least, shall serve to secure them from the grasp of shylocks who are taking their farms from them by the foreclosure of mortgages. The July report of the superintendent of the census, giving the sum total of the mortgage debts of farms and homes in this country at \$2,565,000,000, the mortgage indebtedness on farms and homes in Kansas being \$243,146,226, drawing 10 per cent. interest, and if it be assumed that the total mortgage indebtedness on farms and homes is at the same rate—10 per cent.—then the annual interest debt reaches the enormous amount of \$256,500,000

Here comes into view the political economic fact that all interest is paid by labor, and when state, national and municipal indebtedness is considered, all of which is a burden upon labor, what must be its outlook? Under such conditions where is the "open way" for labor which "gives hope to all?" If merchants, middle men, manufacturers and producers, and also professional men are tumbling down like buildings in the grasp of an earthquake or a cyclone, what can be said of the condition of labor? Is it exempt from disaster? If Mr. Doan speaks truly, what must be the character of the policy of legislation which brings such catastrophes upon a land of fabulous plenty.

Labor is constantly meditating upon such facts, and for the present its only hope is to organize and, as best it may, stay the forces

which are beating it down to squalor and degradation.

Labor has got to learn to take care of itself. It has vast power which, if it will, can be wielded in such a way as to make it in every struggle for the right, invincible. It can divide, and wrangle, and suffer defeat and be ground to dust; or, it can unify under bold, and courageous and unselfish leaders and win victories, the benefits of which will endure when a thousand years are gone.

## THE COLUMBIAN LABOR EXPOSI-TION

We know of no subject better calculated to arouse intense interest in labor circles than the great Columbian Exposition that is to be thrown open to the public in 1893, at Chicago. It is designed to commemorate the discovery of a new world by Christopher Columbus, who, more than any other man we have read of, was the man of destiny, and yet it may be said that Columbus in his wildest imaginings had no idea that a new world, two mighty continents, lay across his pathway. To celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of the event is sublimely proper. The civilized world applands the undertaking, and the indications are that success awaits the splendid project.

This great Exposition is to be held in what is known as Jackson Park, situated immediately upon the shore of Lake Michigan, about seven miles distant from the Chicago court house, and the grounds set apart for the Exposition embrace 633 acres, an area more than double the area appropriated for the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876.

There are to be fifteen great departments as follows:

Agriculture, food and food products, farming machinery and appliances.

Viticulture, horticulture and floriculture.

Live stock, domestic and wild animals. Fish, fisheries, fish products and apparatus of fishing.

Mines, mining and metallurgy.

Machinery.

Transportation exhibits. Railways, vessels, vehicles.

Manufactures.

Electricity and electrical appliances.

Fine arts, pictorial, plastic and decorative.

Liberal arts, education, engineering, public works, architecture, music and the drama.

Ethnology, archaeology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits.

Forestry and forest products.

Publicity and promotion.

Foreign affairs.

The buildings to be erected, exclusive of government buildings, are twenty-eight in number and cover an area of one hundred and forty-two and a half acres.

At this writing it is known that fiftynine nations and fifty states and territories will be reprepresented at the Exposition, and when the buildings erected by these nations, states and territories are added to those named, fully one-half of the ground will be occupied, leaving 311 acres to be laid out and beautified for the gratification of visitors. The buildings to be erected by the Exposition Commission will cost \$7,280,032. The government building will cost \$400,000, providing an exhibit space of 162,755 square feet.

As further illustrative of the vast scope of the Exposition, the following comparative statement of the area, number and cost of buildings and exhibit space at the Paris, Philadelphia and Chicago Expositions is interesting:

Anot																		
ncome																	•	\$29,275.
Expendi	tu	re	28	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	19,319,

Excess of income over expenditures . . \$9,956,383 In the foregoing we have outlined from official data what the great Columbian Exposition is to be, and the question arises, What could it be without labor? True, it may be asked could the Exposition be inaugurated without capital? We have no desire to be captious. The Columbian Exposition is significant far above and beyond any testimonial of gratitude and veneration which it awards to Christopher Columbus, however great that may be. And here, because wonderfully beautiful, and more because it contains an idea eminently practical, we introduce Joaquin Miller's poem entitled

COLUMBUS.

Behind him lay the gray Azores. Behind the gate of Hercules; Before him not the ghost of shores, Before him only shoreless seas. The good mate said: "Now must we pray, For lo! the very stars are gone. Brave Adm'rl, speak; what shall I say?" "Why, say, 'Sail on! sail on! and on!" "My men grow mutinous day by day; My men grow ghastly, wan and weak." The stout mate thought of home; a spray Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek. " What shall I say, brave Adm'rl, say. If we sight naught but seas at dawn?" " Why, you shall say at break of day, Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!" They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow. Until at last the blanched mate said: " Why now not even God would know Should I and all my men fall dead, These very winds forget their way, For God from these dread seas is gone.

	Paris.	Centennial.	Chicago.
Area of grounds	238 75½ 5 \$3,903,760.08 \$1.74	284.49 70.08 23 \$5,189,825.32 \$2,16 \$,052,684 4,323,330	633 142½ 26 \$7,286,032,46 \$1,39 6,487,390 9,138,888

There are various estimates relating to the expenditures and income of the great Columbian Exposition. In one case we have:

Excess of income over expenditures . . \$12,553,272

Now speak, brave Adm'rl; speak and say—"
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"
They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate:
"This mad sea shows its teeth to-night.
He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
Brave Adm'rl say but one good word;
What shall we do when hope is gone?"



The words leapt as a leaping sword: "Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then pale and worn he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
of all dark nights! And then a speek—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! And on!"

There is no trouble about the immortal fame of Columbus. That is as fixed as the eternal hills, and it came to him because he had the courage to "sail on." Without that courage he would have sunk out of sight to be remembered, if remembered at all, as an unfortunate, visionary adventurer.

Four hundred years have elapsed since his triumph, and now we celebrate the event. How? By showing the march of civilization in the new world he discovered. How? By bringing together from the four quarters of the earth the triumphs of labor whose motto, if not "sail on" has been "work on," in the day and in the dark, oppressed, degraded, starved—still labor has worked on, and on, and ever on, in the hope of a discovery of a new world, a time when conditions would be better, when burdens would be lighter, when homes would be brighter.

The great Columbian Exposition will bear eloquent testimony to the eternal truth that civilization has no monument marking its progress that was not built by labor—the one thing after all that is said and done that makes the Columbian Exposition possible.

Is labor to be awarded its share in the glory of the Columbian Exposition? Nay, verily. A thousand times a day during the Exposition, in a sense, an old incident is to be re-enacted at Chicago.

It is related that Nebuchadnezzar, on one occasion, walked in his palace, and being evidently pleased with his surroundings, said: "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power and for the honor of my majesty?" There will be in Chicago numerous Nebuchadnezzars of small pattern; nabobs and snobs, millionaire gentry of domestic and foreign pro-

duction who will say, "Is not this great Exposition that I have built for the glory of all snobdom," and they will chuckle over their superiority and thank God they are not like the toiling mass whose labor and skill created the Exposition.

It is not an agreeable reflection that labor never, under any circumstances is awarded the honor and emoluments due it, and for this injustice it is not difficult to find a reason. Hitherto and now the capatalistic class have controlled the press and the literature of the world. They have formed public opinion and have denounced every effort of labor to rise and assume its rightful position. Those who controlled the Columbian Exposition have not been able to find a representative of labor to take any part in shaping its affairs, and the policy has been to see how near starvation limits the wages of those who are constructing the buildings could be reduced.

Here, then, is an opportunity for the labor press of the country to discuss the Columbian Exposition from an exalted standpoint. Grant all that may be said and claimed for the Columbian Exposition to commemorate the grandest event in all history; it is, nevertheless, monumental of the grandeur and civilizing power of labor.

The capatalists who have invested in the Columbian Exposition expect not only to get their money back, but, as we have shown, anticipate a profit of from nine to twelve millions of dollars. What can labor secure? Nothing, unless the labor press of the country deem it prudent to show that from start to finish the Columbian Exposition is under greater obligations to labor, to its skill and muscle, than to any other factor that could be named, and the name of the Exposition should be changed to that of the Great Columbian Labor Exposition.

It is remarkable how the heathen Chinese can fool the Missionaries. The conversion of a Chinaman is like washing out the spots on a leopard's hide, and yet the pigtailed heathen manage to make the Missionaries believe they are "belly ligious, like Melican man."

### PUBLIC OPINION.

The public is the people, not a faction nor a fraction, but the general body of a state or community; and opinion is conviction, belief, settled judgment; hence public opinion is public conviction, belief and judgment of all the people.

The assumption is, that public opinion is always right; and if it could be shown that at any time the people were a unit in conviction, belief and judgment upon any proposition whatever, the conclusion would necessarily follow that the proposition thus endorsed by public opinion was right. But public opinion being the judgment of fallible men, does not create an infallible standard for men who choose to investigate subjects which bear upon the welfare of individuals or communities.

A moment's reflection discloses the fact that public opinion is often a mere craze, the result of some hue and cry; that it is manufactured for the occasion by demagogues and knaves for a purpose, and that in its operations often inflicts the most serious calamities. Like a stream swollen by cloud bursts, it sweeps along, resistless for a time in its course, without the power to remedy the wrongs it inflicts.

Public opinion often, however, settles down in the advocacy and approval of the most flagrant errors; indeed, it is seen, not infrequently, supporting stupendous outrages upon human rights, discarding justice and clamoring for the supremacy of iniquities which blotch civilization and intensify men's distrust of this accredited factor in human affairs.

Notwithstanding such facts, society is so constituted that public opinion, not necessarily the opinion of the entire body of the people, but of a majority of the people in a state or community, must be respected. It is a force of great and unquestioned power, and, right or wrong, upon any given proposition, makes itself felt.

We have said that public opinion is often a mere craze, brought about by a hue and cry for or against individuals or organizations, laws and institutions. Men engage in agitation, in the press and pulpit, on the rostrum, at all times, in all places, and by every means in their power, to cre-

ate public opinion or change public opinion, and this work and warfare goes forward ceaselessly. This agitation, right or wrong. is inherent in free speech, untrammeled discussion, and it has been said that errors, even though they be embodied in laws, cannot long exist when there is free speech and a free press to combat them. As a general proposition, we think such conclusions are supported by facts, but it must be said that some errors are so antiquated and have had the endorsement of public opinion so long that to uproot them, approximates the impossible. They appall the great body of men. Only heroic souls attack them, only men who dare martyrdom by challenging vastly superior forces, are the avant couriers of reforms. Such is history, and history is forever repeating itself.

Take, for instance, public opinion in the United States touching chattel slavery, a crime of unspeakable enormity. Sixty years ago, aye, a far less number of years in the past, and public opinion indorsed the stupendous iniquity. The church of God and His Son favored it. Federal and state legislatures enacted laws to perpetuate it. The press lent its power to sustain it. The great body of the people was a unit in its support. But a few intrepid men and women assailed the infernal wickedness; a sin that had come down to the nation from past generations. The assault upon the institution, from small beginnings, grew steadily in force. Men dared and died, still the grand work went forward. It culminated in the bloodiest war of all the centuries, but when the last bugle blast, calling men to arms, was blown, when the war drum was hushed to silence, and the battle flags were furled and five millions of slaves stood forth emancipated and free, behold, public opinion had changed, and now, there is not one of our 65,000,000 of people to approve of conditions that existed as late as 1860.

In the days of chattel slavery the negres slaves worked for their masters, for which they received food, clothes and shelter: their surplus earnings went\*to enrich their masters. The slaves owned no land, no houses, nor any other description of prop-



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erty. They toiled, multiplied and died, and public opinion approved. But as we have said, public opinion changed, and the slave went free, and now thousands of them own land and houses and are educated, and they are striding on to still better conditions, and public opinion favors the new departure.

What do we hear now-a-days on every hand? This, the cry of white slavery; not chattel slavery, not of the slave block and pen, but of white men's huts, far worse than the old time slave quarters. We hear of squalor and degradation to which the average plantation slave was a total stranger. We hear of great industries being carried forward by men and women whose compensation decrees their degradation, as certainly as if Jehovah had thundered it from his eternal throne. There is no disputing the facts, nor are they disputed, and with reference to them, what can be said of public opinion? This. There are valiant men and women who are discussing the situation as they have opportunities, and are creating public opinion. Those who are engaged in robbing wage-toilers of just compensation, and are forcing upon them conditions against which human nature revolts, feel moderately secure in their strongholds. They have wealth; the same was true of the slaveholder. They have pulpit, press and legislatures to approve their course; the same was true of the slave owner. But the wage toilers are agitating. They have a press, occasionally a pulpit, and of themselves they have an army of evangelists, who, in lodges and shops, are creating public opinion. The work is going grandly forward and emancipation day is drawing nigh.

There need be no misgivings about results. The fact that traitors, apostates, sneaks and scabs are found here and there, identified with the armies of labor, is the old, old story, but they cannot impede the triumphant march. The plutocrats, whose purpose is to enslave white men, reduce them to helots, is to be defeated, defeated by the patience, intelligence and patriotism of organized labor and a wise public opinion true to conviction, belief and judgment, or it is to be defeated as was the

purpose of the South to perpetuate chattel slavery. This nation cannot exist with 6,000 millionaires and 60,000,000 slaves, white or black, and public opinion will, in due time, shape itself to the mighty issue.

## AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Reports have it that at a meeting held at Manchester, England, the propriety of sending machinery for exhibition at the Columbian Fair was debated, and opinions were freely expressed opposing such a policy, the idea being that in sending machinery to the great Columbian Exposition, Englishmen would afford Americans an opportunity to educate themselves at the expense of English inventors. It was further stated that Americans had already copied English inventions to a great extent, and further, that it would be bad policy to send over machinery at a great cost to give Americans still greater facilities for copying, and concluded if they did so they would be very great fools; and it was still further urged that 4,000 miles was too great a distance to send machinery simply to have it duplicated by a formidable rival.

It is not doubted that England possesses a large amount of inventive talent. It is a great industrial hive and of necessity must keep abreast of the procession of progress in all departments of industry, but without specifications Americans will not consent that the charge is true, that they are duplicating English machinery, for whatever may be said complimentary of English inventive genius may be said of the Yankees with greater emphasis.

True, in old colony times, prior to July 4, 1776, prior to the "stamp tax." and "tea tax," and many other infelicities, economic and political, England supplied her colonies with such machinery as was wanted. The demand was not large, and the importations were comparatively unimportant, but when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, and the colonists ceased to be "subjects" of the king, there was an awakening of American inventive genius which has steadily developed to an extent that the nations of the earth furnish no parallel, and the fact

stands out prominently that at this day England has no right to boast of any superiority in the invention of machinery. During the first century of American progress in the line of invention 450,000 inventions were patented by Americans, and in this vast number of appliances, covering the entire field of industrial arts, is machinery which challenges comparison with any advancement of which England can rightfully boast.

A writer commenting upon the Manchester folly, remarks that "we have provided far more machinery of a convenient and profitable kind for the rest of the world than the rest of the world has ever furnished for us. The inventive faculty of our people has never been surpassed in al! the history of the race. It has performed greater service in the promotion of general comfort, happiness and progress than any other one force, so far as material interests are concerned. The contributions that it has made to the stock of useful devices and appliances are of universal and unprecedented benefit. They have revived the age of miracles in a sense, and revolutionized the processes of labor and enterprise in a degree never known before. The records upon this point are familiar and conclusive; and of all nations, England should be the last one to disparage them, in view of the fact that next to the United States. she has been the largest gainer in the case." Such facts are known and read of all men who know anything or read anything relating to inventions. It is not held that every invention expands beyond local interest or that every invention is of special importance, but taken together they are of such vast importance that were they suddenly to disappear no estimate is possible of the calamities that would follow, because they are interwoven with the industrial life of the nation. Referring to American invention as connected with railroads, the writer we have quoted says that "the railroad as it now exists-the leading agency of modern convenience and progress-is the product of American skill and energy. It did not originate here, but it has been developed here from a crude and impracticable foreign beginning. Nine-

tenths of the railroad mechanism in general use is of American design. Our locomotives are acknowledged to be the best in the world, and our cars are not surpassed anywhere. We have a train service that is in all respects a model of convenient and systematic devices. The sleeping car is one of our inventions, and the air-brake is another. There is nothing of any consequence in our railroad equipments or arrangements that has been copied from England, or any other nation. They were all studied out by native genius, and they are manufactured by native talent and labor. In this one matter alone our inventors have rendered more service than is to be credited to those of England in all branches of mechanical knowledge and experiment. American railroad machinery is constantly being ordered for use in other countries on account of its recognized su-We do not import any maperiority. terials of that kind; nor do we copy the devices of European inventors in any department of our railroad system." Railroading is confessedly the greatest enterprise of modern times, and contemplated from any point of observation Americans are prominent in all of its departments. This England ought to know and does know, and when Manchester gentlemen talk of witholding their machinery from exhibition at Chicago they are doing themselves vastly more harm than they can possibly inflict upon Americans.

an possibly inflict upon Americans.

It is to be hoped that the Manchester protest will not influence England to any very great extent. The time has long since gone by when the "dog in the manger" policy can hope to succeed, and certainly England is the last country to attempt to carry it out upon a large scale. If England can show superior machinery, that superiority will be awarded her at Chicago; but if her machinery is not superior, and here is the rub, she will have to take second place, and if she refuses to exhibit, the verdict will be that she declines because she fears defeat.

There is no disguising the fact that in American invention England has a rival of tremendous resources. Indeed, this is what alarms the Manchester gentlemen. and which they confess in about so many words.

In pointing out the rivalry between Americans and Englishmen in the line of inventions, reference is made to America's triumph in the utility of the telegraph. Admitting that the idea was foreign born it is stated "the present telegraphic instruments and equipments are nearly all of American invention. More patents have been issued here for such articles than in all the rest of the world where the telegraph is in operation. The men who patiently prepared the way for the final victory did not have any adequate conception of the importance of their work. They did not foresee the ultimate and extraordinary results of the principles that they discovered. The telegraph was simply a plaything as they left it. Their understanding of its adaptability to large and revolutionizing uses was not sufficient to inspire them with a definite hope of its success for other than trivial and amusing purposes. They arranged the preliminaries, and that was all. The task of adjusting their knowledge to the promotion of commercial and industrial prosperity and facilitation of public projects of all kinds was executed by American intelligence and energy." In many ways American inventions would please and instruct our Manchester cousins, and we doubt not that their contributions, should they do their level best, would be equally interesting to Americans, and to the representatives of all the nations who will be present to honor the great Columbian Exposition when its doors are thrown open.

CHICAGO is to have a tower 1,500 feet high, which sees Paris and goes 500 feet higher; also a hotel with 4,000 rooms, and a public hall 237x237 feet and 230 feet high. There are no flies on Chicago.

London has 700,000 houses, and an average of more than five persons to each house.

JAPAN wants the best street cars, and is ordering them from St. Louis, Mo.

THE Rev. Dr. DeCosta, of New York. an Episcopal clergyman, writes to Mr. Byrner, superintendent of the New York police force, as follows:

To-day capital is forcing thousands of women into a life of shame. By starvation wages capital renders virtue impossible, and when once a girl has fallen capital takes her out of the factory and shop and sends her to the brothel, which pays enormous dividends.

Dr. DeCosta, in the foregoing, makes the common mistake of substituting capital for capitalists. It is a mistake that upsets all logic, all facts, and constitutes all arguments based upon it, simply jargon. Capital is inert. It does the bidding of its owners, nothing more. Capital, in the hands of philanthropists, blesses the world and gives glory and dignity to human nature; in the hands of heartless men it does what Dr. DeCosta says it does. Why this eternal denunciation of capital, when it is the monsters, the mind and soul-deformed capitalists who should be anathematized?

The land is full of Christless capitalists who care no more for the crimes they commit against humanity than so many sheep-killing dogs. They fix rates of wages that create poverty, rage, crime and universal cussedness, and behold their victims going to the devil without a tremor, and by stigmatizing "capital," afford a shelter for the inhuman pirates.

It would be an easy matter for Dr. DeCosta to name the capitalists of New York who are "forcing thousands of women into lives of shame" by "starvation wages." Why don't he name them? He lacks the courage. It is easier to say capital than capitalist. Name the capitalists who are engaged in the nefarious work, and good men everywhere will be prompted to gibbet them before the world and excoriate them with whips of flame. These infernal capitalists are in all the churches, with iron tongues and throats of brass; they praise God and then go forth, and by reducing wages, pile up fortunes and create such woes as make angels weep.

News comes from Rome that the dome of St. Peter's is "cracking" again in a serious manner. The small churces "around the corner" are just now in demand.

# ESSAYS.

### FUNDAMENTALS IN ECONOMICS.

AND and Labor, there they are, it seems to me, the fundamental conceptions in economics. Any others such as interest, money, rent, wages, capital, earnings, profits, monopoly, intrinsic value, specie value, fiat value, etc., etc., have only a positive meaning, in so far as they are properly related to those two grand ultimatums of all human social existence, Land, Labor. We therefore waste our time and brain power as long as we fail to logically connect to land and labor all our economic ideas, and the language with which we clothe them. We also waste our time and brain force when we attempt to fix any principles with which to merely improve the conditions of a class, large or small. That is just what all governments have so far done. That is why we are and have always been in the woods in national development. Truth rises above classes. It simply deals with general principles of ethics for all classes and all men.

The governmental American theory is that government is the people. If so, why should the people legislate for any class? Unfortunately that is what we have always done. No wonder that we have always been in trouble like every other nation. What supported chattel slavery in our midst for nearly 80 years? Class legislation. What has intensified industrial slavery all along and impoverished our farmers? Class legislation.

Yes, all our misfortunes can be traced to the fact that we have not abided by our healthy governmental theory. We have preferred the old traditions, that govern-ments are something apart from the people, and should dictate to the people what

the people shall do.

Take our monetary systems, always resting on the barbaric conceptions of precious metals as the basis for a medium of exchange. What is that but part and parcel of the traditions of despots and aristocracies? And through them we tell the people as follows: You shall only handle money by enriching the few who shall own the mines from which the precious metals are to come, and on the values of which metals all other values shall rest.

Wicked and stupid as our monetary systems have always been, we could hardly improve them by letting the government convert masses of paper into money to be handed over to a class according to the caprices of that class. That is perhaps the greatest aberration among the many in ancient or modern times. The historian of

the future shall stand aghast before that aberration of ours.

Government is to see that money is easy of access to all, and to each one according to his capacity for usefulness as a unit in the social compact. The very fact that we have a debtor class shows that government has always been a class government and never a government by the people. A government by the people would never force anybody to be a debtor, much less would it perpetuate a debtor class. The process by which that can be avoided is simple enough. Let the government, the people, see that no set of men can restrict production or commerce by withdrawing from the circle of industrial activities any portion of those natural elements indispensable to commerce and production. Let us make all gambling in natural elements unprofita-ble, and all forms of healthy labor shall become eminently profitable and the fields for honest effort shall become illimitable, and no one shall need to be in debt unless that happens to be advantageous to him for the time being.

Besides, why not think that below the debtor class we have a larger one to which we don't even allow the privilege of run-ning into debt? That class can hardly be less than 70 per cent. of the nation. In 1880 over 25 per cent. of our farmers were already tenant farmers, too poor to run into debt. Our tenant farmers to-day cannot be much below 40 per cent. of the whole number. In less than fifty years we shall have but tenant farmers and bonanza ones, as in the worst periods under Rome, as in modern Egypt or India, unless we stop that class legislation of ours.

In order to grasp economic truth we cannot afford to travel around the shell of economics. We must locate ourselves in the kernel, Land and Labor. We shall then see that the grand desideratum in national growth is to have no legislation that in the least interferes between those two great factors in production, land, the passive element, labor, the active one. All else shall then inexorably fall down at the feet of King Labor, king, not only in name but in fact. Under no other conditions can labor be king except with a crown of thorns, as it has always been so far.

It is both sad and amusing to notice the efforts of bright, honest, well meaning minds bent upon improving humanity through surface processes. Relatively important as a monetary reform is it becomes a farcical a monetary reform is, it becomes a farcical reform as soon as the question is: Who shall get money from the government? The reform then rests on a narrow, selfish view of the situation. No principles of broad justice can then be grasped. No scientific views can then be grasped. The entific views can then be obtained. The mind is then shut up in an iron cage, as it were, away from the broad horizon of truth, away from the radiant vistas and panoramas of glory that are only visible to souls that breathe in an atmosphere of freedom, the freedom of equal rights to all men. That means: No more governmental interference than is necessary to prevent Peter from robbing John, and so stopping the former from dictating to the latter on what terms he, John, shall live, work or exchange products

exchange products.
Beyond that simple and indispensable restriction of all order and justice, any other governmental interference is a mere nuisance when not an act of injustice, open or masked, the child of ignorance or the product of clear perversity, fatal, in all cases, to the manhood of the race, a remora to human joy, to the oppressed and

the oppressors.

By all means let us have plenty of money as well as plenty of everything else, as much anyhow as the majority may decide to have; but in the name of logic and sound sense, let the sum be fixed for a certain period, or the process of issue be determined beforehand for that period, all in direct government notes of course. We all shall then know what value that money shall have during that period. We all shall then know on what basis production, and commerce, and credit shall rest for a certain time. Is there anything more natural, more ethical, more business like? Any other system is essentially childish, anarchical, unjust. It would not hurt the grand totality of shrewd gamblers. It would certainly hurt the grand totality of lonest workers. And that is not a speculative theory; it is a matter of historical

experience. To be sure, even under such an ideal monetary system, could we impoverish the mass of workers in the cities and in country belts by taxing both sets into destruction, directly or indirectly, through private, corporate and public taxation, as we have been doing. Even then could we go on piling the city workers in the most uncomfortable sections of our centers of population, while keeping most of our farmers scattered through the wilderness like wild beasts in the jungle. No trouble about that. And all that simply shows that a sound monetary system should be backed by a sound method of taxation if the former is to give us any permanent good results.

Sooner or later our money reformers shall see all that. They shall also see that the best way to utilize government notes for permanent good results, is to use them for the gradual cancellation of that general mortgage which helps to keep all labor into poverty. We refer to the mass of corporate securities representing labor products. Taxation on land values would, at a

blow, wipe out the land value of every corporate bond or stock, and they all have a large share of that land value. The same taxation would also wipe out, at a blow, the land value of every private mortgage on farms or elsewhere. Only let us remem-ber that while tax reform on the above lines is, per se, a radical, fundamental reform, money reform should coincide with the tax reform. If it does not, we leave the source of all wealth to the gambling ele-ments of the nation. And so would we leave all profits, as we now do, to the gamblers or monopolists in natural elements. And so it is that we force the mass of our workers in farms or cities, in mines or elsewhere, to simply live and work for the benefit of the few. We then give to the few the power to fix all wages or labor earnings, no matter how much money we may have. Independent of quantity and quality, money, like water, flows into deeper levels, and hence, into the deeper pocket books held by the monopolists.

As for land values or land rents, they are not the result of any intrinsic money value or the like, as some reformers imagine. Money is but an incident in produc-tion and commerce. We can produce and exchange products without money. can neither exchange products nor produce without land and labor. Land and labor without the demon of monopoly between, would give to labor all that labor produced. The social compact would take what the social compact creates, viz: Those annual land values which are the inexorable result of competition for land of given conditions, just as lightning is the result of a concussion between two currents of electricity among the clouds. About 26,000 acres in New York city are worth nearly as much as 500,000,000 acres in our farming belts, simply because of greater competition for land in the former than in the latter. Truth is always simple. It is never complex.

José Gros.

### FURTHER ANSWERING MR. WARD.

In his criticism of my May article, Mr. Ward starts out with the proposition: "Mr. Borland seems to commence, as indeed do all single taxers, in the middle of a chain of facts." Well! Well! Well! I commenced with that original state of things in which labor is in receipt of its entire product; if that is not the beginning of the chain of facts I was considering, I must revise my economy—and "ignore the fact that competion between business men, who occupy lands in cities and towns, determines the rental value of such lands." How was, or is it possible for me to ignore a fact, which is involved in the very prin-

ciple under discussion? If Mr. Ward had read my article carefully he would have seen that competition for the use of land was, at all times, supposed to operate freely. Rent is a social product, and I do not believe Mr. Ward is willing to go so far as to claim that there is any inherent peculiarity about lands used for business purposes, that should fence them off from the operation of the general law of rent, which

The rent of land is determined by the excess of its produce over that which the same application can secure from the least

productive land in use.

This law is accepted by all economists of standing. It has never been successfully contradicted. John Stuart Mill calls it the pons asinorum of polical economy; and, if Mr. Ward accepts it, he must be prepared to accept all its logical consequences, one of which is: to reduce rent, we must reduce the excess of product which land now yields, over what is secured from other land by means of the same application. Or, what amounts to the same thing, we must reduce the ratio of difference existing between the products derived from lands

Now, "Out of profit must come both interest and rent. (I am quoting Mr. Ward, and he should have added wages, as well.) Competition which reduces profits, either forces a reduction of rent, or causes the business man to vacate the premises and

hunt another location.

So far as Mr. Ward's mental optics allow him to see, he is correct. The profits of any business enterprise must be sufficient to pay—(a), the ordinary rate of wages, (b), the ordinary rate of interest, and, (I am supposing business to be carried on above the margin of cultivation,) (c), rent.

If, by reason of competition, or from any other cause, profits are reduced below the general level, (c), must be reduced.

For, the reduction of profits not being general, the opportunities for securing (a), (b), are not affected, and, unless (c) is reduced, the business will be removed to a location where (a), (b) can be maintained. This, being in effect, a reduction in the relative capacity of the land; or, a reduction in the ratio of difference existing between the products derived from lands in use.

But, supposing the reduction of profits to be a general condition, (c) will not be re-

For, the reduction in profits being general, the opportunities for securing (a), (b), are as great in the present location as they would be in any other, and, there being no inducement to remove to another location (a), (b) must submit to a reduction in favor of (c), or business be brought to a standstill.

In this case the relative capacity of the land is not affected. Or, the ratio of difference existing between the products derived from lands in use, remains the same.

Hence, no general reduction of interest can operate to reduce rent. In no conceivable manner can a general reduction of interest reduce the ratio of difference between the products derived from different lands.

A general reduction of interest must operate to reduce wages. For, during the eqalization of profits which must ensue upon such general reduction, the wage earner, being the weaker party, must suffer for the benefit of the land-owner. Therefore, the general rate of wages, and the general rate of interest, must fall together. The converse is also true.

I hope this explanation is sufficiently plain for Mr. Ward; if it is not I will try to make it plainer. If he will take the trouble to investigate, he will find that the several conclusions here set down, are logically de-

duced from the law of rent. As to Mr. Ward's other phrase of "the stern, keen, relentless competition now in vogue," it makes not the difference of the value of one little yellow dog, as to whether the lands used for business purposes are owned by users or non-users. In either case the effect on rent is the same.

In the case of a business man who owns the land upon which he carries on business, the value of such land is entered in his capital account, and in addition to wages, and interest on his real capital, his profit must be sufficient to pay the ordin-

ary rate of interest upon such value. Supposing his profit to be reduced below the general level, such reduction can only affect that portion of his income referable to land value, or rent. He may say that his interest is reduced, but that is not true. Interest, being still at the ordinary rate, it is impossible that his interest should be reduced, else it becomes more profitable to dispose of his capital and loan the proceeds, and, as wages still remain at the ordinary rate, the only part of his income that can by any possibility be reduced, is his rent.
This fact would manifest itself clearly.

did he conclude to sell; he would then find that his reduced capacity to earn the ordinary profit attached wholly to his land, and he must sell it at a reduced valuation or

not at all.

In case of a general reduction in profits, that portion of his income referable to land value, or rent, would not be injuriously affected. It is not necessary to again go over the reason for this; it has been fully set forth above

The business man calls his Now note: land "Capital," but that does not alter the fact that it is not capital, but land.



He calls the income derived from it "Interest," but that does not alter the fact that it is not interest, but rent.

When Mr. Ward talks about competition destroying rent, he gives pretty conclusive evidence that he does not understand the

nature of rent. The idea of the abolition of rent, is one which the human mind is incapable of grasping; it is inconceivable. Under no possible form of social compact, is it to be conceived of all lands as yielding like results to like applications: we cannot allow our minds to dwell on this idea for a moment, without imagining the intervention of a supernatural power, and the construction of a Universe on totally different principles from the one we have experience with.

From the trend of Mr. Ward's argument, I was prepared to belive that the idea of conjunctive relation between wages and interest, would be a novel one to him. I make no claim that this is the teaching of the standard economists; I only expect to maintain its affirmative. I am well aware of the fact, that it is a consequence of standard economic teaching, that as interest falls wages rise, and vice versa. But if my recollection is accurate, none of them squarely make this assertion; the assertion is made only as to profits, and the word profits is here used in an ambiguous sense -it may mean interest, or it may mean

The indiscriminate use of this term profits, has been a great source of error in political economy. The idea of there being an opposing relation between wages and interest, derives its whole support from the supposed logical accuracy of the wagesfund doctrine; and, by introducing the term profits, the political economists have been able to cover up the fallacy of undistributed middle, which actually exists in that doctrine, and invest it with the character, but not the certainty of logical

Now, Mr. Ward says, "The finished product bears, as the component parts of its price, four factors to-wit: Rent, interest, profit and labor." Verily! Verily! This is "2, 2 mutch!"

In a previous article I have shown that rent is not a component part of price; but Mr. Ward need not accept my dictum; he can refer to any of those economists from which he derives his arguments in support of the idea of opposing relation between interest and wages, and find the same conclusion. What I particularly wish to direct Mr. Ward's attention to now is the reckless manner in which he uses the term profits.

The word profits is almost synonymous with revenue; it means an amount received in excess of an amount expended, and by no possible word jugglery can it be made to distinctively apply to any part of the results of production. Profit may include rent, while it nearly always includes both wages and interest; and in summing up the results of production, to refer any part exclusively to profits, is the merest tauterms, twice over. When Mr. Ward says that price is composed of "Rent, interest, profit and wages," it is as if he should say that the human race was composed of men, women, children and human beings.

Let Mr. Ward compare the two following statements, made by him, and when he succeeds in giving them a logical classification, will he please let us know?

"Out of profit must come both interest

and rent."
"The component parts of price are rent, interest, profit and labor.

Mr. Ward next says, "The trouble with Mr. Borland is that he treats of wages and interest as going to the same parties.

Mr. Borland does nothing of the kind; but suppose I did! What possible effect could it have upon the proposition that as rent is high, both wages and interest will be low? Whether that part of the product which is distributed as wages and interest, goes to one person, or to many persons, how under Heaven can it alter the amount so distributed?

In his treatment of my illustration of the action of rent, Mr. Ward falls back upon that great resource of those who have a weak case to support-the fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.

My illustration supposes that I am deriving an income of \$500 per year, from an investment of \$3,000 when the current rate of interest is 5 per cent; the supposition is much more than a hypothesis; I could have produced cases ad infinitum, from actual fact, that would show a like condition; and I was not bound to consider the question of whether there was any adjoining land equally well situated, as such a question has nothing whatever to do with the fact.

Now, in order to accentuate my point, I will, before proceeding further with the argument, cite, for Mr. Ward's benefit, one instance from actual fact:

There is, in my locality, a tract of land that was purchased 55 years ago for exactly \$10. During all these years the owners of this land have not invested one dollar in improving it; and at present its owners (who are minor heirs now traveling in Europe, and who have probably never even seen the land), derive an income from groundrent alone, of \$19,600 per year. The land is covered with business houses, the occupiers having made all improvements,

and paid all taxes. Such facts as this go to show that Mr. Ward's much talked of competition between landlords to secure renters for their property, is not a very potent

factor in the reduction of rent.

Mr. Ward says "Mr. Borland \* \* realizes 16.66 per cent. interest upon an investment of \$3,000." Nonsense! Upon what hypothesis of free competition would it be possible for me to secure interest at the rate of 16.66 per cent., when the current rate of interest is 5 per cent?

The point I made, (and which Mr. Ward entirely evades), is that as my investment yields an income \$310 in excess of interest, such excess cannot be interest. (By the way, since Mr. Ward took the trouble to reproduce my language, I don't see how he came to make the blunder of accusing me of being mistaken in my figures.) The question that such profits are every day being made, does not admit of argument; and what I desire from Mr. Ward is a clear and decisive answer to my question—Are such excess profits interest, or are they not in-

terest?

If he answers in the affirmative, it will then be in order for him to prove that they are such; and if he answers in the negative, it will expose the superficial, and illogical character of an economic theory which has for its main thesis, the suppression of our economic disabilities through the reduction of interest. Mr. Ward may accept either horn of the dilemma he

pleases.

Now another point which I wish to call Mr. Ward's attention to, is this, and t is one which it seems to me has led him into error. Rent is not based upon capitalized cost, but capitalized price—and the distinction between cost and price is here an im-

portant one.

Mr. Ward may possibly point to the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers, as a thorough refutation of my argument; but until we come to a more thorough understanding of fundamentals, it would be useless for me to attempt an explanation of the fact that the condition complained of is in large part due to the effort to impart value to land which is economically valueless; at the present stage of our argument. he would probably consider me non compos mentis, did I attempt to explain to him that a large part of the land upon which farmers are attempting to eke out a precarious livelihood, should, and under correct social conditions would, be still the haunts of wild beasts. Therefore I will not attempt such explanation at this time. A correct apprehension of the laws of distribution is an absolute prerequisite to sound economic reasoning. These laws must, of course, be obtained by induction; but during the process of generalization we must use great

caution, as we are extremely liable to fall into the converse fallacy of accident without detecting it. Mr. Ward's contention that because reduction of profits below the level reduces rent, all reduction in profit will reduce rent, is an example of this fallacy. I will consider the theory of land taxation upon the basis of occupancy and use at another time.

W. P. Borland.

### ROUNDHOUSE SERMON.

BY REV. EMORY POLISHER, DEE DEE.

Y BRETHREN, Mrs. Polisher, good woman that she is, advised me not to preach to-day. She has a little thermometer which she said, at 10 o'clock, registered 93 degrees in the shade. Besides, said the dear woman, "this is the time a year when all the ministers have their vacations; they go away to the mountains by the lakes, to the ocean. They go to recuperate their wasted energies, physical and mental, to write some new sermons and get in trim to tussel with the devil during the cooler and more delightful months; they take their wives along with them and their salaries go right along as if they did business at the old stand." And, Mrs. Polisher added: "How I wish you were one of that sort of preachers and had a fat salary. It would be so nice for you to be complainin' and have your church send you away and pay your salary, then I could go somewhere and see something, like other preachers' wives. Oh, dear! there's nothing for me but to cook and sew, wash and iron, and take care of the children."

Now, you see, brethren, that is not very encouraging talk on Sunday morning. But I don't blame Mrs. Polisher. Poor woman the roses are fading out of her cheeks and some of the youthful sparkle has gone from her eyes. She's got it into her mind that preaching and firing a big mogul at \$2.00 a day don't mix worth a cent. She thinks I ought to either preach or fire, and be done with it. She says: "Here, you get in off of your run at 10 o'clock at night, all used up, and then start in at 10 o'clock in the morning to preach, and you'll work harder preachin' than firing. If you lay off you don't get any pay; the company don't care a fig whether you've got a sore throat or not, by singing, praying and preaching, and I don't believe you will ever make preaching pay like Talmage and them other big guns." Nevertheless, brethren, my wife, God bless her, just goes right along, gets out all my biled clothes and is as proud as a constant of the same with as proud as a queen when she sees me with bible and hymn book in hand, marching off to church, and with a pleasant smile she says, "bye bye;" and were it not for

the little Polishers she would be here to help on the services.

I say these things to you, my brethren, because they are a part of my trials, but I guess they do me good, though I confess they do not help me to fix my mind upon a text. They set my mind to wandering.

Ever since I left my home I've been, in my mind, smashing coal and firing old 76. I've wondered if I was ever called to preach at all. I've been tempted, in good Methodist fashion, to "fall from grace" and give up my job of preaching. But, finally, I had the courage to say, "Get behind me Satan," and as I've been talking I've been gaining the victory. I tell you, my brethren, we must stick to our jobs if we ever expect promotion. I'm called to preach just as certainly as I'm called to be a fireman. I'm working for the throttle, and I am working for my town lot in the New Jerusalem, too; for my palace, for my crown and harp, and don't you forget it, and unless the devil doubles teams on me I'm going to get there Eli. Stickability is what we all need. I'm getting loaded with it, and not even the Indiana White Caps could drive me from my purpose.

These preliminary remarks have done me a heap of good, and as we sing some of our favorite hymns I shall catch on to a

text.

I shall ask you to sing one of my favorite songs as an eye-opener. I often hum and whistle it on the train and sing it at home. It has the right ring and is immensely popular with the boys. The hymn is on page 2, of our sacred collection.

There are tigers in the jungles, boys,
And snakes in the grass.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.
They will go to the Legislature
If they can get a railroad pass.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.

There are sharks in the sea, boys,
And hawks in the air.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.
And they'll go to the Legislature
To help the millionaire.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.

There are mice in the meal tub, boys,
And rats in the oats.
Don't you forget it boys—don't you forget it.
And they'll go to the Legislature
If they can get your votes.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.

There are cockroaches in the cupboard, boys,
And skippers in the bacon.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.
And they'll go to the Legislature
Or Jay Gould 'll be mistaken.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.

O, now's the time to pray, boys,
And change the condition.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it,
That workingmen are in
Or we'll go to perdition.
Don't you forget it, boys—don't you forget it.

There is something in a name, and there

is something in a song, too. It don't make a bit of difference whether the song was written by Homer, Shakespeare, or Sham!y Maguire, the sweet singer of Michigan, or Bill Nye. Songs ought to contain facts as well as fancies, and the time has come to sing facts as well as fancies, and the beautiful lyric we have just sung contains as much fancy and fact pressure to the square inch of boiler surface as was ever piled into old 76 on an up grade.

Just as we are beginning service we must have songs with meat in them to carry us through the arduous work of the day. Labor is getting a good many hard knocks, and we've got to be in a shape to give some in return. The woods are full of candidates who want to go to the Legislature of the states, and they want our votes. A great many of them are sneaks, who, when elected, would turn their backs on us, and vote against our interests. Now, mixed up in my religion, is a great deal of human nature, and I am one of the Dee Dees who preach politics, not partisan politics, but that sort that makes honest laws, laws for the poor as well as for the rich; politics, minus boodle bribes, railroad passes and similar things. But I must not anticipate my sermon, and therefore our first regular hymn will now be sung, and Deacon Scoop will lead. Turn to page 175, L. M.

From East to West, from North to South, When a millionaire shoots off his mouth Or puts the screws to workingmen. The Jay Gould kennel barks, "Amen."

O Lord, you know how oft we've prayed That workingmen be not afraid. Though devils increase from day to day. Like rabbits in Australia.

O Lord of miracles, hear us pray For shorter hours and honest pay, And hear us take a freeman's oath, We'll fight, you bet. till we get both.

O Lord, we're organized to win, We'll fight for rights, through thick and thin, And we know, O Lord, what e'er betide. That Thou wilt be upon our side.

My brethren, there are more key notes in that song than you have fingers and toes. It is a campaign song. Life is a campaign. Every day has its battle fields. The struggle is to keep our souls in our bodies, to keep the souls of our wives and children in their bodies, to provide three square meals a day for ourselves and for the loved ones dependent upon us. We must have food, clothing, shelter. We ought to lay by something for rainy days, for sickness, for death. We ought to have books and papers. The children ought to go to school. We ought all to go to church. To accomplish these things we've got to fight, we've got to have staying qualities, do our best, be sober and industrious, and

after all it is barely possible to make both

ends meet and keep out of debt.
That is what I call battling for breath. All we have to depend on is our good strong arms. I am profoundly interested in muscle. Food, healthy and abundant, gives us muscle, and wages give us food. know that capitalistic employers want all the work they can get out of us at the smallest wages possible, and they have men engaged to prove that a working man can obtain a square meal for three cents.

But I have not struck my text yet. I see that I am rambling. But we will now sing our second regular hymn and then have the sermon. Turn to page 45 of our collec-tion of sacred lyrics, C. M., and sing with spirit. It's a powerful good song; it's a song about prayer. We ought to get the song about prayer. We ought to get the hang of praying. There is, now-a days, too much stump oratory in prayer; one would think that the Creator is entirely uninformed as to matters going on in this little world, and that station agents are located in city, town and country, whose duty it is to keep Him posted as to the needs of the people. Sing.

Prayer is a matter between Maker and man.
There is no need of show, of pomp and parade,
The palatial prayer, of architectural plan,
With gable and dome, and showy facade,
Would never put
A penny a day
On the tail of a dollar
Millionaire's pay,

Nor bring a square meal, Nor the baby a dress, Nor make a degenerate scab His meanness confess.

The big gun prayer, bombarding the clouds, Filled full up to the muzzle with red hot noise, May be just the thing for some sort of crowds, But don't fill the bill for round house boys.

I the bill for round house t Go into your closets, Then shut to the door. When this is done Your sius deplore, Then ask forgiveness For the sneaks who say, "A man should work, For a dollar a day."

The plutocrat prayer, the kid gloved style,
True to rhetoric and grammatical rules,
The kind to make brass monkeys smile
And common sense people kick like mules,
The prayers which cost
Five thousand a year,
Are totally lost
To the luffitie or

To the Infinite car. Then let us pray, And be devout, As if we knew What we're about.

Generally, my brethren, a man prays for what he needs. It's natural. A great many men pray unconsciously. If they were asked if they were men of prayer, they would say no. There is probably more foolishness, more superstition in the world about prayer than any other one thing under heaven. For instance, a man is out of work. You may find him in a saloon playing "seven-up" and praying (?) for a job.

He might pray till fabled hell froze four feet thick, until his nails grew like eagle's claws, until he was covered with hair like a dog, and he would not secure work.

Pray? Certainly. Pray to have some obstacle in your way removed, and then go to work and remove it. Is it a mountain? Hew it down. Is it laziness? Go out and kick yourselves till your nose bleeds or un-til you are willing to work, or, borrow a jackass to do the kicking. Is it drunken ness? Has your throat been a sewer pipe for the slops of a saloon? Close it up with a pledge or a wedge, though it kills you. Better be dead than the red eyed pimp of a "hole in the wall," where vagabonds are manufactured. Pray? By all means, pray. If the plutocratic class propose to enslave you, as they have done since Adam was a rag baby and mosquitoes wore boots, join the brotherhood, join the union, pay your

dues and stand ready to resist degradation.
When you pray, "Give us this day our daily bread," don't be such a fool as to expect to find the tree loaded down with loaves, but go out resolved to do or die, and

the bread will come.

When Jay Gould wants a legislature to do his bidding he doubtless utters a silent prayer, and then he goes out and buys up the spineless sneaks. When Vanderbilt wants Pinkertons to shoot down working men, he will be found praying as devoutly as a pirate, and then he sends forth his agents to the slums and drags forth the deformed monsters and arms them with Winchesters, and the things do his bidding.

I tell you, my brethren, prayer is good in its place, but if you get anything in this world worth having, you've got to work for

Some people pray, "O Lord reconcile us to our lot." No, never. A prayer that don't nerve the heart, and arm, and head to advance, to improve our lot, isn't worth the

breath expended in uttering it.

Some one has said, "Prayer moves the arm that built the world." Possibly so. my brethren, but I might pray till old 76, like Mother Goose's cow, jumped over the moon, and Jehovah's arm wouldn't crack my coal nor shovel it into the fire-box. No. Let me pray that my own arm may be strong; better still, that my purposes in life may be to do my duty, to love God and hate snakes, to keep sober, save my money, build a house, and raise my little Polishers to be good men and women; to be true to my brotherhood, pay my dues keep square on the books, and for such genuine charity that the canker and rust of envy shall never enter my heart; for such expansion of soul that little things shall not deflect me from the highway; that whether it brings riches or poverty. fame or famine, will lead me at last to victory. We will now sing our favorite dox-

The throttle and pick.

The punch and brake
We'll lay by, in the sweet by-and-by,
And there'll be rest for the weary,
Don't you mistake,
By-and by, in the sweet by and by.

In the Roundhouse there,
Where, 0, where?
By-and-by, in the sweet by-and-by
We'll have joys supreme,
Without sorrow or care,
By-and-by, in the sweet by-and-by.

## SCIENTIFIC TAXATION.

11.

TAKING up in this communication the burden of my argument where I left off in my last article, we are now ready to examine the present condition of the farmer as relates to taxation under the present system and his relationship in regard to the three items, rent, interest and profit, and also the changes in such condition and relationship that would be effected by the inauguration of the single tax system.

Let us first glance at the condition of the tenant farmer. Single taxers will cordially agree that the landlord takes all he can get, hence the tenant farmer pays as much as any other man will offer. This is Mr. George's "economic rent," so that the tenant farmer will pay as a single tax, just what he now pays as rent. Oh, no, I have not forgotten the improvements, nor the "bare ground" racket. Nor do I forget the fact that land under cultivation, without buildings, rents for just about as much as the same land does with buildings. Nor the further fact that in many localities, in fact nearly all over the northwest, onethird or two-fifths of the crop pays for a farm, including house, pasture, etc., etc., farm, including nouse, passure, while the same rent is charged for plowed land with no house or pasture. "But," land, with no house or pasture. "But," says our single tax friend, "he would pay no other tax." Ah, there! what about the tax upon "valuable lands" in the cities and towns? Have I not clearly demonstrated. strated that the farmers and their dependents, constituting two-fifths of the consumers of the United States, must of necessity pay two-fifths of the single tax levied upon all lands occupied for income produc-ing businesses? "They do that now," you say? Certainly they do, and I admit that under the single tax system their taxes would be lightened by just the amount of direct and indirect taxes (not rent or land tax) now included in the price of goods, wares and commodities.

I am inclined to believe that upon the whole the single tax might lighten the burden of the tenant farmer.

How is it with the land owning farmer?

Farming is, or should be, a profitable or income producing business. Under the present system, to be upon an equality with merchants and middlemen, the farmer should be able to include in the price of his products the following items:

Economic rent, (interest upon value of bare land).

Improvement rent, (interest upon cost of improvements).

improvements).

Sinking fund for repairs and replacement of buildings, fences, work, stock, machinery and implements.

All taxes paid by him. Food, clothing and fuel.

Stopping at this point, the farmer is exactly upon an equality with the merchant, who barely makes a comfortable living out of his business, after paying all charges, including rent, interest and taxes. Anything more the farmer may receive is the equivalent to the merchant's wages, or net profits.

How, then, does it fare with the land owning farmer?

The following item from the pen of Harry Tracy shows how it fared with a cotton farmer in the crop year of 1889-90:

in the crop year or 1889-101:
The annual balance sheet of a cotton farmer owning 300 acres of land and cultivating 250 acres, estimating wages at \$20 per month, would show about as follows:
To farm and improvements \$ 8,000.00
To stock and implements \$ 8,000,00
To stock and implements
To use of implements land improvements
To clothing for family of stock, etc 400.00
To clothing for family of four persons . 400.00
To taxes on \$10,000
Total investment

By produce 250 acres of cotton, 169% pounds lint cotton per acre, at 9 cents per pound \$3,800,20 Farm, implements and provisions 10,000,20

Net loss to farmer annually . . . \$ 484.00

I gather from the above that the cotton farmer owning 300 acres of land got for his year's labor superintending the production of a crop of cotton, a bare, very "bare subsistence," including coarse, common clothing, and literally came out in debt for his taxes and \$9.00 besides. So far as his "economic rent" was concerned, he got nothing, absolutely nothing for the use of his land or capital invested in improvements, work, stock, implements, etc. If the annual balance sheet had been for the crop year of 1891-2 with cotton selling for 7 cents or less, our farmer must have borrowed as much as \$1,000 to tide him over for another crop. This throws some light upon the causes which conspire to put the southern farmer in debt.

Now in the case of this farmer it is shown

that he expended only the sum of \$725 for provisions, provender, clothing, doctor bills and taxes, and had to borrow \$84 of that. As there is no tariff upon provisions or provender, or doctor bills, the only reduction in his expenditure the single tax system would have effected is-say \$25 tariff on his clothing and \$25 tax included in the price of his clothing, provision and provender, and also the \$75 he paid in direct taxes, leaving his expenditure at \$600 -with an addition of the single tax "economic rent" of \$300, or 5 per cent. upon \$6,000, the value of the "bare land," allowing \$2,000 for improvements. Thus we easily prove that the single tax would worst our cotton planter just \$175 for the year. It will be readily understood that if the price of cotton is so low that the cotton grower is unable to "shift" his economic rent, i. e., include in the price of his cotton the interest upon the value of his bare land, the single tax would have to come out of his principal-that is to say, he must mortgage his land for money to pay it.

How is it with the grain grower of the

west and northwest?

Equally with the cotton growers of the south, the victim of a damnable conspiracy between the plutocrats of America and England, his great staple, wheat, is lowered in price by the demonetization of silver, the legal tender basis of his principal wheat growing competitor. So completely is he the victim of adverse circumstances that all business rules and laws of commerce are reversed to aid in his robbery and spoliation. The dealers from whom he buys his machinery and implements, and groceries and clothing, and his fuel, all add the cost of transportation to the first cost of the commodities they sell him. But when he sells his wheat he must deduct from the price of it the cost of transportation over 1,500 miles of rail and across 3,000 miles of water, although if his merchant were to buy his bread in Liverpool the cost of transportation would come out of his pocket. Thus the tariff upon wheat, held up to the farmer as a blessed protection, is, in fact, a curse, as without a tariff New York would be his market, instead of Liverpool, and he would escape the cost of ocean transportation. In immense blocks of granite and brick are legalized gambling halls, called boards of trade, wherein the products of the farmers are made the playthings of commercial gamblers, who buy and sell enormous quantities of mythical products and bet on prices going up or down.

What, then, would the annual balance sheet of a western or northwestern grain and stock farmer look like? I shall endeavor to answer this question by tabulating the result of the crop of 1891 for the whole

state of Kansas, thus presenting an annual balance sheet for the farmers of Kansas as a whole class. Kansas in the year 1801 raised a wonderful crop—an exceptionally good onc—and the result of such crop will put the best possible coloring and present the most favorable aspect of the business of farming in Kansas as a profitable or income producing business. The official figures given by Mr. Martin Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, will be used as far as practicable.

As nearly as I can figure out, there are 200,000 families, of five members to the family, engaged in the occupation of farming in Kansas, and they are cultivating 200,000 farms, of 125 acres to the farm, or 25,000,000 acres of land, including pasture and hay lands. These are, however, only approximate figures, in the absence of the exact facts, as ascertained by the census.

Mr. Mohler gives the total product of the state, with approximate quantities of each product available for market and sale:

product available for market and sale:  Bushels.
Winter and spring wheat
Available for market
Available for market 35,000.00 Oats crop of 1891 39,904.43 Amount fed on farms 5,000.00
Available for market
Total S8.531.34 Horticultural products 1.119.48 Garden products 170.29 Wine . Total value of the products of live stock animals. slaughtered and sold for slaughter, wool cilp, butter and chees, poultry, eggs and milk sold . Total amount of white and sweet potatoes, millet and Hungarian, tame and prairie hay, sorghum, cotton, hemp, tobacco and wool sold .  4,000.69
Total products sold
Deduct direct taxes, estimated to each family 21.5  Net to each family

It will be noticed that in the foregoing estimate every available item for market is of each item, being the official figures as given by the secretary of the state board of agriculture in his official report for the year ending December 31, 1891. The total estimate of gross amount of products sold varies from Mr. Mohler's estimate as given to the press and to Bradstreet's commercial agency in July, 1891, in the sum of only \$390,543, his estimate having been \$90,090,-880.

This includes butter, eggs and poultry, "garden sass," wood, and everything that could possibly be thought of as a possibly available asset in the hands of the farmers of Kansas. The prices given for the leading staples are also very liberal, and it is very doubtful if such prices were realized, taking the average of the whole state. And yet when it is all counted, we have for each agricultural family the paltry sum of \$320, or \$5.33 per month for each member; or \$26.65 per month for each family. Out of this insignificant remuneration there is yet to be deducted a sinking fund for the repair of and final replacement of the buildings, fencing, work animals, machinery, tools and implements, which cannot by any means be estimated at less than 10 per cent. of the first cost, upon everything but buildings, and even upon buildings we find that insurance companies in settling losses, figure 10 per cent. depreciation per annum upon frames. Horses, available for use at the age of 4 years, at the age of 14 would be superannuated and useless. Farm machinery, if well housed, may possibly last ten (10) years, but even then a 10 per cent. sinking fund will not more than keep up repairs and buy new machinery as the old becomes useless. From the Indiana Farmer I clip as follows:

"Mr. Meader's estimate of ten years for a housed binder is all right, but he has certainly overestimated it in making it last five years if unhoused. At the end of three years it would only be worth the price of the old iron. A binder that costs \$125, if unhoused, at the end of four years would be a total loss minus the use of it."

Assuming then that the average value of the buildings, fencing, work stock, machinery and implements, upon our hypothetical average farm of 125 acres, is only \$800 -we have the sum of \$80 per annum which the farmer must save and lay by, unless he expects sooner or later to quit the business for lack of working capital. This leaves us the sum of \$240 to the family, available for furniture, groceries, clothing, doctor bills and medicine, school books and literature, fuel, and the thousand and one items which enter, or should enter, into the daily necessities of a family. Just think of it\$20 per month for each family of five persons! But if the Kansas farmer receives any "economic rent," or interest upon the value of his bare land, his paltry wages, as shown in the above estimate, must be still further reduced in the sum of \$93.75, or 5 per cent. upon 125 acres of land at \$15 per acre. And this amount would be the single tax which he must pay under that system. It is conceded, however, that as an offset, he would escape the payment of \$24.75 direct taxes, and also the sum of about \$30 which he pays as tariff and shifted direct (?) taxes upon the groceries and clothing, etc, which he buys, so that the single tax would worst him in the sum of \$39. A critic of mine, writing to the Cincinnati Golden Rule, thus sets forth the great benefits to be derived by the farmer from the single tax:

"The single tax would benefit the farmer by forcing idle land into use, increasing production, and employing surplus labor, thus causing a greater demand for food

products."

This, instead of benefitting the farmer,

would injure him. Why?
First—Those who went to farming these idle lands would thereafter produce their own farm products, and thus the number of the present farmers' customers would be decreased, not increased.

Second—The yell is now continually raised of "over-production," and it does seem as though the more the present number of farmers raised the less they got for Each additional acre of land put into cultivation would increase the exporting surplus of farm products.

George C. Ward.

[To be continued.]

#### CONGESTED CIVILIZATIONS.

IVILIZATIONS are congested as long as most men are forced to disgorge part of their earnings with which to enrich the few who happen to control most of our natural elements, land, etc. And what is it that forever has given to the few such a control? Human laws or traditions implicitly or explicitly granting to some the privilege of holding land unused or poorly used. Any contrivance that should suppress that privilege would put an end to congested civilizations. It would not happen at once; it would take a number of years. Time is an element in all processes, human or divine, in the order of nature or in that of social transformations. There are several crude processes by which men could have long ago considerably checked, if not totally suppressed, the privilege of holding land unused or poorly used. What we call the Single Tax on

land values is simply the precise, scientific and strictly ethical process with which such a privilege can be stopped. Its very simplicity dazzles most men, as yet. But you let your mind grasp that simplicity and you will have lots of fun in life by noticing how easy it is to meet all the objections that human ingenuity can devise against that dreadful tax, which is only a tax in name and not in fact. It is simply a debt that every individual owes to society, if he wants to occupy land to which society has imparted certain advantages over other land.

Most men are so accustomed to pay a fine to some body, in some form or other, for the privilege of using or occupying land, that they cannot see the great industrial changes to be brought about by the suppression of that fine. As soon as you tell men that instead of paying a high land rent, monopoly rent, to a landlord, they will simply have to pay a moderate rent, economic rent to society for all social needs, they are apt to get puzzled. The novelty of the process! They insist upon the idea that capitalists shall still rob labor, that high interest on money shall still prevail, that monopoly shall still flourish, that city workers shall still be forced into tenements or close quarters, that farmers shall still live away from each other and from good markets, etc., etc.

Suppose now, that you shut up 100 birds in a cage large enough for them live, after a fashion, the only fashion after which birds can live in a cage; will you compare the general conditions of those 100 birds with the ones of any other 100 birds living free in the forest close by? Is there any possible similarity between the conditions of these two groups of birds? The little fellows in the cage represent our congested civilizations. The fellows in the broad forest are the symbol of a single tax civili-

zation. Now, our dear friends, the critics, we love you. You are the best friends of the Single Tax, although you don't mean to be. You give us the opportunity of expounding our subject and carrying conviction into many minds. Without you we would be infatuated enough to imagine that everybody understood the subject. As for those of our good friends, the critics, who are already wise enough to see the absurdity of tariffs, internal or external, national or international, their work is already good enough and they shall work better later on. They shall even become ardent single taxers as soon as they see that just as we cannot compare the sun with the moon, so we should not compare a radiant civilization, radiant with the freedom of free land to all, with stagnant, congested, frozen-up civilizations, because of the icy, iron grasp that gives to a group of gamblers the con-

trol of all or most land worth having, ior use to-day and later on.

In the meanwhile, let our critics grasp this fact. Capital shall lose all power to oppress labor, as soon as labor can have free land, under the action of the Single Tax. It is only when labor is kicked out of good land, well located, that capital can

oppress labor.

Every city, town, village and country belt is, and has always been, more or less of a cage under our congested civilizations, because the few control not only most of the improved land in each locality, but most of the unimproved land for miles around Taxation on land values would change all that. Even the few farmers or city laborers who own a farm or city home without any private mortgage, even they fail to be the real owners of their homes or farms. A general mortgage weighs over them all, not less than sixteen billion dollars in public and corporate securities about 50 per cent. of which are land values.

about 50 per cent. of which are land valued the Single Tax would be the key that would open the door of every local cage when the city workers, the city birds, and the workers in the farm, the farm birds would fly out and meet each other. Instead of large congested cities we would then have numbers of smiling little towns where everybody could and would buy freely. A few hundred dollars saved or borrowed from a friend for two or three years would enable a great many to handle their own canoes in some profiable business, independent of big capitalists. No congested labor markets anywhere could then exist. High wages everywhere would be the ineritable result. Is it not self-evident?

Such a transformation means a great fall of land rents in certain spots and the extension of the zone from which low economic rents would emerge. Most city workers would find themselves close to the farmers. Most farmers would have plenty of nice markets close by. The big capitalist, or rather the monopolist, would find that gradually every worker would have his own home and his own business place, etc. Mighty few house rents and not many rents for business buildings would need to be collected. Remember that all that would not happen right off. The process would be slow. It would give to every brother monopolist time enough to find a profitable occupation with which to make up for his losses in the monopoly business With some the balance, in dollars and cents would be against them. They all would gain, in joy and manhood, more than what they lost in revenue.

In the Magazine for June, 1891, we can find a little article called Codification of the Single Tax. That article is far from perfect as a codification, but the writer is infatuated enough to imagine that it



proves something. It proves, I think, that the Single Tax does not need to be Land nationalization, and that the state would not even be the shadow of a landlord, as some people are afraid it would be. Each locality, through its own officials, elected by the people, would establish the assessments, which would have to rest on the most recent annual land transfers brought about by the natural competition for land there, among the workers of each locality.

And now let us see. Would the Single Tax be added, or not, to the price of what labor produced and consumed—the great contention among some men? The writer is the owner of a few unimproved acres, commanding one of the most gorgeous and extensive land and water views within 80 miles of New York City. The tax he now pays he is forced to shovel on what labor produces and consumes, because he, being a small fry monopolist, produces nothing and consumes something. Under the Single Tax, if the writer insisted upon holding those acres he would have to pay the tax out of what he produced. He could loaf no longer.

Our dreadful Single Tax means: No more loafing. No more tax shifting, because of no more monopoly. No more robbery under forms of human law. No more land gambling with the land that is profitable to use to-day or may be profitable to use to-morrow. It means: Gentlemen, hands off the land that you don't see fit to use in inll according to the conditions of each locality. No more fussing about a few fellows having all the lots or plots of land on which good profits can be made. Labor shall now have all the wealth that labor shall produce, except that fragment which labor owes to society as a portion of the greater wealth that men can produce when in normal, healthy contact with each other. That fragment of wealth is what we call annual land values, to be determined by free competition for land of certain given accompetition for land of certain given accompanied.

I shall finish this hurried little article by saying: We can never see the full beauty of a new, cardinal truth until we wish to see it and are willing to work for its acquisition. Beside, we must be ready to give something, if necessary, in exchange for that truth, ready to drop any petty fears or infatuations of our own. Under no other conditions is the mind in a recipient state, with sufficient faith for a new advance, implying more intimate relations with the Power from whom all truth comes.

Faith, a perception of what we can do or should do, that is totally indispensable for success in all processes through life. That is the most transcendent law in this miverse of ours."

José Gros.

### A SEVERE TEST.

It takes a good deal to squelch the ardor of a young man whose lady's fond, whispered "yes" is still ringing in his ear, tingling his finger tips and filling his whole being with an indescribable ecstasy. But the experience of a young Cincinnatian recently was enough to chill even the most burning of lovers.

The young lady in the case is a physician's daughter, and the young man is tall and slender, whose shoulders inclined to droop. He won the maiden's love and dutifully went to her father to ask if he might have his daughter. The physician listened to his story and then coolly said:

"Take off your coat."

The young man obeyed in mute wonder, hinking that possibly the doctor was a simple that doctor was a simple the doctor was a simple that doctor was

thinking that possibly the doctor was going to make him fight for his daughter then and there.

"Now, then," continued the other, "take off your vest and shirt."

Finally the young man stood in his boots, trowsers and undershirt. Then the physician tapped him learnedly all over his anxious heart, questioned him as to his stomach, liver and digestion, and at last he said:

"There, I guess you'll do. I want no man to marry my daughter who is not physically sound, and the only way to tell is by examination. You can have her, my dear boy, and God bless you both!"

### SOME SYNONYMS.

[Boston Commercial.]

The construction of the English language must appear most formidable to a foreigner. One of them, looking at a picture of a number of vessels, said, "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, and that a fleet of sheep was called a flock. And it was added. for his guidance in mastering the intricacies of our language, that a "flock of girls is called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, and a pack of thieves is called a gang and a gang of angels is called a host, and a host of por-poises is called a shoal, and a shoal of buffaloes is called a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is called a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of oxen is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school. and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd."

# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

Correspondents are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscripts on as to reach the Editor not later than the *lenth day* of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

### A VISIT TO CALIFORNIA.

When last I had the pleasure of preparing the matter for the Magazine I was-just on the eve of starting for California. Now, nearly two months later, the trip has been made and I am home again, with the journev seeming almost like a dream. During the more than nine years that I have edited the Woman's Department I have become so familiar with the names and descriptions of places in all parts of the United States that toward many of them I do not feel like a stranger. In passing through many of those far western spots I was reminded of letters that had been received and wished that I could meet the writers. I was a member of the editorial excursion and we went by way of the Santa Fe R. R. and the Southern Pacific. After several days spent in Chicago, attending lunches and dinners, visiting the World's Fair grounds, etc., we left May 9, and made our first stop at Colorado Springs. We went out to Manitou, of course, and visited the famous Garden of the Gods. Manitou is a most fascinating spot, with its picturesque scenery, its delicious waters and its exhilarating air, and over all that magnificent sentinel, Pike's Peak, clothed in everlasting snows. `It was most tantalizing to have only a hurried glimpse of all this, and I resolved some time to go again and take a good long rest in this cradle of the clouds.

At Pueblo we were welcomed by the noted "Cowboy Band," and taken in carriages to the handsome and interesting Mineral Palace, and then commenced the long ride across the Great American Desert. And what a dreary, monotonous journey it is! We had in our car a jolly party of men and women from five different states.

and in our section of seven cars people from all parts of the Union, with whom we became acquainted, and yet all of this merry party were not sufficient to relieve this long ride of its tediousness. All day the wide stretches of white sand, diversified only by the dry sage brush, the stunted chapparal and the thorny cactus; the next morning a scene so like that upon which we closed our eves the night before, it seemed almost as if we had been standing still. The lonely adobe villages, huddling in all their dreary ugliness in the midst of burning plains, seemed scarcely to be human abodes, and we who live in cities, surrounded by comforts and companionship, cannot imagine what life must be in such dwelling places.

Occasionally a river finds its way across these plains and there springs up a thriving town, rough and crude for the most part, but full of life and activity. One circumstance that made an impression upon us was the excellent meals served along the entire route. We would stop in the midst of the desert where no living thing was to be seen and here we would be served with broiled spring chicken, fresh vegetables of all kinds, strawberries and ice cream and all that the appetite could ask. Nicely served, too, even to the buttonhole bouquet at every plate, although everything upon the table had been brought from Kansas City in refrigerator cars. It was a pleasure to know that Fred Hervey, who has charge of the eating stations upon the road, has made a fortune out of them. At several points the Navajo and Mojave Indians came down to meet the excursionists and make a few cents by lifting the dirty blanket that covered a squalling pappoose strapped to a wicker frame and giving the curious white people a vision at ten cents a head. A sight of these Indians—bucks, squaws and children, in all their naked, filthy repulsiveness, will shatter forever any ideals that may have been formed of the noble red man through the poet and novelist who write at long range.

One night about 10 o'clock we heard a great cheering from a number of our party who were riding on the platform, and learned that we had just crossed the Colo-



rado river and were in California. It was not until the next morning, however, after we had gone over the "Summit" and down into the San Bernardino valley that the beauty of this wonderful state burst upon us in all its variety and luxuriance. Here we were met by delegations bearing fruit, flowers and wine in profusion, and our entire tour through the state was an ovation from its warm-hearted, hospitable people. . Redlands and Riversides gave -us welcome and we drove for hours through their unsurpassed vineyards and orange groves. The day at Coronado Beach was one of pure delight. The hotel is perfect in all its appointments, surrounded by a wealth of flowers, and, almost at its steps, the Pacific ocean reaching out to touch the horizon and breaking upon the shore with its endless chorus of majestic sound. A ride into Old Mexico was a pleasant feature and an enjoyable afternoon was spent driving upon the breezy hills of San Diego and taking in the magnificent views.

Los Angeles is one of the most desirable spots for a home in a state which has many such places. Its location is fine and in energy, business enterprise and success it has been aptly called the Chicago of California. The two trans-continental railroads, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, make it a center of trade and easy of access from every point. In twelve years the population has increased from 12,000 to 60,000. It has seventy miles of cable and electric railroad, many miles of paved streets and beautiful avenues, modern business blocks and elegant residences. A half hour's ride to the west brings one to the Pacific coast, with a choice of fine hotels and attractive resorts; a half hour's ride to the east takes him into the mountains, with their delicious breezes and ice-cold springs. Here, surrounded by all the wealth that nature can bestow, sits Los Angeles, Queen of Southern California. Pasadena is a flower bed, a bower of roses, a garden of pinks and lilies and sweet peas and all that is fragrant and beautiful in blossoms. pen can describe the flowers of California. One must imagine every blooming thing that he loves, larger and sweeter and more luxuriant than he has ever seen, and he may have some faint conception of what exists in this floral Paradise.

The trip up through Central California is one of the happy experiences of a lifetime. The hundreds of acres of vinevards and orange trees stretching out with mathematical precision, the groups of Chinese laborers, the handsome homes, the groves of live oak, the pretty villages form a novel and interesting panorama. Perhaps it is the result of association, but to my taste we saw nothing so beautiful in all that great state as the broad meadows and vast wheat fields through which we pass after leaving the tropical regions and before reaching San Francisco. The herds of cattle standing knee deep in clover, the broad expanse of the San Joaquin river reflecting the rays of the setting sun, the faint, salt odor of the ocean borne in on the evening breeze-this is the picture most cherished of all the dissolving views that pass through memory in reflecting upon the long journey.

A ride down the Santa Clara valley on the coast line is another pleasing trip which carries one through much beautiful scenery similar to that in the central part of the State, but not, like that, diversified by chasm and mountain gorge, tumbling waterfalls, masses of moss-covered rocks and wonderful feats of engineering. The famous watering place of Monterey is said to be the most beautiful spot in the world and it certainly has much claim to that distinction. The grounds about the Hotel del Monte combine the lavishness of nature with the highest art of the landscape gardener. Its groves bear the mark of a century and its grounds are a triumph of floral beauty. There is no finer beach along all the Pacific shore, and in summer or winter its climate is pure, soft and yet delightfully invigorating.

Going northward for a few hours we stop for a day at Stantord University. It is an imperishable monument to an only son who died just as his feet touched the threshold of manhood. Those who denounce wealth should remember this splendid gift to the young men and women of the country, where for only the price of their board they may have every educational advantage that it is possible to offer. The college was opened last October and six hundred students are already hard at work. Applications enough have been received for next year to increase the number to over a thousand. The faculty is the finest that can be secured, the university buildings are large, handsome and perfectly equipped and the dormitories for both boys and girls are models of comfort and convenience. Senator and Mrs. Stanford have set aside an endowment fund that will produce a perpetual income and have dedicated the school to the present and all future generations. The location is superb, upon the foothills, forty miles south of San Francisco and seven miles from the coast, with an equable climate and a seclusion from all outside temptations that would interfere with the retired life necessary to successful study. The university is built upon the magnificent Stanford estate, where their own home is situated, and near by are the beautiful residences of Timothy Hopkins and other of California's wealthy men.

An hour's journey brings us to San Francisco, looking out upon the finest harbor on the continent, and standing at the Golden Gate that leads inward to the land of freedom towards which all of the oppressed nations of the world look with eyes of longing and desire.

A NOVEL by James ('arey, of Birmingham, Ala., entitled " Halted Between Two Opinions, or A Madman's Confession," has been sent to us with a request for a review in the August number. We have not been able to examine the book with proper care, on account of an almost overwhelming press of work, but judging from a superficial inspection it is a very interesting story. The writer is a member of Lodge No. 339, and the book has been written "between runs." He is a friend of the Woman's Department and desirous that our writers should read what he has written. The price of the book is fifty cents and it is to be ordered direct from the author, care of K. C. M. & B. engine house.

Mrs. R. H. HART; Mrs. Letta Moffatt; your letters were forwarded as requested.

"A FIREMAN'S SWEETHEART," of Meridian, Miss., writes a complimentary letter in regard to the Magazine and railroad boys, but devotes three closely written pages to the praises of her lover, who is a fireman. She should have sent the letter to him, as the average reader will be just selfish and cold-hearted enough not to feel a bit of interet in that special young man. We trust the writer will not make the great mistake of deceiving her parents. She will surely live to regret it.

There were a number of things of interest to be discussed this month but the space has been consumed. It is difficult to compress an account of a trip of 6,000 miles into a few short columns without omitting much that one would like to write about, but our room is so limited that perhaps even that much of it should not have been taken.

Our correspondents will find frequently that their letters have been "cut" somewhat. If they have kept a copy they will see that all that was omitted was superfluous—apologies for writing, hopes that the letter would be published, etc. Please read over your letters carefully and take out these unnecessary remarks yourselves.

MISS I. B., Cumberland, Md.; Mrs. C. E. S., Dickson, Tenn.; R. H. L., San Jose, Cal.: we cannot use obituary poetry or verses of any kind unless they have a merit which those of the average writer do not possess.

"A FIREMAN'S WIFE," of Bellwood, Pa., thinks wives should spend more time in dicovering their, husband's good qualities than in observing their faults.

"MONTANA," of Lima, Mont., sends love and kind wishes to all the sisters of the Woman's Department, of which she is very fond.

Mrs. E. J. Hyde, you will find the address you desire signed to a letter this month in the Woman's Department.

Ir seems singular that letters for this department should still be sent to Terre Haute instead of Indianapolis.



Some of the letters in this number may seem belated, but an immense amount of mail accumulated during the month that the editor was away. Everything has now been prepared and sent to the printer.

"Estella," of Louisville, Ky., devotes her entire letter to a eulogy upon her lover. It was consigned to the cold embraces of the waste basket.

"AT HOME," Paris, Texas, thinks too many worthless men possess the ballot, but she is satisfied to be represented by her own good husband.

NELLIE C., of Mattoon, Ill., writes in glowing terms of railroad men, and thinks their wives do not always appreciate them.

# CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR CHIL-

I have just been reading an article headed "A Talk to Mothers." It is an excellent article from the pen of Olive Thorne Miller and I wish every mother in the land could read it. But toward the close I find this paragraph: "A mother who cannot control her child without blows should put him or more properly herself into a reformatory at once. She is unfit to be a mother. Remember I am talking to intelligent women, not to the ignorant classes who know on other way to train the infant mind."

(iranted that she was. Then there are numbers of intelligent women who are unfit to be mothers! Just numbers of them! There is a growing tendency to-day to govern by kindness alone. I admit where it can be done it is always best to do so, and government should always be tempered with kindness. The child should be convinced of the love of the parent in desiring to correct and train him. But is kindness alone the foundation of government? Will kindness alone control utter lawlessness? Now, don't get the impression that I believe in governing simply by using the rod. Not at all, neither do I believe in getting a child to do what it is his duty to do, and what it is his parent's right to have him do, by reasoning, coaxing or buying him to do so. The parent who does so is not do ing his duty to his child for he is not instilling into his mind the principles of true government. Every parent has the right to command the obedience of his children. The child should be convinced of this right and that there is adequate power to enforce the claim to obedience. When this is done there will be little need of the ex-

ercise of that power. To illustrate, Mrs. K's children are as nicely behaved as any it has been my pleasure to meet. They also love and respect their mother. She is a love and respect their mother. She is a model wife and mother. She seldom has occasion to strike a blow, neither does she rule through cruelty or fear. With her, a word or even a look is sufficient to command obedience. Why? She has convinced her children that she has a claim to obedie her children that she has a claim to obedience, and full power to enforce that claim. In a word that her power of governing and controlling is superior to their own. When a mother does this she seldom has occa-sion to remind her little ones that there is such a thing as "corporal punishment for children."

Wilda Chesterfield.

Микрнузвого, Ill. We would like an expression from our readers upon the subject of corporal punishment.—Ed.]

## LETTER FROM MRS. JONES.

It does seem remarkably strange that No. 361 of the B. L. F. is not oftener heard from through the columns of the Journal. When I remarked about this to one of the members lately, he said: "Oh, we look to you to represent us." I can assure my readers that 361 is a thriving lodge, has excellent members that it is located in as cellent members—that it is located in as lively a city as there can be found in Indiana-nothing ancient about our place, I assure you (except a few old bachelors). We are not behind the times in any way. Last term of court we had some prominent Democrats tried for arson. This term we have some prominent Republicans on trial for murder and arson, and still we are promised another sensation soon. We have the finest shops, no, not we, the O. & M. has the finest shops in the country; our lines are conceded to be second to none. Organized labor includes all the employes. Their relationship with the officials is serene, and yet one of our B. L. F. men says, we want you to write for our Journal and please be in a hurry over it. That is just where I disagree with him—the being in a hurry part. My advice is, don't be in a hurry over anything. The experience cost me dearly, but the advice I give gratis. When I once upon a time rented a house, the landlord assured me the house had the finest cellar in the city and nice sleeping rooms. So I rented the house and took his word for it. I went home and told hubby, who was not quite as confidential in buying a cat in a bag as I was; so he told me to hurry back and examine cellar and upstairs myself. I was in a hurry, aad so much so, that I found I could get to the cellar in two steps, while it took me

eight to get back. Next I investigated the bedrooms with exactly the reverse result. I went up twelve stairs and was so pleased at my rooms and in such a hurry to tell hubby what a lack of confidence he possessed, that I came down in one step. Now my dear readers you are all capable of solving such a problem, so I leave it to you, but again add, never be in a hurry.

It is very amusing to note sometimes how brave a man can be in some things and cowardly in others. I was driving out lately when I happened to meet Bro. Mike lately when I happened to meet Bro. Mike Mooney of 361, and he kindly asked me why I ventured to drive that Texas pony. I said, "Why Mooney, wouldn't you like to own such a nice little creature?" He replied, "I would not drive her a mile for all the money in the world." Just think, dear readers here was a brown who dear readers, here was a brave fireman, who really braves all the storms, all the dangers, at all hours of the day and night, at every season of the year, who would not hesitate at the call of duty to go out, perhaps to his death, yet he openly acknowledges he would not dare do what I have not the least fear of doing—drive a little Texas pony. Mystery, thy name is man,

Well, I have been asked so often what my opinion is regarding airing our husbands faults and failings through the Journal, that I say to one and all, "Pon't do it." Now, just think for a moment, how many little schemes we contrived, how many little fibs we told, how we fixed and primped and did our best to catch those very husbands, and after spreading our nets so effectively that we landed our fish, then we are ungrateful enough to print on paper, for the eyes of thousands to see, that he wasn't worth the trouble. Besides, airing his faults will never convert him. He will say, "Well, as every one knows what a mean fellow I am, what's the difference?" And I would add, "Search your inmost souls and see whether you are perfect, whether you are faultless, before setting forth the faults of the one man you swore at the altar to love, cherish and obey." Is this obeying him? Does he ask you, or give permission for you to publish his faults? If so, all right. If not, then you break your marriage vow. I have always been accused of defending the men and no doubt I shall now be accused or condemned more strongly than ever. But after you have lived together until your hair is whitening, after you have quarreled and fought and fought and quarreled and blamed and scolded, and life begins to wane, and you find your complainings accomplished nothing, but other and kinder measures did, then you will thank me for advising you not to complain of him. Or should he be brought home some day cold in death, just after you had mailed your

letter of complaint, how would you feel? Would you not give worlds to recall that bitter letter? I remember once of a case and what I tell you is strict truth, a man was beating his wife and a passerby who witnessed the scene. ran in and began pummeling the husband. At this the wife took up the broom stick and so rapidly did she administer the blows on the back and head of the would-be helper, that in great astonishment he cried out, "What do you mean, wasn't he abusing you?" "Yes," she cried, "But that was my business, not yours; from this out please let me manage my own concerns. I am amply able to do so." After the thumping be set to do so." After the thumping he got you may be sure he agreed with her. How many women do we hear of, who, after having their worser half arrested for ill-using them, will refuse to testify against him, or if they do, perjure themselves to get the men free. I have no desire to get a thumping, if only on paper, and you who com-plain of husbands well know that if he were hurt, you would administer to his wants, forgetting his failings.

I am so glad to see the Journal in such a thriving condition. In good will to all, I

am truly yours, Mrs. Henry B. Jones.

WASHINGTON, INDIANA.

[The poem on "Air Castles" will appear next month. The lines in memory of Bro. John Mooney we cannot use because we are positively forbidden to print "obituary poetry." Mrs. Jones will understand that even editors have their superiors whom they must obey.-ED.]

## KEEPING A HUSBAND A LOVER.

The one great danger to married happiness arises from seeking outside sympathy when the charms of romance, poetry and sentiment find the dead level of reality. The troubles of married people should be guarded as sacred secrets, for then the differences are more easily adjusted and harmony restored. One great cause is the money question; another is that a man forgets how wearing are the small irritations of a women's life. Universal and does tions of a woman's life. He is tired and does not wish to listen to a woman's small trials. The wife grows still more and more dull. which furnishes him an excuse to neglect her. So they drift away from each other. A woman should never allow herself to grow dull and uninteresting if she would keep her husband a lover. If she would preserve the romance of her courting life she must be as entertaining and try as much to please as in the days of her court-Mrs. M. M.

EEL RIVER.



### A DARK PICTURE.

I have read with keen appreciation the letters of "A New York Engineer." I can fully sympathize with him and go farther. I have lived for over forty years with a woman whom I ought never to have married and for more reasons than he gives. But we are still sociable, like neighbors, not as real friends. While we are both healthy, never having any disease about us, and both fair, clear-skinned and good-looking, and all of our six children were the picture of health, yet the first touch of the common ailments of childhood took five of them off at once, only one of them living two years and a half. One son is still living at 36 years and is a fireman. But he is not what I hoped for, and while every person likes and respects him, yet he does not get along well nor seem to appreciate or enjoy life as I would have him. His mother has none of the enviable qualities that make a companion. Nothing but jealousy and suspicion ever emanates from her mind. The love she showed even for her children was more like an animal than a human mother. She had little or no patience with them and no capacity to teach or direct them.

Eight or nine years ago her jealousy caused her to apply for a divorce, but before the day of trial she came to me and in tears begged me to pay her lawyer \$25 and let her take her old place. I told her, not on my own account at all, but because I knew that she would leave what she knew was a good and "might be" pleasant home and gain nothing, I would do so and hope she would act more like a woman of sense. But after I had for twenty years placed all my wages and confidence in her and met nothing but the most catlike and jealous suspicions and watchful espionage, I became obliged to put all that I held as private, of my own and those that trusted me, under lock and key, and to forbid the postmasters to give any of my letters to any one but myself. And now I write this only that all who read the letter of "An Engineer" or this may see and realize how important is the study of Physiology and Physlognomy to the young, for had "Engin-eer" or myself, or our choice as wives, been able to read the truths that we were not adapted to those of our choice, we should have saved four young people a life of hell. There is no appeal from the laws of nature, we may make martyrs of ourselves rather than go through a divorce proceeding, but it is most often a living death. And I could tell of a dozen couple that I well know, and some who have never realized where the cause of their evils lie and still humbug themselves with the silly cant that the Lord has chastised them for their sins. One of my sisters eloped with a fireman who boarded with our mother, and they were as fine, pleasant and well-matched looking a couple as could be found in this city forty years ago. Yet they never ought to have married. They had six beautiful children and all but two died in childhood, one at twelve, and one lived to be married and died soon after, leaving one child. Very likely some of the old engineers who read the Magazine will remember William Williamson. He lived in LaPorte, Ind., for some years, and ran to Plymouth, died of yellow fever in Nashville, Tenn., in '64 or '65. With kind wishes I am, Fraternally,

[This is a sad chapter and published only because of the moral it contains,—that the keenest judgment and greatest discretion should be used in selecting a husband or wife. It also again raises the question whether any good is accomplished by the attempt to live as husband and wife under

such circumstances.—ED.]

### RESTRICTED MARRIAGE.

In the Woman's Department I notice a letter from "Edward" in reply to Grace B. Cutler's "Marriage for All.", 'Edward' thinks there should be laws passed restricting marriage. I fully agree with him. As the law now is any man can marry if he have money enough to pay for his license. No habitual drunkard should be allowed to marry. Every applicant for a license to marry should be required by law to prove himself a sober and industrious person. No pauper should be allowed to marry, and you don't have to be an inmate of the county poor house to be a pauper. Any one who does not pay his debts, though he wear broadcloth, is a pauper of the worst kind. I have pity for the really poor, but the gentleman pauper I detest. The man who cannot earn enough to keep three persons comfortable should put marriage out of his thoughts. Invalids should not marry. They bring trouble to themselves and burdens to those they love; and bring into this world weak, puny, diseased child-dren to be a burden to themselves and others. A person knowing that he is consumptive should not marry. Children should not be born unless they can be well born. I do not believe there is any greater sin committed than to bring children into this world knowing that you cannot feed, clothe and educate them. Children born into homes of absolute poverty are forced to earn their living at the age of eight or nine years. Many a child's health has been ruined because he was put to work that was too much for his strength. I say it is all wrong. Do you suppose that if it were possible to consult the child and he

had intelligence to answer, he would be willing to be born into a home of extreme poverty or to drunken parents? No. he would not! But you do not ask him, or even think of him. You are too selfish He is born without his consent or knowledge, and suffers for your selfishness and passion. I say you never committed greater sin, and you may live to see the day your child will tell you so. I say fewer marriages and better ones, even if the world does stop rolling.

Pebble.

### OPINIONS ON KISSING.

After reading Theola's letter from Pensacola, Fla., in the May number on "Kissing". I thought I would have to say a few words on that subject. Neither do I think that Wilda Chesterfield's plan would work in every case. At least I am quite sure it would not catch me, for I would not marry a woman under any consideration that did not think enough of me, or did not have confidence enough in me to allow me a kiss. Of course there is no need of carrying anything to excess. But what is nicer and more honorable than a sweet goodnight kiss where true love exists?

I was called into a restaurant once by a friend who asked me to decide a question for him which he and a companion of his were discussing and could not agree upon. One of them claimed that kissing created love, while the other held that it rather decreased respect and love. Said he, "Now I know you have had a good deal of experience in this line and what do you say is

the effect of kissing?"

My idea is that as a general thing kissing is merely an expression or emblem of love and confidence, while too much of it with some people might have a bad effect, and certainly this noble and sacred emblem is very often used deceitfully, even as in olden times when our Lord was betrayed with a kiss. I admire noble womanhood as much as any one, but deliver me from a distant, selfish, indifferent, careless somebody that has no affection whatever. Who could accept and appreciate a bouquet of flowers never so nice and fragrant, should they be presented and set off at a distance and you commanded to "Touch not, taste not, handle not?" Show me the man that would appreciate this and I will show you a man that will never make a woman happy by his companionship, and I will say to his admirers, "Beware, beware." Show me a woman that would appreciate such, or show me a woman who, when she is in love and confident that love is returned refuses a social parting kiss now and then, and I will show you a woman that I would not

marry for the world, and that is a good deal for a matrimonial candidate to say.

I must acknowledge that actually I am afraid of those stiff-necked, "goody-goody" girls, for they are not so good after all. They are somewhat like a mule that would be perfectly gentle a life-time just to get a chance to kick you at last. I'll take my kicking at first, if you please! When you are expecting it, it doesn't hurt so badly. But one good thing about kissing is that when a girl gets red-headed and fires the ring, photo and all other presents back to a fellow, and demands photo and letters she never once demands those kisses, and would refuse them should you offer them, no, never accept one of them. I heard a young lady say once that she did not allow any young man to kiss her, but she said a rascal overpowered her and kissed her once and she was mad as fire about it. I asked her what she said to him. She said she did not say anything for she was afraid to say anything to him for fear he would not do it again. But honestly, the girl I loved better than all others is now the bitterest enemy I have on earth, and I think none the less of her for her loving kisses. Take not from me the memory of those sweet kisses from one to whom now as I pass I do not speak.

A Disappointed Lover,
Springfield, Mo.

[We could not use the poetry. Send it
to the girl and it will melt her(—ED.]

## YOUTHFUL ENGAGEMENTS.

A far as my own observation goes I think that they are the cause of more loveless and unhappy marriages than any other single thing, for, as a rule, a young girl of sixteen or seventeen will think she loves and will marry a man who, if she had waited four years longer, she would not think of marrying. Parents should be very cautious as to whom they allow their girls to keep company with, and discourage all thoughts of marriage under twenty, as much as possible. I do not think it wise to absolutely forbid a girl to keep company with the young man of her choice, for a thing forbidden so often makes a person the more determined, but by good advice rightly given one may do far more good. I think by giving girls a good education and helping them learn a good trade or and helping them learn a good education. profession, and making them feel self-reliant and independent we should do a great deal towards keeping them single until they are of an age to be sure of their own minds.

Wishing success and good luck to both

Magazine and firemen, I remain A Fireman's Wife, Eta.

EAST GRAND FORKS, MINN.

TO MRS. A. B. C., OMAHA, NEB.

Worthy Madam, I offer my hand, will you shake? Let us bridge the old chasm across: I'll own up that I made a regretful mistake, Which has cost me your friendship, my loss. At that time I supposed you a wife newly wed To a fireman, your beart all aflame, And a cargo of moonshine on board in your head, So I guided my pen by the same.

In your letter, wherein you are mad for my gore, In your letter, wherein you are mad for my gore, I perceive you've been married for years; If you only had given that knowledge before, You'd have saved me some penitent tears; And I wouldn't have blamed you for sounding the

praise
praise
(if the man you found constant and true;
(if the devilish imps get control of my lays,
Like that tirade I fired then at you.

Do not "Sullivanize" me, that threat please recall,
Let us end every subject of pain:
Though you think I am built full of venom and gall,
There are worse men in Satan's domain.
When I'm right—"which is seldom," I hear you

l can never be knocked from my feet, When I in wrong, my poor bosom is filled with de-

spair Till I make a respectful retreat.

Shandy Maguire.

JUNE 9, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have just finished reading S. D.'s article about "A False Wife," and I could not help exclaiming, "For shame," to think that a reilroad man would believe any wife that a railroad man would believe any wife cares no more for her husband than to be on the streets almost before he is out of sight; rather think of her on her knees, asking God's help and guidance to a safe and happy return home.

Do not hold up for a sample the one or two wives you may know guilty of such actions, for they are not worthy to be call-

Reading that article brought to my mind the words of a friend of mine, whose husband's death had been caused a short time before by a misplaced switch on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. I had asked her if she ever thought at parting with him nights when he went to make his trips, that it might be his last on that she might never might be his last, or that she might never see him in this life again? She answered, "No, but I was always careful to have the parting words pleasant, and on the last night I ever saw him alive, he had kissed me good bye and started for the round house. He came back, saying he could not go without another farewell, and the last words were of loving trust and kindness. It was indeed a farewell."

Better to hold such a wife for an example to the boys of Neches Lodge, No. 156, than the kind S. D. has reference to, and perhaps there would be fewer single ones there for S. D. to lecture to on "Heartless and Deceitful Women.'

Nanna and Juliette, how I should like to know and meet you, for you seem to be the ideal girls of the period, with love and charity for all. It will have to be brave "fire-boys" indeed, who will be worthy of

such noble girls as you seem to be. Wany thanks to Nellie A. Mason for her suggestions for luncheons. No article, I am sure could have helped me more.

May God's choicest blessings be ever with the noble B. of L. F. boys and our Magazine, is the wish of

Winnie W.

BURR OAK, KAN., May 8, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

On Friday last among other mail came The Firenen's Magazine, with the request that I'd "read the articles written by the women." It is the first copy I ever saw, and women. It is the first copy lever saw, and must say I like it very much. The sender (a fireman), did not think of me writing anything, but if you'll print this I know he'll recognize it and be very agreeably surprised. I can't give any one advice on the enhiest of homeskeeping for I know lit. the subject of housekeeping, for I know little or nothing of it myself. I have tried though and flatter myself that when that fireman closes his career of boarding, he'll say, "Why, Min., you're a first rate cook, though you always said you were very deficient in that respect." I have been engaged in professional work for several years, which occupies my time during the day and nearly always a part of the even-ing. Besides this, I keep house for four, do the sewing, mending and all other work. I can find time, too, for recreation and advancement, visit and receive my friends, write many letters, read the latest books and papers, and now and then learn a new piece of music. Sometimes I get very tired, but that's soon over with. It doesn't pay to complain, and a chronic grumbler ought to be condemed as a public nuisance. My bit of advice to all is, keep cheery, lighthearted, even though you have to force the smile. Cultivate a happy disposition.

Mignon Lawrence,

Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

For nearly a year I have been an interested reader of the Magazine. I have read a good deal about the sin of novel reading, and the trouble wives have in managing husbands. Now I want to know, correspondents, if you think it very sinful to go to the theatre? I have not read a novel in over a year; I do not manage a husband because I haven't one, but I do go to see plays. Do you think it exerts a bad influence on the young man who is your escort? May God bless the fire boys, is the earnest wish of

[We submit this question to our correspondents.-Ed.]

### VOICELESS SORROW.

Dense shadows fall around the way, Where'er my weary footsteps stray. No gleam of sunlight greets my sight—All, all is dark as rayless night: I grope amidst life's gathering gloom. That 'round my pathway darkly looms.

Bright, cherished hopes of former years Lie crushed and dead; while sorrows' tears Are mine for aye; tears of bitter woe In silence shed, that none might know The pain, the heartache, weary strife, That have embittered all my life.

Grief unexpressed lies hidden deep Within the breast its lone vigils keep, For joy comes not: no pleasures enter there, Naught but the low sad wall of keen despair O'er ruined hopes; but why repine, When other lives are sad as mine!

When other lives are sad as mine!

Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

West Oakland, Cal., May 2d, 1892.

[I thought of Mrs. Bloom when crossing the ferry between Oakland and San Francisco, and wished that I could meet her .-

BOONE, IA, May 20, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

My husband has been a fireman a little over eight months. We have been readers of your interesting Magazine for five months, and already prize it very highly. I think, if in some of my p. m. calls I should persuade more of the ladies to take the Magazine, they would consider it a favor after becoming acquainted with you.

I have noticed you did not have a Boone correspondent. As we have a population of 7,000 and over 500 railroad men, I think we ought to be represented. The fireman's wife has my heartfelt sympathy, I know indeed we can sympathize with each other. When my better half first went to firing, I thought when he came in off the road I could have the pleasure of his company, but very soon found he must rest or clean up his engine. It has oft times been hard for me to keep the tears back, after being alone for 24 or 36 hours, to have him come home, take a lunch quickly prepared and go to bed, when I wanted to talk to him so much, if only for a little while. Finding myself alone again I would turn to my baby for comfort. What does a woman do if she has no baby? They are such good, innocent company. I know my baby

makes me a better, more patient woman.

I would like to say to "Tarheel" of Jackson, Tenn., I quite agree with her in regard to women voting or holding public office. A woman has her office, appointed by an all-wise Father, the grandest office on earth, for is not the future man first placed in her care? Let her do her duty, then for

what more could she ask?

Does not the Bible say, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." How proud mother Garfield must have felt when

her baby was honored with the Presidency of the United States. Didn't she give her son and ought she not feel more blessed that if she had received the office?

Let us accept thankfully the little ones intrusted to our care, strive to make the girls as well as the boys, true, honest, conscientious citizens, so they may be able in their turn to do likewise.

We have been married almost three years and I love to read the letters written by the young wives. We have a Woman's Auxiliary of the B. of L. F., which is in a prosperous condition. I think they have 30 members. I expect to join them soon, if I am not black balled. Then you may hear more directly from the lodge.

Respectfully.

P. S. If the subject, "Religious influence of wives with their husbands" has not been discussed, would like to hear from some one on that subject.

You do not take into account the women who are not mothers, or who have brought up their families and seen them all go out into the world and have no baby to turn to. A great many women ask for the privilege of taking part in public affairs to the extent of voting for men and measures that will protect the home, and enable them to save their husbands and children from the temptations that flourish on every side unchecked by the laws which are made and executed by men alone.-En.]

WEEHAWKEN, N. J., June 8, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

In looking over the most interesting part of one of the most interesting little magazines published, the first thing that meets my gaze is a letter from "Edward" of Raton, N M., in which our far away friend differs with Grace B. Cutler on the question of "Marriage For All." And now, my

friend, I beg to differ with you. So you are in favor of passing a law re-stricting marriage? Well, now, if such a law were passed, which part of the population would you put the restriction on, the rich or the poor? If you put the restriction of the restriction o tion on the poor; in you put the restriction on the poor, who is to supply our population, for is it not a noted fact that the rich are not very prolific? And if only half of the men got married it strikes me that there would be more work for the divergence out they have not a recent for the vorce court than there is at present for the reason that there would be so many single people gallivanting 'round that the running off of another one's wife with one of the boys would be a very common occurrence, as would also be the running off one of the husbands with another girl.

Another this is the fault of these Another thing is—is it the fault of these

"no account, good-for-nothing men" that they get married? Would a sensible, selfdependent girl take one of these no-account

men'

Boys, and girls too, let me give you a little advice, live with mother as long as she lives, or as long as it is possible and still follow your occupation, and when you leave her get some good boarding house that is "just like home" and stay there. Then as soon as you start to earn more than enough for yourself hunt up some sweet, good little girl to take care of the surplus and don't put it in some gin-mill keeper's pocket, for out of that there is no redemption, and there you will couple on to habits that it will take you many years to uncouple. And you girls, don't stick up your nose at a rail-roader because his working clothes are black and dirty, for there are as white hearts under those black jumpers as ever beat, and although he's only a fireman now, it won't be long before he will have an engine, and he might be president of the road some day.

After all this I suppose some of you folks will think that I am a married man with one of the dearest little wives and the sweetest little home, but I'm not. I'm an old bachelor; not so very old, but a bachelor just the same; but still with all the might of pen I advocate the taxing of bachelors. I would also suggest that old maids be taxed on leap years as that might lower the tax on the bachelors and also give the tax collector an opportunity to earn his money. Hoping that this will convince our friend "Edward" that bache-

lors should be taxed, I remain,

A Friend of Marriage.

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Laredo, Tex., May 19, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

As it has been quite awhile since I have had a chat with the many readers of the Magazine, thought I would appear once again. I was talking with one of the firemen last Sunday night, and he asked me to write to let the people know that they still live and that the lodge continues to flourish under the management of Master G. B. G. Sell. I read in the April Magazine where a young man says that he is 24 years old and don't know one card from another. I must say if this be true he is indeed a good innocent boy. I agree with him all but what he says about dancing, that he would rather see his sister a drunkard than to see her in a ball room. Now, what harm is there in dancing when it is conducted right? None at all. I am afraid that this fellow is some old cranky bachelor. I don't approve of card playing for stakes, as it is called, for one of the most disastrous tenants a man can admit into his mind is a ave.)

disposition to gamble. The moment this craze takes possession of a man he is no longer his own master. The playing of parlor games at home or at a friend's, with the family taking part in the amusement is far better for all concerned than for the head of the family to be away from home and the other members thereof waiting and watching the best hours of the night away, anxious for the return of the absent one. Children should be allowed to play cards, checkers, dominoes, etc., at home. It is cheaper to provide such sources of amusement than to wander over the city or country searching for your children and, in after years, getting them out of scrapes that peo-ple will get into unless protected by loving home influences. It grieves us to see a friend fall from the high estate of manhood and usefulness.

Recreation is good, but do not permit it to associate with a desire to win money or to emasculate divine energies by gambling. The loss of money is bad, but the loss of health, nerve, self-respect and business grip is greater than loss of money. Wealth thus obtained, never benefits; money thus lost, takes with it much of your manhood. If you have not formed the habit do not form it. If you have slipped into it remember that, like the habit of drink, it is your enemy. Rise above your enemies; depart from them; reach up and climb to

loftier and better conditions.

With best wishes for the Magazine and good luck to the firemen, I will close.

A Fireman's Friend.

[Your description of the picnic was interesting, but we cannot publish any social events as it is too long after they happen before they can appear in print.—Ep.]

CLEVELAND, June 11, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

As there seem to be a good many who would like to know the name of my washing machine I will gladly tell them. It is J.S. Hastings washing machine, 131 Fourth Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. It is a cradle rocker. You must use hot water, not warm. It is excellent for carpets, bed clothes and overalls. You can do a large wash and not feel tired out, as in the old way, and the clothes will be so nice and clean. Cut your soap up in the water and let it dissolve and put a little lye in the water. Put one pair of overalls in at a time. It takes only a few minutes to wash them, no boiling is required. I boil the white clothes always.

With best wishes to all.

An Engineer's Wife, Carrie.

(Mrs. Carrie Montigny, 1429 Woodlawn ave.)

TO H. L. F.

I gaze upon thy pictured face
And yearn to hold thee to my heart again,
To cuddle thee, as in the olden time,
And sing to thee, my sweet, a low refrain.
But thou wast like a tender flower.
Too pure, too faint, for earthly ways
And so God took thee up above,
To dwell with Him through endless days.

And now thy winsome, bonny face And now thy winsome, bount lace Smiles down upon me from the frame: Thy little dress of white embroidery. The ring about thy finger, and thy name, Waft in upon my senses like the bloom In springtime, filling all the air With sweet perfume. And, thro' a mist of tears, I see again thy face so fair,

Whose tints no portrait can impart. Whose tints no portrait can impart.
So like unto a flower in bloom!
Ah! little kenned we, sweet, that thou
Wast budding for the tomb.
And thou art gone! Alone, to-uight,
My thoughts unceasing toward thee roll
Like streamlets seward flowing. Low I breathe:
"He sleeps in peace, let no bells toll."

Mrs. Wm. Dunning.

COMO. COLO.

[Mrs. Dunning's contributions are appreciated by other publications besides the Fireman's Magazine. The Rocky Mountain News and Great Divide have published her stories and poems, and several of them have appeared in the eastern magazines. She writes over her maiden name of Grace Liebenberg. With this poem came a card of beautiful pressed flowers, dated 1890, and as perfect in form and coloring as when gathered from the sides of the Rocky Mountains. We would like to have Mrs. Dunning give her method of preserving them, to the Woman's Department. Thanks for the kind remembrance.- ED.]

Wallace, Idano, April 25, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

The Firemen's Magazine is a regular visitor at our house, and particularly does the Woman's Department find favor with me. Allow me to compliment Mrs. Harper for her well-chosen remarks in her editorial, "Read the Newspapers." I believe all women should keep informed on current events, as well as men. In fact, I think the average, intelligent woman does. Newspapers now are so cheap that they seem within the reach of every one. Sometimes we chance to meet a mere butterfly of fashion, who, from sheer indolence, can scarcely tell you who holds the reins of our The newspapers have no government. charms for her, her mind is otherwise occupied, thinking of her toilet for the balls, parties and all other gaieties. But we are glad to know that such women are in the

Many of the letters in the Woman's Department are very, very interesting, while some are rather silly. I mean silly in regard to expressing their trials and troubles to the world. Now, were I a man and I

knew that my wife published my short comings broadcast o'er the land, I should be sorely displeased. On the other hand, I believe that every good wife holds an influence over her husband that none other can, and if she use it in the right way his faults may be lessened.

The sentiments of H. C. P., of Abbottsford, Wis., in my opinion, are too blasphe mous for publication. My advice would be to cast off those atheistic ideas, read and study the Bible, the book of books, for the good there is in it, and not endeavor to

pick flaws.

Some who will read this will think Wallace beyond the limits of civilization, but let me assure you we are a wide-awake people, and fully abreast with the times. Wallace is situated in the northern part of Idaho in the mountains. A branch of the Union Pacific R. R., also a branch of the Northern Pacific R. R. make Wallace their head-quarters. The climate is very pleasant, particularly at this season of the year.

Yours very truly, Mrs. N. J. Boswick.

HANOVER, N. M., May 10th, 1892.

To the Woman's Department: Hanover, to many, is an entirely new name. It can hardly be called a town as its majority of buildings are tents. There are a few houses built by the railroad company for the use of the railroad employes. The Silver City & Northern, which is the name of the road, was only commenced to be built a year ago this month, and finished last September. The road branches out of Whitewater running north to Hanover, in that short distance rising to an altitude

of 1,100 feet.

Although Hanover cannot boast of being any more than a mining camp, it can be proud of its lovely climate and mountain scenery. During the time the road was being built my husband, two children and myself lived in a box-car, which if any of my readers have done likewise, they know it is not the most convenient and pleasant of abodes. I am no longer roughing it in a box-car but am settled comfortably in a nice little, cozy cottage which is built on a hill, giving me a splendid view on every I thought at first, when I came to New Mexico, how lonesome I would be here, after living in a city all my life and I was at first but am not now. The every day sunshine makes up for everything we don't have to wonder if to-morrow will be a fair day.

My husband makes one trip to White-water once a day, so I have him with me

early every evening.
With my best wishes for the Magazine and all its readers, I remain

A Well Wisher.

Becker, Ark., May 15, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Your Magazine has been a welcome visitor to our lonely home for the past four months. Through the kindness of a friend, my sister receives it every month. We think it very nice. We live in a very lonely place and amusements are few

In regard to reading novels, I once knew a girl whose sweetheart was a brakeman; she was always building air-castles. she and her brakie were married she was to live in a fine house in some city; she expected some fine palace to be furnished her by her brakie. Last winter I was in St. Louis, Mo., visiting my sister. I met this brakeman, who, in the meantime, had become a conductor. He said he and his old sweetheart were married, and invited me to call on his wife, which I did. I went up to his house with him: I expected to see some finely furnished house, but, alas, I was mistaken, for a three-roomed cottage proved to be her abode, instead of a mansion. Inside, she sat in the easiest chair that could be found, reading a novel; baby was cry-ing, breakfast dishes still there as they were when they finished breakfast. I asked her the cause of so much untidiness. Heranswer was this: "Oh! I can't help it; F. is always flirting with the girls, and how have I any heart to do anything. He has always got the blues; it is not my fault."

We girls expect too much when we marry. We can't hope to take a poor, workingman and have him set us up in the height of fashion. If we do we are soon disappointed and find out our mistake. am not very much acquainted with rail-road men, but those I do know, I find pretty much the same as other men, with plenty

of faults and some virtues. Will some one be kind enough to tell me where I can get the song, "Picture Turned to the Wall?"

Cora.

CLEVELAND, May 25, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

As I am asked to send in my recipe for pork cake, I will do so and hope all of the sisters will give it a trial.

Pork cake: 1 pound of fat salt pork chopped fine, 1 pound of raisins, 11 cups of molasses, 2 cups of brown sugar, 2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, 2 of allspice, 2 of cloves, 1 nutmeg, 1 pint of boiling water and 2 teaspoonfuls of soda in the boiling water, flour enough to make a stiff dough. This will make three good sized cakes.
Put in a crock and they will keep two or
three months. The older it is the better it is. I will also give a recipe for suet pud-

fine, 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 cup of fruit, 1 egg, 1 table spoonful of soda in a little hot water. Flour enough to soda in a little not water. Flour enough to make a stiff dough, boil till done, about three hours. This will make a large pudding. It will keep a year; when you need it cut in slices and steam. Any kind of sauce can be served with it. Your hubby can enjoy a good piece of pudding whenever he comes in and it is very little trouble to the wife. These are very nice to fall back on wash day or when the day is very

If Mrs. Wm. McCabe will try Hoffmann's headache powder she will get great relief; it has entirely cured me and I used to suffer a great deal. With best wishes for the brotherhood.

An Engineer's Wife, Carrie.

[Do you put the pudding in a mold or a bag or how do you boil it?-En.]

Buffalo, N. Y., May 30, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I would like to express my opinion on the subject, "Employ Help." Keep a girl? Yes, it might be very agreeable, but consider the average fireman's pay, and if it comes to actual figures, I don't think there would be much left to give parties or socials with. I have no faith in a woman taking in work, while her husband is well and able to work, for as a general thing there is more going to ruin in such homes than all they gain by their labor. I think any woman can find plenty to do in her own home, no matter how small her family is, if she keeps her house in order. To speak of employing help, I say right here, a fireman's wife cannot afford it, providing they live within their means

Mrs. G. S. F.

CARROLLTON, Mo., May 22, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

Little did I dream when I penned my last article for your excellent Magazine that my poor thoughts, so feebly expressed, would strike so many of the forlorn men known as bachelors.

Really, now, be honest, my dear brothers of bachelordom, and confess to me which I touched the most deeply, your heads, your hearts or your pocket books? Surely not your heads, for I know you are all possessed of common sense. Not one of you can deny the fact that it is right for men to marry, and to marry young. Truly, not your hearts, for was there ever man created whose heart did not yearn for the love of woman, and the happiness that comes only through wife, children and home?

Suet pudding: 1 cup of suet chopped books that I touched? Well, I will not

say so; but you are giving me grounds to draw unpleasant conclusions. If you are fully determined to cheat yourselves out of happiness do not, for the sake of manhood, object to being taxed. If you desire to deprive yourself of the joys of wife and home, you have no right to begrudge the small amount that you may be taxed, when you know that the money thus obtained will be used for the good of the public. As for "Edward's" statements, I will answer them by asking him if he will not agree with me when I say that where we find one good-for-nothing married woman, we will find five good-for-nothing bachelors? I, too, believe there should be a law restricting lazy, no-account bachelors from marrying, and, moreover, I add as an amendment, that all such should be compelled to pay a double rate of taxes. In other words, if a man is too indolent to care for a family of his own, the law should force him to care for some other man's family.

With a host of good wishes for the Maga-

zine and its interests, I remain,

Yours truly,

Grace B. Culler.

Jonesboro, Ark., June 3, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

The thought comes to me, "How do the sisters who write to the Woman's Department begin? Do they read all you have to say and then add their say to it?" I cannot tell. I have read the department through and oh, how I long to know some of its friends, such as "Phillipa," "Irene," and many others. I wonder how many sisters object to their hubbys or brothers smoking in the house. Don't tell your husband, brother or father not to smoke in the house. Rather go get him a match, light it and tell him to enjoy his cigar. If you don't he is very likely to go up town to "see a fellow," and bave his smoke, and if the least bit tempted will take a social (?) glass. Oh, boys, don't touch that glass. Remember the dear old mother, or the wife or sister who would be grieved to see her loved ones touch that most dangerous thing. Would you be willing that they should see you now as you raise that wine or whisky glass to your lips? Whose face looks at you from it? Truly with Longfellow we can say, "How often, oh, how often" do we hope and pray that our dear ones will leave it alone. And, girls, if you have a friend who is in the habit of taking a glass and he takes a little too much sometimes, don't get "on your ear" and not say anything to him. I mean by that don't scold him. It is wonderful what influence a good woman will have over a boy or a man who is tempted to drink. Kindness is the best remedy for such as that.

An Engineer's Sweetheart.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 22, 1892.
Editor Woman's Department:

I am one of the many readers of your journal, and always long for the first of the month, for I am very much interested in the progress of the B. of L. F., and our Ladies' Society too, of which I am a member. And not only that, I am proud of the fact I am the only daughter of the B. of L. F. as an order.

Golden Eagle Lodge No. 78 has a large membership, and a noble set of boys they are, and through the columns of the Magazine I wish to extend my sincere thanks for the beautiful parlor set they presented me

with on April 21st.

Then we have our Ladies, Queen City Lodge, No. 19, of which I am a member. We have a splendid lodge, and I hope in the near future we shall double our membership. We have an excellent president and vice-president, in fact all are very much interested in the work of the B. of L. F. To Queen City Lodge I wish to return my sincere thanks for the beautiful china dinner set, their gift on the 21st. I hope our ladies' lodges will increase in number in the coming year. Sisters let us double our number and work for the future well-fare of the noble boys of the B. of L. F.

Gertie Leach Cunningham.

Galveston, Tex., June 13, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have been reading the B. of L. F. Moyazine for one year and have never had the pleasure of seeing any letters from Galveston. It is situated on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles long and 3 miles wide; its population is 47,000; it has electric cars and all modern conveniences. There are three railroads here, the I. & G. N., the G. C. & S. F., and the G. W. is a narrow guage. I am firing on the G. C. & S. F. I am also a member of Gulf City Lodge 115. We have a very good membership and hold lodge meetings regularly and am proud to say they are well attended. Absent members have to give an account of themselves or they are subject to a 50 cent fine.

A letter written by "S. D." in June number has attracted my attention, and I take it for granted he is a confirmed old bachelor, and I must say I am sorry for him, as I know he must be beyond the age for "isir woman" to win his smiles. I don't think it mecessary for him to have a wife to squander his money. I wonder if it is possible that "S. D." can be one of our noble R. B. boys with such sentiments as these. I am also interested in the letter written in the same number signed "A Fireman's Wife. from Ft. Erie, Ont., and would say she hit the nail right on the head.

### TO MADAM EUGENIE DEBS SELBY.

I really thought your honored name Synonymous with kindly feeling.
And that you'd never dim its fame, By any questionable dealing. Reflecting on domestic woes Contained within my humble mansion; Or that you'd ever join my foes To give me national expansion.

You might have let the others fling
Their venomed bile in dire confusion,
Until they'd make the welkin ring
With all their organized collusion;
To crush my very heart beats out.
By laughing at my desolation,
Because the Lord saw fit, no doubt,
To send me twins in His vexation.

And yet I'm surely not the first
That had to suffer such distraction:
More homes than mine have oft been cursed
By twins, and that's some satisfaction.
They sometimes make me glow with pride,
Until I thrill with feelings merry.
And thank my old prolific bride,
For giving me young Tom and Jerry.

Tom's now a most precocious lad,
And stomach's full of impish frolics:
While Jerry's gloomy, like his dad,
And subject to abysmal colics.
Tom sings a caterwauling song,
When e'er the pangs of nunger seize him.
While Jerry cries the whole day long,
And night time, too, if aught should tease him.

I tell you, madam, wintry nights, When winds are whistling round the shanty, When winds are whistling round the shanty, I experience very few delights When up Jump in clothing seauty, To solace all their infant ills. With soching drops and heartless singing, intil my wisdom teeth with chills. Are from my mouth in fury springing. Are from my mouth in fury springing.

Shandy Maguire.

[Mrs. Selby will need no assistance in replying to this poetical scolding. All of the Woman's Department think those twins have done duty so long it is time to get a new pair.-ED.]

Hornellsville, N. Y., July 1, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have been a reader of the Magazine for a long time. My father is a member of the B. of L. F., and I think one of those brave public more who wish their lives for brave, noble men who risk their lives for their wives, mothers, sisters and children. If there is a working class of men who need our sympathy and prayers more than railroad men pray tell me who they are. When they leave us at our homes little do we know how soon, if ever, we shall see them again. Oh! boys; it stands you in hand to be ever on your guard and not only be prepared for danger, but to meet your be prepared for danger, but to meet your heavenly Father also. The good book tells us "Be ye therefore ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the son of man

cometh." Are you ready? It makes my blood run cold when I see a man leave home with a curse on his lips. How much more manly it would be to lift your hearts to (fod in prayer, asking Him to watch over you and protect you from the dangers which lurk in your pathway. It is the prayer of my heart that God's richest blessings may rest on every member of the B. of L. F., and that before it is too late you will be prepared to meet your heavenly Father at any moment in the day.

I remain a fireman's daughter, Bertha.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

Through the kindness of a dear friend I have just had the pleasure of reading the May number of your valuable and instructive Magazine. Much has been said about

making home happy.

That is very easy to do where husband and wife work for each other's interest. As for managing my husband I have never tried for I do not think he needs it, and he thinks that whatever I do, there is no one would do it better, and of course I think the same of him. He manages his work, and I the home affairs, therefore we have a very happy home. We have a pretty little flower garden, so our fireman is never without a bouquet on his coat and in his room. He deserves them as he is one of the bravest, handsomest and noblest of all the railroad boys.

Red Mountain Lodge 339 of this place is in a very prosperous condition with a membership of about one hundred and membership of about one numered and fifty. I enjoyed reading "A Ride by River and Mountain," by "Sadie." Hope she will come again. Mrs. Editor has asked us to be brief. I will come again and tell you to be brief. all of some receipts, nice for a fireman's basket. If all the firemen are like ours they like something nice to eat. With best wishes for the noble order of B. of L. F., I remain A Fireman's Friend,

Ir is estimated that of 11,500 couples only one lives to celebrate a diamond wedding. If a halt is not called in the United States on the divorce craze, tin weddings' will be as scarce as the diamond article, since it is a fact stated and accepted, that all other Christian nations combined, do not grant as many divorces as are credited to the United States. The divorce mills, like the mills of the gods, are ever in operation in this land of the free and the home of the brave.

# MECHANICAL.

## TECHNICAL MATTERS.

NO. VII.

In dealing with the questions already advanced, we have used some theory, but mainly only such points as have been thoroughly settled in a practical way, and especially as far as they intimately relate to the commercial application for our purposes, for none have been used that are not agreed upon by scientific men the world over.

The business of the mechanical engineer is purely and simply planning and con-structing machines by which the heat is converted into work—and the physicist investigates all these matters, and ascertains what per centage of a possible unit (1) is attained by the working machine—and as a comparison between the two we have the ratio of the practical to the theoretical.

The heat possible to be given out by one pound of coal has been found to vary somewhat, but for all practical purposes we can say 14,400 heat units are possible, and this may vary from 14,200 to 14,700. Hence the mean is taken, or the nearest to the really settled equivalent, considering the most used kinds of anthracite, bituminous, and semi-bituminous coals-and this result depends upon the proper amount of air to complete as nearly "perfect combustion"

as is possible in "usual practice."

So far we have the most used, as well as the most necessary of the units, and we may now proceed to commence putting our data together in order to make the combination begin to convert heat into workor to do work with coal—which is the most used of the carbon family:-and having these units from which to base our computations let us see how many pounds of water can possibly be turned into steam if one pound of average coal be properly burned, (consumed) under a proper boiler. We have seen that 772 units of work are equal to a foot pound or heat unit—and that 33,000 pounds one foot high (foot pound) are the equivalent of a horse-power. Then  $\frac{\pi_{32030}}{32030}$ =42.75 or 42.95 thermal units are required to develop one horse power for one minute—or 42.75 thermal units are used in one minute to overcome the force of one horse power, if no loss occurs, or we may put it that 42.75 thermal units are required in order to overcome the resistance offered by a horse-power-and that each thermal unit calls for the expenditure of 772 units of work each minute, or  $42.75 \times$ 772=33,000 units of work each minute to maintain a horse-power. At this point, we may study two other sets of units, as

well as two other matters of importance which are closely connected with our sub-

The transfer of heat is one of these. The law upon which we proceed is this: When any two or more bodies are placed near to each other or in contact with each other, that one having the greatest amount of heat, tends to put with some portion of its heat or to give out heat to the colder one, until the temperatures of the two bodies are equal or nearly so, but this can only happen if the two bodies are of metal or incapable of molecular movement, for as in the case of water in the boiler, the coal has a temperature far above that which the water can take up at any pressure within the limits of our practice, and as it becomes heated it rises and becomes converted into steam, giving place to other and cooler water, so that in this case the temperatures are very unequal, but the changes occurring in the heat of the water cause one pound of coal to heat many pounds of water to a higher temperature and to evaporate a greater or less number of pounds of water into steam of a greater or less pressure, according to the temperature due to volume and pressure, (which will be treated of further on.)

Heat may be transferred by either one of three ways—radiation, conduction and convection; for instance, the burning coal in the furnace transfers its heat to the brick sides and steel or iron shell of the boiler by radiation, the plate of metal, whatever it be, then carries the heat through its own substance to the water which is upon its inner side by conduction. or the carrying from a hotter to a cooler body, or from the hot to cooler parts of the same body, and we say a body is either a good or poor conductor; a bar of iron, one end in a fire, gets heated at that end and soon heats its entire length to a nearly uniform degree, hence, iron is a good conductor, but if we ignite a stick of wood at one end it burns slowly and heats little beyond the part that is burning. Hence, wood is not a good conductor, because it does not readily conduct heat. Nor is iron the best of conductors. A brass bar conducts heat almost twice as rapidly as iron, copper six and one-half, nearly, and silver eight and two-thirds times as well; lead one-quarter less, and bismuth only one-tenth as well as iron, while steel is only ordered the steel of the a slightly less good conductor than iron, the amount of difference being so slight that for all practical purposes we can call

them the same. The heat conducted to the water is then convected or transmitted from one to another portion of any body by means of currents, as in heating the lower strata of water in a boiler its density is lowered, or its weight made less and it rises to the top. or currents are created and the cooler water falls to the bottom, only to be repeated until the boiling point is reached when the steam is generated, and then if heat is still added pressure is created and the currents still rush to the top, or until the moving water comes in contact with the steam, and the total amount of water in the boiler becomes heated to nearly the same temperature by the process of convection (carrians).

It is a curious fact that in many boilers the heat is so applied that cold water is a constant factor in the boiler even when steam is on, and a very pretty experiment within the reach of anyone is to fill a tube of an inch in diameter and four or six inches in length, about two-thirds full of water. Heat the upper inch of the water slowly with a spirit lamp flame, holding the tube at 45° from the horizontal, and the water on the surface will boil while the lower end of the tube remains cool and can be held in the hand with no discomfort. This can be made more interesting by putting a small lump of ice in the bottom and having boiling water at the top and ice at the bottom.

To illustrate the convection with the same tube, heat at the lower end and drop a few grains of wheat bran in the open end of the tube. As soon as the heat affects the water the currents can be clearly traced by the movements of the particles of bran, illustrating clearly the idea of what occurs in a boiler when the heat is properly applied.

Water is not'a good conductor, and we must resort to some other method than conduction to heat it if we wish to obtain

the best results.

The other matter to be considered is the combustion of fuel, and to produce perfect combustion we must furnish as nearly as possible the proper equivalents of atmospheric air to balance the carbon and hydrogen contained in the coal to be burned.

The air we breathe is not a chemical union. It is a mixture of 23 parts of oxygen and 77 parts of nitrogen in each 100 parts of air by weight. The oxygen is the active part of the mixture, and it is ready to mix with anything for which it has an affinity if only that "something" is of a temperature high enough for the oxygen to unite with it. The nitrogen is of little use, serving to dilute the oxygen, and really has no important part in the process of combustion

If the combustion of coal is to be perfect, or nearly so, we must study the three stages of the process:

stages of the process: lst. Distilling off the gases, which happens when coal is freshly thrown on the fire.

2nd. That these gases are either con-

sumed or pass off up the flue and give out either a small part or none of their heat.

3d. That the remaining portion, or the

solid parts are burned. The gases thrown off are principally (C  $H_4$ ) or marsh gas, and (C,  $H_4$ ) olefant gas, and in order that they shall be properly burned we must mix with them a suitcient supply of oxygen, and some portions of this must be admitted above the coal and the temperature of the mixed gases must be kept high to allow of chemical combustion, and the quantity of air admitted above the coal must be closely governed, or more loss than gain will be the result.

If a sufficient supply of oxygen is admitted and mixed with the carbon, the product of combustion will be carbonic acid. or  $(C\ O_2)$  but if oxygen be not properly mixed, the carbonic oxide  $(C\ O)$  is formed. The relation of these compounds to the commercial results can be better made clear by a few items than by pages of comments:

Combustible reduced to	Units of heat in combustion of one pound.						t	Pounds of wa- ter evaporated per pound of combustible.								
Carbonic Acid			. 1	4.500										15.00		
Carbonic Oxide																
Good Anthraci																
Petroleum Oil			. 2	0.360										21.00		
Coal Gas			2	0,800										21.50		
Hydrogen Gas			. 6	2,032										64.20		
Good Oak Wood	d			7,700										8.10		

The heat units in a pound of combustible divided by 966 gives its capacity for evaporation of water into steam. And while petroleum oil is more efficient, we must consider the relative cost etc., in advising its use. If we could obtain pure hydrogen gas at some price relatively the same as coal, we could seemingly seek no further, as the amount of water evaporated per pound is over four times as much as the best coal; but as this is not possible to do, we will not consider other than the fact as stated.

And as the various elements in the cost of an horse power are now fairly before the readers, we will next consider how we do make one from the data given, of what can be done from the various data preceding

We have seen that a H. P. equals 1,480,000 units of work per hour, or 33,000 per minute, and also that a pound of coal equals 14,400 heat units or 11,116,800 units of work, then we should have \( \frac{11,16,800}{13,6000} = 5. + \text{ horse powers per hour with one pound of coal, and we all know that it comes nearer five pounds of coal per II. P. per hour, than five H. P. per hour on one pound of coal.

We have next to examine into the reason why such a wide discrepancy exists, and to ascertain if we can remedy it and how.

Thomas Pray, Jr.

### A RELIC.

As showing the early prejudice against the use of steam of even moderate pressures above the atmosphere, we resuscitate the following communication which appeared in an English paper in 1850. Pressures exceeding fourfold that complained against are not uncommon now.

"The late fatal accident at Bristol to a high-pressure boat should not be passed over without some practical suggestions that may prevent its repetition. It is clear that most of the unhappy people that were thrust into eternity on that occasion were ignorant of the character of the exescit hey were embarking in. From some twenty-five years' acquaintance and connection with steam navigation, I am sure that not one passenger in twenty in this country would put his foot on board a steamer if he had an idea she was worked with high-pressure steam; and I would suggest that the Board of Trade (who have ample power) should make it compulsory on all passenger steamers to have the pressure per square inch on the safety valve painted in legible characters 9 or 10 inches long on the paddle box, so that her Majesty's subjects might know before they paid the fare what sort of a craft they were going on board of.

"I was formerly of opinion that the engineer who made a high-pressure engine for marine purposes should be tied down by legislative enactment to work it; knowing that such a regulation would be equivalent to a prohibition. But experience has shown me the inutility of legislative prohibition; that all we can do is to warn people, just as well leense a cab to carry two, an ommibus twelve in and filteen out, or riez evers, and after that if any obstinate fool choose to risk being blown up in the Crieket, with 50 lbs. pressure, while he can go as fast in the Fly with five—wby, her Majesty may

Cricket, with 50 lbs. pressure, while he can go as fast in the Fly with five-why, her Majesty may

"London, Aug. 12, 1850."

"London, Aug. 12, 1850."

—National Car and Locomotive Builder.

The above reminder of "ye olden tyme" has led us to examine an old book called "Book of Knowledge" giving information about most subjects as far as understood at that time, which although printed in 1850 must have been written at least ten years before. The book is arranged in a series of questions and answers and for the purpose of a mental comparison with the present development of railroads we submit a few of them to the attention of our readers. For instance the question is asked:

Why were the early engines so injurious

to the railway?

Ans. Because of their enormous weight. amounting to six or eight tons, exclusive of the tender for water and fuel. The Rocket, lately constructed by Messrs. Stephenson & Co. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, weighs only four tons five cwt.; and the Novelty, by Messrs. Braithwaite & Ericson, weighed but two tons fifteen cwt.

Why is it no longer necessary to lay out

railways on a perfect level?

Ans. Because engines have already been made to draw carriages up inclined planes rising one yard in thirty, and one yard in seventy-two, at the rate of from nine to eleven miles per hour. Hence we are enabled to vary the levels, and adapt them to the undulating nature of the country through which the line passes.

Why are steam carriages for the conveyance of goods, expected to improve the in-

ternal intercourse of this country (meaning England) in a very important degree?

Ans. Because it is calculated that the carriage of goods, which is now about 91. or 10d. a ton per mile (about 18 to 20 cts. of our money) could thus be reduced to 2d., (about 4 cts.) and in point of speed, one day would do the work of four. The heaviest commodities such as corn, pota-toes, coals, &c. would bear the expense of carriage for a hundred miles; the expense of living in great towns would be reduced. and the price of raw produce would rise in remote parts of the country.

Again, "with so great a facility and

celerity of communication, the provincial towns of an empire would become so many suburbs of the metropolis, or rather, the effect would be similar to that of collecting the inhabitants into one city.-Scoleman

newspaper.

Another great source of revenue and of trade, from this improved mode of intercourse, (observes the Quarterly Review) would arise from the conveyance of those fine goods, parcels of value, and all light articles, where speed and certainty are required; and which are now sent at great expense by coaches. In this manner the seats of the various finer and lighter manufactures would be brought almost into immediate contact with the great markets for their disposal. A merchant in London, on receiving any particular order, might send either to Nottingham, to Birmingham, or to Sheffield or even to Manchester or Leeds. and have the goods in his shop the next or the following day, at an expense not exceeding 1s. 6d. or 2s

Lastly the rapid circulation of intelli-gence. The mails might safely travel at 25 miles an hour, and letters be conveyed between London and Edinburgh, a distance of 400 miles in 18 hours; so that an event happening in London would be known in

Edinburgh the same day.

Why are locomotive engines so advantageous for the conveyance of passengers?

Ans. Because they admit a rate of speed that would be entirely inconsistent with safety, even if it were practical to attain it with animal power. It would be still imprudent, however, to adopt the utmost rate of thirty miles, because such an unusual rate of velocity, surpassing that of the swiftest horse, would be alarming, if it were not dangerous. At the rate of twenty miles an hour, however, it might be perfectly practical to travel with the utmost safety and comfort. The economy of the plan may be illustrated as follows: Between I tween Liverpool and Manchester, we may safely estimate the number of passengers every day at 400 each way and the average fare to be about seven shillings each; the daily expenditure will amount in this manner to about 280 pounds sterling. By the use of the steam-coaches, the fares will be reduced to two-shillings and sixpence, and would thus amount to only 100 pounds per day, making a daily saving of 180 pounds, or upwards of 60,000 pounds per annum.

The expense of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway is now estimated at upwards of 20,000 pounds, (about \$100,000) for each mile; the whole cost amounting to

820,000 pounds.

The rails used on this road are made of forged iron, in lengths of five yards each, and weigh thirty-five pounds per yard. Every three feet the rails rest on blocks of stone set into the ground, containing each nearly four cubic feet. Into each block, two holes, six inches deep, and one inch in diameter, are drilled; into these oak plugs are driven, and the cast-iron chairs into which the rails are immediately fitted, are firmly spiked down to the plugs, forming a structure of great solidity and strength. The double lines of rails for the carriages are laid down with mathematical correctness, and consist of four equi-distant rails, four feet eight inches apart, about two inches in breadth, and rising about an inch above the surface."

These quotations are sufficient to show that the most sanguine expectations of even the most favorably disposed persons have been far exceeded by the present reality, and it still is a question what the future has in store for us in the line of faster inter-communication.

Vulcan.

CLEBURNE, TEX., June 19, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—After a long silence, I blow off-brakes again, and, with my orders fairly understood, I start on another trip to the Mechanical Department. I may possibly be running "wild," but then I may have a better chance to make good time than on a schedule train. I am just like Bro. Tucker on "Those Examinations;" if the engineer could do good work for 30 years without knowing where the steam went after having done its work in the cylinder, it surely can't be of very great moment to the calling as to whether he knew it or not.

We have a system of examination here, and I have been told that a great many old runners failed to pass it, and yet a great many of them were men who had been successful runners for many years and who had practically demonstrated their knowledge in continual service for years and, as actions speak louder than words, and (to quote a little scripture) "By your works shall ye be known," are time established facts. I say amen, Bro. Tucker.. The keynote was sounded when he said: "Let the examinations be made in a spirit of fairness." Give a man credit for what he

knows, even if he does not have the ability to express himself, for a great many men know a great deal more than they can tell, and because they were not gifted with plenty of gab is it right that they should

be dethroned?

"Unkle Silus" gives us a good little lecture on "Things that Ain't so," and his little sentence that "trying to make rale rode men beleeve tha don't no sum things, don't git into popular use fast," is more true than poetical, yet a great many men sit right down and try to argue a man down on things that come under his observation every day, like some past writers who, in the face of the record engines are making at drawing heavy loads and the every day demonstration of great power, tried to convince us that the power was only that of 6 or 8 horses, but it did not "git into populer use iast," and so with a great many other things. If men think they can jump into the arena of the Mechanical Department with drawn sword and successfully champion a wrong cause or false theory, they will find that there is one party entitled to a reck-oning who has not yet been heard, and when that "one party" is the congregation of intelligent readers of that department, the pseudo champion will, if he has any sense at all, see that he has, indeed, been reckoning without his host, and if not too egotistical, will acknowledge himself wrong and beat a retreat in the best manner consistent with his position.

The comments under the caption of "Concentrated Essence of Meanness," are surely calculated only from one side, and there is a very strong and logical argument in defense of the other side. Of course, I do not believe in any one road abolishing, either temporarily or permanently, the system of promotion, thereby making of their road a dumping ground for those of exclusive promotion theories, but I do now, and always did, think that too many men were promoted for their own good, and it has passed to such a stage that a man's experience of years of service as a runner is no guarantee of a position as an engineer at all, and the same is true of firemen. Hundreds and even thousands are forced into idleness and join the army of tramps because of the too often exhibited policy of "we make our own men." It is ultimate ruin for our calling which stares us in the face by the promotion route; and who is generally to blame? Why, the men themselves. Here men are hired and promoted, both without restrictions in either direction, and I am here to say that although I handled the scoop for ten years, and have been running more than three years, if we could adopt a plan to absolutely stop promotion for a period of two years, in the United States and Canada, I would be will-

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ing to go back to my scoop and see if I could handle it as successfully as of vore, and at the end of that time if a man wanted to hunt up a job as an engineer he would

stand some chance to get it.

In supplying a locomotive boiler with a pump and running over a piece of track where the engine would handle the train with either pressure, only at different speed, which pressure, 85 lbs. or 135 lbs., would require the widest opening of the pump, and why?

With a six wheel connected engine, (either ten-wheel or mogul) which of the side rod brasses, front end or back end, will wear the most, and what is the reason

It is strange that firemen and engineers are so universally condemned by Master Mechanics and others, on account of ignorance, because they don't know everything. and yet when you sift the matter to the bottom you will find a wider diversity of opinion among those same wiseacres than

ever existed among engineers.

In their conventions they will wrangle over differences of opinion and in their work; one will build and another destroy, one says yes and the other says no, as for instance, the extended front, diaphragm plate, and straight stack; one Master Mechanic will say you want a high stack, of not too great a diameter, to produce good results; another says no, you want a short resains; another says no, you want a snow stack of great diameter; another differs in putting up a short stack like an inverted cene, small end next to the arch and flar-ing out to a large top. (One says the dia-phragm must all be behind the nozzle, and solid, another wants it in the same place and perforated; another starts his diaphragm from the same place, but runs it out beyond the nozzle, while another class have the entire diaphragm in front of the nozzle, and of all these different opinions as to place, there is a different opinion as to height and as to whether or not the plate should be perforated, and yet with all these differences on their part and the absolute demonstration of the fact that they don't know, they will condemn an engineer as a know-nothing if he fails to tell why certain things are or are not.

Then come the monthly statements or performance sheets; the mileage on everything is shown; miles to pint of oil, miles, expense of one, miles to one ton of coal, and so on to the end of the chapter, and the man on the right is rated according to the result, good, fair or poor, but frequently, when the incumbent of the right side is rated poor, he has been trying to get certain changes made by which his record for coal would be greatly improved, but his efforts were futile. They let the engine continue to be a terror to the fireman and the

best friend to the coal mine owner, and then just keep right on piling up, month after month, the record of poor, against

the engineer.

Not long ago I was called to the adjustment of a few differences, and in going down on the train I met one of the other kind of ignoramuses; he could spout about lap, and lead, and eccentrics, and links, but he did not know what they were, as l found out afterwards, by talking with him: for instance, he said that one day he was riding on a passenger train on this road, and that something went wrong with the engine and the engineer did not know what it was nor what to do, and when he went forward he found that the valve stem had become unhooked from the valve and that he raised it up and hooked it in, and that they proceeded all right.

On another occasion, on this same road and on the same division as the other case, another engineer (and by the way the man he mentioned never did pull passenger on that division) slipped an encentric and was going to go back, but a freight came along and they changed engines, and after that he took pity on the engineer, and fearing that he might lose his job over the matter, volunteered to adjust it for him. to which said engineer readily gave his consent, and he got under and loosened the screws and pulled it out to its proper place and tightened up the screws and all was

serene on the Potomac.

This man could go before a Master Mechanic and pass an examination, but what would he do on the road? I leave the readers to answer the question for them-

selves.

A. great many men can, with a good memory, read up and in a few months firing, pass a splendid examination on machinery, but when they go on the road they can't do anything at all in the way of pulling trains and don't know, practically, anything at all; but when a man couples absolute practical knowledge with book lore then, and only then, is it a good thing, and I, for one, believe that men should first study how to fire an engine and learn how to do their work as firemen, with the least labor to themselves and the least expense to the company, and, as a rule, it will be seen that the ones who take a lively interest in their work as firemen, will be the ones who make really successful engineers. Of course there are exceptions, but so few that they merely prove the rule, and generally, when they are called up to seat themselves on the right side, they will be careful of the property entrusted to their care; they will be able to determine whether or not the fireman is attending to his duties as he ought, and so make a good showing on the monthly coal report. They



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will also use the lubricants with all due economy, taking care not to stint the amount so as to be in danger of breaking an

Eccentric Strap.

### THE HAMMER BLOW.

It has been proven as a fact that when a person is lost in a fog or in a woods he is likely to travel in a circle, and as he thus would come around to his starting point again and again he would become convinced by looking at the fresh tracks made by himself on the former circuit that he would soon reach some locality, because of the number of travelers who he thinks are ahead of him going in the same direction. By making oft repeated circuits over the route, the victim of this hallucination, bye and bye, wears a good road into the soil and succeeds in persuading himself that he is on a high road to some prominent place. Mr. Lockwood in his essays on the hammer blow in these pages has ever traveled over the same ground, starting at the hammer blow and coming around to it and making another start, and his reply in the July Magazine to the article published in the June Magazine on "The Hammer Blow Before Congress," is only a repetition of his old policy.

In attempting to give an array of authorities on the hammer blow, he starts out with Wm. Lockwood, then a couple of reports of uncertain value, because of the lar away locality of the tests and their vagueness, then Mr. Lockwood again, then Mr. Cloud and Mr. LeVan on measuring the blow, Mr. Robinson on vibration of bridges, Mr. Webb and then Prof. Robinson, before quoted, again, and then Mr. Shaw leads the Master Mechanics' Association to appoint a committee, then Technical Department of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal articles by Mr. Lockwood, the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine articles by Mr. Lockwood in the Mechanical Department, then the Bussey bridge accident with Mr. Lockwood's testimony. Of the list as given, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Lockwood compose the great majority, and thus vindicate the assertion of his ever coming around to the starting point and repeating the circle in the firm belief of getting somewhere, when it is evident to all others that he is traversing an endless ring.

It is evident by the extract from Mr. lockwood's article in the July Magazine that he has no great love for the Master Mechanics' Association who have had the audacity to question the propriety of his admission, and have even "sat down on him" a number of times. We submit it

One word as to this paragraph in the quotation

referred to. "The press report of this proceedings asserts that the bill has been recommended by the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. This will be interesting news to the members of the association, after the bearing I was introduced to a person, after the bearing I was introduced to a person, after the bearing I was introduced to a person, after the bearing I was introduced to a person, after the bearing I was introduced to a person, after the bearing I was introduced to a person, after the bearing I was introduced to a person, after the bearing I was introduced to the Association and then gave in fuller explanation of the bill, and then gave in fuller explanation of the bill, in on the person of these for matter for an associated press dispatch, be drew the inference that the association favored the bill, it was a fair firerence, but he states it on no representation of mine, for if I am to "judge of the future by the past." the American Raffway Master Mechanics Association, at least some of them, will never set over the charge that I made at Cape May last yet, in these words, and proved it: "The constructors when they build their modern locomotives do not know the first principles of correct mechanics when they build their modern locomotives; judging of that knowledge by its exemplification in their product in a locomotive. And I say this in their product in a locomotive. And I say this in the spirit and in the words of Lincoln at Gettysburg, (with malice towards none, and with charity or all."

They, therefore would be the very last to endorse anything which I proposed, good or bad, and I know better than I to ask it. But their work speaks for itself and for me.

It does not appear that the proof could have been very satisfactory, for even by Mr. Lockwood's own admission it is an indisputable fact that there is, after all these years of argument, discussion and work, only one Shaw lococomotive in existence, and that the sixty thousand miles of service done by her have not produced an order for another one to be built like her. Mr. Lockwood says:

We are certainly much indebted to Uncle Silas for his dialect prose effort on the Shaw locomotive, and I take this opportunity to say that after sixty thousand miles of service she proves every proposition for which I have contended in this Mechanical Department (as the author of the first article therein) since March 1886, save one.

Now, if the above sentence is analyzed, the main fact, as I understand it, is, "She proves every proposition save one." Is this the right conclusion, and if so will Mr. Lockwood please state the unproven proposition? That may be the stumbling block in the way of her success.

Mr. Lockwood lays a great deal of stress on the fact that he had the first article in the Mechanical Department, but on the same page with his article also appears a communication by "Vulcan," and in it I say that "I failed to find that the locomotive of to day is the most defective piece of mechanism on earth," nor has there been in the six years' time one iota of sound proof of that assertion presented. It is of no use to cry about old fogyism of the Master Mechanics' Association, for if an improvement has any merits it will find some one level-headed enough to at least give it a trial, as may be seen by the action of most roads in regard to the compounds.

Vulcan.



Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:-The June number of the Magazine is at hand and full of interesting news, and I am glad to see the Mechanical Department so large and hope it may con-

ti de as interesting.

In regard to an engine slipping while shut off, as stated by me in the May Magazine, my idea of the cause is this: The engine had stripped her left side about a week or two before, knocking a pin out and ben ling her axle, and it was after coming out of the shop with a new pin that she did the trick I stated. Her wedges had to be let down to accommodate her rods, and her side rod bushings to be bored out larger to free herself on her tight points, and since the above alterations were made she has not slipped while shut off. Thus the engine being out of quarter was in my opinion the cause of her slipping as she did. The bushing being bored to free her on her tight points, and the wedges down in order to leave the boxes work in harmony with the rods, makes her free in any position. The engine is running that way at present. but a new set of wheels is here to be put under her as soon as there is room for her in the shops. Mr. Hill's offer of a new overcoat just makes it a stronger belief in my mind that he does not know it all, and as to extending him an invitation it would be useless now, as the engine may never slip any more, and it stands to reason that she would not after having such alterations as I have mentioned.

I am glad to see "Division 233" come into the argument, and hope he will help us out, as we cannot be too well posted on air, or, in fact, on anything pertaining to our line of business. Probably the fault of his middle car not releasing might be from a leak springing in the train pipe or the leakage groove being filled up with dirt even with the general bore of the cylinder, which will also cause brakes to creep on, for when the brake cylinders are not being properly cared for and cleaned occasionally. as well as the triple valve, the leakage groove becomes stopped up, and as the air that might come from insignificant leaks cannot pass the piston, consequently the

brakes will creep on. Brother T. Knapp asks a few questions on practical break-downs, and to his first question I would answer: Get the engine ready to be towed in; for while you could bring her in yourself by blocking both front ports, it would not be advisable in these days of rapidly increasing traffic to blockade the road while remedying some break-down when you would save time by

being towed in. To his second question: You can tell which eccentric is slipped by watching the steam from the cylinder cocks. A slipped

eccentric will either increase or diminish her lead. If steam escapes from the cylinder cock just before the piston gets to that end of the cylinder that eccentric is all right. For instance: If you thought it was the forward motion that was slipped, you move the engine along slowly with the cocks open. If steam escapes from the front cock before the piston is near the end of its stroke it would show that the eccentric had slipped ahead, thus causing too much opening at the beginning of the stroke. If steam did not come from the cock until after the piston had commenced its return stroke, it would indicate that the eccentric had slipped back, cutting off her You could watch the other cocks to

try the other eccentrics in the same way.

The answer to the third question depends as to whether the fire was got out in time to save from burning her. If in your judgment you thought she was all right. and you could get water into the boiler with forty pounds of steam pressure, you could rebuild the fire and go on; if not

you would have to be towed in.

If I had no hose To his fourth question: in back of tender I would try to lap one hose with the other, but if both were gone so far that I could not mend either I would notify headquarters to send a new hose or an engine, whichever could come the

quickest.

To his fifth let me say: There are several ways of setting an eccentric. If you slipped the forward motion eccentric put your engine on the forward center, put the reverse bar in the corner and give her a little steam with the cylinder cocks open then move your eccentrics ahead until steam escapes from the front cock, which will show that she has some lead. Or after you have the engine on the center put the lever in the extreme back motion notch, then mark the valve stem at the stuffing box and then move the lever all the way ahead. The eccentric cam must then be turned until the mark you made on the valve stem comes even with the stuffing box as it was when you made it. course you would have to be careful that the valve stem gland did not move, and if you had no metallic packing you would have to lock the gland to make it sure. Another way is this: After you have the engine on the center get under her, and let some one move the reverse back and forth The eccentric must then be moved until the rocker stops moving, when it will be near enough to come in with, as I have seen them set very close that way. But a man should never brag on setting an eccentric out on the road, as we all know how to do it after we get the engine on her center. but that you will find the hardest joh to do. If you should happen to get the engine on the center that would be a case that would happen once in a hundred. To save time and trouble after you get to running an engine the best plan would be to mark the eccentrics on the axle, and if they should slip you could then reset them at any position in which the engine stood.

I think that steam pipes would do just as well straight, but they are more convenient when curved, as there could be a lot of flues taken out without removing the pipes. when if they were straight they would have to be removed in order to get

at some of the flues.

To his last I would say that a locomotive is set exactly on her quarters, for if they were not there would never be an engine with her valves square, as the exhaust would come at irregular intervals. When an engine is standing with one side on the dead center the other side is on the exact quarter, and the side standing on the quarter is the one that would start the engine, for the ports on that side will only be covered when the reverse lever is in the center notch, and we all know that no engine can be worked there. The side standing on her quarter has the full travel when you throw the lever, while the other is dead and only remains open the amount of her lead.

I would like to have some of the many readers of the Magazine explain to me why there is no reduction of air shown on the gauze when you make an emergency application of the brake?

W. C. Garaghty.

Troy, N. Y., June 29, 1892.

Mr. Editor:—In the June Magazine T. P. Knapp gives us some good questions to study out and answer.

study out and answer.

1. Would an engine have to be towed in if both cylinder heads were knocked out?

No; provided nothing is wrong with the pistons, valve gear or any of their connections. Remove the steam chest covers, insert tight fitting blocks of wood in the front steam-ports and proceed home, unless the company would prefer towing you in; either case is quite a task to get ready for.

2. If an eccentric slipped how and in what way could you tell which one it was,

before stopping?

If running forward only the go-ahead eccentrics, whose rods are fastened to the tops of the links, would be likely to slip. The first indication of a slipped eccentric is by the exhaust, and its effect on the valve is either to increase or diminish the lead. By running slowly in full forward motion with the cylinder cocks open, and then backwards the same, and watching the steam issuing from the cylinder cocks, it can be known which one has moved. If the go-ahead

one has moved forward it will increase the lead and steam will be admitted to the cylinder some time before the crank reaches the dead point. If it has moved backward the lead would be diminished and steam would not enter the cylinder until after the end of the stroke. The admission of steam to the cylinder will be denoted by its escape from the cylinder cocks.

3. If I had the train on top of the hill and only 40 pounds, to make sure of not running by the water tank I would leave the train, run to the tank and get water. If I could get water enough into the boiler to cover the crown sheet I would try to restart the fire and go on, for with an eight mile down grade it would give a chance to get into pretty good shape, while going

down, to proceed.

4. If both tank hose gave out, no matter whether perishable, time freight, or the fast mail, I would try to get on a siding and either dump or heavily bank the fire to keep what water I had in the boiler; ask headquarters or nearest supply station for a new hose, stating circumstances, and let them either send hose or another engine to take train. After getting new hose on I would get up steam, if I had water enough to permit, and answer what orders I re-

ceived. 5. I can't say which is the quickest way to set a slipped eccentric, as I never saw one or had anything to do with one. I would think that if engine stood on her forward center, with her lever in full gear forward, and the eccentric moved until steam issued from the forward cylinder cocks, would set the front one. For back up eccentric, place engine in the same position, with the reverse lever in full back gear and move the eccentric until steam issues from the front cylinder cocks. To further test them move the engine to back center and use the back cylinder cocks. Of course, the set screws will have to be slacked up before you can move the cam. In February Magazine, 1888, "Eccentric Strap" writes of slipping his engine, and when she stopped the eccentric was in its proper place. I think it was a mere accident that it happened so and wonder whether he ever had the same experience since.

6. In the old engines straight steam pipes were in use, coming down between the petticoat pipe and flues, making it a very difficult job to clean the flues and also hindering the draft. With the present steam pipe, placed around the outside of smoke box, it gives better access to the flues

and a stronger draft.

7. Do not just understand what he means, so I will not try, but skip that ques-

We all have our opinions on subjects and these are mine on these points; if wrong I am willing to stand corrected. This is only my second attempt, and I find by writing out the different problems that it leaves a more lasting impression on the mind than merely reading them over. It is a far different thing to sit down and write an article for publication and get it in any proper shape than it is to discuss matters pertaining to our daily avocation when a few of us are together. A good way to obtain articles for discussion in the lodge room would be to look over the back numbers of the Magazine, to pick out questions and their answers in the succeeding issues and to discuss them.

Bro. Debs has thrown the pages of the Magazine open for our improvement, so let us "pitch in." Brothers, let us hear from many more, and if needed, Bro. Debs will give us still more room. I look for the monthly coming of the Magazine nearly as much as for pay-day, and feel it is more interesting since I sent in an article for it.

I will now state a few questions for study and discussion:

1. After an accident which disables the

engine, what is the first thing to do?

2. If from any cause, the fire is drawn on account of low water in the boiler, and the steam pressure reduced to plug up some leak, so that you could not get the injector to work, would you have to be towed in?

3. Cracked wheels are quite a common occurrence, but where are they most liable to happen?

If a side-rod broke on one side, how would you stop? Would the engine be used ?

If the key came out of the cross-head. permitting piston to knock out the cylinder head, what would you do?

W. J. S.

Trenton, Mo., June 26, 1892.

Mr. EDITOR:-We have received the June number of your valuable Magazine and are glad to see the brothers taking so much interest in the mechanical department. In regard to Wm. Weilers' article on what was copied from "Locomotive Engineering" headed "Concentrated Essence of Meanand what he has to attach to it in regard to engineers asking that one engineer be employed to every firemen promoted, let me say that I think it is right, and should be done on all roads. Let a man fire for six or seven years to earn promotion and get it; he runs for three or four years or longer and is dismissed for some trifling thing and starts to look for employ-Wherever he goes he is met with the reply: We promote all our engineers! Then what must he do? Go to firing again? Of course! Just as he was commencing to learn what an engine is he

has to step down and go behind firemen who have been firing probably five or six months. Now is this right? Does it not help the fireman as much as it does an engineer? What is the object of the Company in doing this? Is it not to flood the market when you get promoted and make some trifling mistake? Do you want to go back to firing? I would say with all due respect to all firemen, duplicate the same kind of an agreement. Why is it a B. of L. F. man can't get employment here to-day? They will tell you because they are promoting wipers.

Now in regard to the engineer who ran an engine for thirty years, and could not tell where the steam went after leaving the cylinders, the Railway Age voices my views which are also in the June Magazine. Now let us turn around and ask of ourselves whether we know the first principles of a coal burning locomotive en-I do not want the brothers to think gine? I do not want the brothers to that that this letter is written in a bad spirit but these are my views. Not desiring to take up any more space in this valuable journal, I am

Yours in B. of L. F.,

MONCTON, N. B., June 25, 1892.

Mr. Editor:—I have always read "Vulcan's" explanations of the various questions tions which come up in our mechanical department with great pleasure and profit, but I must take exception to his explanation of an emergency application of the air brake. I find that by making a sudden reduction of 10 to 15 lbs. of air from the train pipe that the piston and valve are both moved far enough to allow auxiliary pressure to reach the brake-cylinder, at the same time opening emergency valves to admit the train pipe pressure to the cylinder until it equalizes, when the check valve will drop to the seat and thus retain the pressure in the cylinder. I cannot see

where this resembles straight air.
Under the head of "engine tests" Mr.
Sinclair is credited with making some wonderiul tests, and if we take his conversation with the Sun reporter as a sample, I am afraid that a great many of us common mortals have had very little experience in counting exhausts, or puffs, as Mr. Sinclair calls them. He says Engine 870 made 340 revolutions per minute, which would be 1,360 exhausts per minute or 223 puffs per second. I think it would require a large amount of experience to count that number every second and check them off on your fingers. This may have been given to the reporter as a joke, but it does not look well, copied into the mechanical department of our Magazine.

No. 233.

# HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE ENGINES.

Mr. Editor:-Locomotives are usually built with cylinders varying in length from seventeen to twenty four inches. If steam is admitted to a twenty-four inch cylinder at a pressure of 140 pounds, and is cut off at six inches, we have 140×6+24=32.2 final pressure to the inch, which is exhausted through the stack and pressure to hausted through the stack and produces haused through the stack and produces rapid combustion. Low pressure engines have cylinders a great deal longer than high pressure, and do not require so high a boiler pressure. It can be expressed in this way: Boiler pressure, 100 pounds; cut off, 10 inches; stroke of piston. 5 feet;  $100 \times 10 \div 60 = 16.4$  final pressure per square inch, which is usually exhausted into a condenser and heats the water that is pumped into the boiler. I have heard that low pressure engines have been used successfully on locomotives that were designed for slow freight service; a condenser could not be used as the exhaust steam must be used to create a draught.

W. B. Baldwin. COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.

Meridan, Miss., July 12, 1892.

Mr. Editor:-I have just received the June number of the Magazine, which is full of interesting reading matter. Every number seems to me to be just a little better than the one the month before and I am indeed glad to see it so. May it continue to increase in value and may your subscription list grow until it becomes the largest of any magazine published on the American Continent. It is strange that so few of the boys down here correspond with such a valuable journal; not only should they correspond, but they should be proud of it and assist in increasing its circulation; it would be continuously their down. be only performing their duty.

I was in conversation with one of the boys here a few days ago in regard to the Mayazine and the questions asked therein. Our talk drifted around to eccentrics, when my friend asked me: What is an eccentric? I answered him as follows: An eccentric is a circle within a circle; it is used to equalize the steam. He laughed at me and seemed to be somewhat puzzled at my answer, but could not give me any other the eccentric did not at all equalize the steam, that the valve did that. I would like to know what an eccentric is put on a locomotive for if it is not that. Of course, the eccentric moves the valve.

My friend is not a young fireman at all, but one that has had much experience; so to make the conversation a little more interesting. I calculate the difference in the state of the state teresting, I asked him the difference between a direct and an indirect engine. He

direct engine, but could not give the reason for it. Now, for his especial benefit I will answer him through the Magazine. A locomotive is an indirect engine for this reason, she does not work direct from her eccentrics, as most stationary engines do, but works through the links which are connected to the rocker-arm and the valve stem attached to it, and this makes her indirect. All direct engines work from the eccentrics direct to the valve.

I will omit my friend's name, and while I am surprised at his ignorance on these two points, I do not want to leave the impression that I am enlightened on all the complicated points of our motive power, but my chances to learn have been good, for I have been around locomotives from my infancy, I might say, and have obtained experience by a number of break downs on the old time Rogers engines, which were much different from the improved engines of to-day.

Yours fraternally, T. P. Knapp.

### COOKE LOCOMOTIVES.

The Cooke Locomotive & Machine Co. has just completed an order for twentytwo ten-wheel engines for the Houston & Texas Central railroad. They have 19x24inch cylinders and 54-inch driving wheels. Weight of engine, light, is 96,500 pounds. Equipped with Richardson-Allen balanced valves and Westinghouse brake equipment, schedule, W. M.

The same works are now engaged on three fast passenger anthracite coal burning engines for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company's main line. Cylinders, 1912x24 inches; drivers, 64% inches Cylinders, 194x2+1ncnes; urivers, 0+1 incnes diameter; Krupp tires; Boies wheels on both engine and tenders; Richardson-Allen balanced valves and Westinghouse brakes, schedule, W. Also three large tenwheel engines having cylinders 21x26 inches, drivers 56 inches diameter, for the Everett & Monte Christo railway Weshing. Everett & Monte Christo railway, Washing-

Delivery of the twenty consolidation and five ten-wheel passenger engines for the Louisville & Nashville railroad has commenced and will continue throughout Au-

Orders have lately been booked as follows: One mogul switching and three additional eight-wheel passenger engines for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company. Three eight-wheel passenger engines with 18x24-inch cylinders, for the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad company. One eight-wheel passenger engine, anthracite coal burning, with 18x24 inch cylinders, 66-inch drivers, for the Lehigh answered me by saying a locomotive was at & Hudson River railroad company.

# THE MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

TERMS:-ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES given on application to W. N. GATES, SOLE AGENT, 29 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Eugene V. Debs, . . . Editor and Manager.

AUGUST, 1892.

### THE PINKERTONS AT HOMESTEAD.

From time to time for years past the Firemen's Magazine has devoted such space as was required to the discussion of Pink-ertonism as one of the phases of our plutocratic Christian civilization. In this regard the Magazine has not failed in doing its duty to the great brotherhood it represents.

We have sought to draw a line of distinction between capitalist and capital. We have at all times endeavored to demonstrate that workingmen have no grievance against capital, nor yet against honest, fair-minded capitalists; that only the heartless, soulless, inhuman capitalists, the robber gang of capitalists, the venal villains who wield the power of capital to rob and degrade workingmen are those who excite the loathing and enmity of wage workers.

The four thousand employes of Carnegie & Co., at Homestead. Pa., have been engaged for years in pouring capital into the laps of capital, content if they could build for themselves humble homes, obtain the necessities of life, rear their children as becomes American citizens, and save a few dollars for a "rainy day," for sickness and old age, and secure for themselves a decent

By virtue of their brain and brawn, their skill and muscle, their fidelity to duty, Homestead grew in importance. It obtained a world wide fame. The chief proprietor, Andrew Carnegie, a Scotchman by birth, an aristocrat by inclination, and a Christian with Christ omitted, waxed fat in wealth while the men toiled on. The works spread out, area expanded, buildings and machinery increased, night and day the forges blazed and roared, the anvils rang, wheels revolved, and still Carnegie grew in opulence. Taking his place among the millionaires of the world he lows sensation as he dazzles lords and array himself in purple and parade before

ladies, dukes and dudes, by the display of his wealth in highland and lowland.

All the while four thousand or more of the hardy sons of toil keep the machinery at Homestead in operation. The Monongahela is not more ceaseless in its flow than are Carnegie's workingmen in their devotion to his interests. Suddenly Carnegie, to use a phrase, "gets religion," and begins to blubber about the duty of rich men to the poor. He out-phariseed all the pharisees who made broad their phylacteries and made long prayers on the corners of the streets in Jerusalem that they might be seen of men, while they were "devouring widows' houses" and binding burdens upon the backs of men grievous to be borne, for Carnegie, bent on show and parade, seeking applause, ambitions of notoriety, concluded to bestow a portion of his plunder to build libraries bearing

his name to perpetuate his fame.

This Andrew Carnegie, in 1889, began to preach his "Gospel of wealth," the purpose of which was to demonstrate that wealth creates "rigid castes," not unlike those that exist in India among the followers of Buddha, the Carnegies being the priests and the workingmen the pariahs, and this buddhism of wealth being established, (arnegie, the author of the "gospel," lays back on his couch of down and silk and writes, this condition "is best for the race.

because it insures the survival of the fittest.

Andrew Carnegie, who for a quarter of a century has coined the sweat and blood and the life of thousands into wealth until his fortune exceeds many times a million. proclaims "that upon the sacredness of property civilization itself depends." This Carnegie, a combination of flint and steel, Carnegie, a combination of fiint and steer, plutcerat and pirate, Scotch terrier and English bull dog, rioting in religious rascality, attempts to show that he is an imated "by Christ's spirit," and remembering that when Christ wanted "tribute money" to satisfy Cæsar, He told Peter to "go to the sea and cast a hook, catch a fish and in its mouth the required funds would and in its mouth the required funds would be found;" Carnegie and his Phipps and Frick, wanting cash wherewith to pay tribute to Mammon, have cast hooks into the sea of labor and securing from five thousand to too the search of the searc and to ten thousand bites a day, have hauled in that number of workingmen and taken from their mouths such sums as their greed demanded wherewith to enlarge their fortunes and enable them, with autocratic pomp and parade, to take the place

of Jumbos in the procession. Under the influence of his "gospel of watch the carnegic, having prospered prodigiously, having millions at his command, concluded the time had arrived for him to



the people of Great Britain. He was ambitious of applause. He wanted to sit in an open carriage drawn by a half dozen spanking high steppers and hear the roar of the groundlings as the procession moved along the streets. In the United States Carnegie was not held in much higher esteem than

"Robert Kidd as he sailed."

Indeed, the freebooter never robbed as many men as Andrew Carnegie, though their methods were somewhat different. Kidd never wrote a "Gospel of wealth." He never played the role of hypocrite. When he struck a rich prize on the high seas, captured the valuables, killed the crew and sunk the ship, he did not go ashore and bestow his booty to build a church or found a library, but like Carnegie he was influenced by a "gospel of wealth" which was to get all he could and live luxuriously while he lived and then, like the rich man spoken of in the New Testament, go to "hell."

Kidd had heartless lieutenants, cold blooded villains, but it is to be doubted if he had one equal to H. C. Frick, into whose hands Carnegie, when he left home for his triumphal march through Scotland, committed all power over the Homestead workingmen. The fellow Frick was not long in laying his plans to reduce the workingmen at Homestead to the condition of serfs.

To do this wages must be reduced from 15 to 40 per cent. Having less wages, the workingmen must have less of the necessities and the comforts of life, they must be subjected to privations, must begin the downward road of degradation. Their homes must be darkened. Contentment must give way to unrest, harmony to discord. Regard for the employer must be transformed into hate, and the once smiling, joyous, happy Homestead be transformed into pandemonium.

It is just here that Carnegie's "Gospel of wealth" has its practical application. The Carnegie steel works at Homestead employ say, 4,000 men; that is the current estimate. The fellow Frick proposed to reduce the wages of those men from 15 to 40 per cent., an average of 27½ per cent., and this reduction, whatever it may amount to, is sheer robbery, unadulterated villainy. It is an exhibition of the methods by which Christless capitalists rob labor, and this is done while the brazen pirates prate of religion and the "Spirit of Christ," who plunder labor that they may build churches, endow universities and found libraries. Is it required to say that hell is full of such blatherskites?

But direct and immediate robbery on the part of these plutocratic pharisees is not the only purpose they have in view, nor perhaps, the chief purpose. They have in

view the abolition, the annihilation of labor organizations. This purpose, on the part of the fellow Frick, is now openly avowed. It was the Order of Amalgamated Iron Workers that antagonized the reduction of wages from 15 to 40 per cent. The men would not submit to robbery. They comprehended the intent of Carnegie's "Gospel of wealth." They knew it to be a gospel of piracy rather than of peace. They saw Frick's operations to transform the Homestead steel works into a fort. They saw the murderous devices perfected to kill by electricity and scalding water. Carnegie's gospel was finding expression in numerous plans for wholesale murder. But the workingmen were not intimidated. They saw the shadows of coming events but their courage did not desert them. They themselves had built the steel works. From their toil had flowed a ceasless stream of wealth into the coffers of Carnegie and his associates. Around these works they had built their cottages and had hoped to live in them the remainder of their days. They made no unusual demand for wages. It was the same old "scale." There was no good reason for its change. Still they were willing to concede something to the greedy capitalists. They were willing to make some concession in the interest of peace. Having done this they resolved to stand by their rights and to resist oppression and degradation.

What is the plea of Frick? By virtue of the capital these workingmen had created Carnegie had been able to introduce new machinery, whereby it was claimed the men could make better wages, and it was resolved that the men should not be the beneficiaries of improved machinery; only Carnegie & Co. should pocket the proceeds. Such was the teaching of the "Gospel of wealth." The pariahs were to remain pariahs forever.

The day of the lockout came, July 1, 1892. The steel works at Homestead were as silent as a cemetery. The working men were remanded to idleness. Their offense was that they wanted fair wages—the old scale—and that they were members of a powerful labor organization, created to resist degradation, to maintain fair prices.

Between July 1st and the morning of July 6th unrest was universal; excitenient increased with every pulse beat. The workingmen had charge of Homesterd. Frick was in exile, but he was not quiet. He wanted possession of the steel works. His purpose was to introduce scabs, to man Fort Frick; to get his dynamos to work and send streams of electricity along his barbed wire, to touch which was death. He wanted to have seas of hot water to be sent on its scalding, death-dealing mission if a discharged workingman approached

the steel works. He wanted the muzzle of a Winchester rifle at every port hole in the fence, and behind it a thug to send a quieting bullet through the head or the heart of any man who deemed it prudent to resist

oppression.

What was the scheme? To introduce Pinkerton thugs armed with Winchester rifles, a motley gang of vagabonds mustered from the slums of the great cities; pimps and parasites, outcasts, abandoned wretches of every grade; a class of characterless cut throats who murder for hire; creatures in the form of humans but as heartless as stones. Frick's reliance was upon an army of Christless whelps to carry into effect Carnegie's "Gospel of wealth.

Oh, men, who wear the badge of labor! Now is the time for you in fancy, at least, to go to Homestead. You need to take in the picture of the little town on the banks of the Monongahela. You peer through the morning mists and behold the Frick flotilla approaching, bearing to the landing three hundred armed Pinkertons, each thug with a Winchester and all necessary ammunition to murder Homestead workingmen. The plot of Frick was hellish from its inception.
There is nothing to parallel it in conflicts labor has had since Noah built his ark.

No man with a heart in him can contemplate Frick's scheme without a shudder.

The alarm had been sounded. Homestead workingmen were on the alert. They were the "minute men," such as resisted the British troops at Concord and Lexington in 1775. The crisis had come. Nearer and nearer approached Frick's thugs. Four thousand workingmen are on guard. Now for Carnegie's "Gospel of wealth." In quick succession rifle reports ring out from the "Model barges," and workingmen bite the dust. Homestead is now something more than the seat of the Carnegie steel works. It is a battlefield, and from Thermopylae to Waterloo, from Concord to Yorktown, from Bull's Run to Appomattox there is not one which to workingmen is so fraught with serious significance.

Amidst fire and smoke, blood and dying groans the workingmen stood their ground with Spartan courage. It was shot for shot, and the battle continued until Frick's thugs surrendered and left the workingmen of Homestead masters of the field. A number of the thugs were killed, others were wounded and the remainder, demoralized, were glad to surrender and return to the slums from which they were hired by Frick.

Rid of the gang of mercenary murderers the workingmen proceeded to bury their dead comrades, the gallant men who preferred death to degradation, and who are as deserving of monuments as was ever a soldier who died in defense of country, flag

or home. Of these there were 10 who were killed outright on the morning of the bat-

The fiend Frick, of Coke region infamy, is the man directly responsible for the Homestead tragedies, and the blood of the murdered men are blotches upon his soul which the fires of hell will only make more distinct, and still this monster simply represents a class of Christless capitalists who are now engaged in degrading workingmen for the purpose of filching from them a portion of their earnings that they may roll in the luxuries which wealth pur-

Carnegie wires from his triumphal march through Scotland that he has no word of advice to give, and constitutes Frick the Nero of Homestead, consenting thereby to the employment of Pinkertons to murder

his old and trusted employes.

It would be easy to reproduce here the arguments pro and con, showing the under lying causes which led to the murder of workingmen at Homestead. But we do not care to introduce them here, except in so far as the fact is brought out that the country has a class of capitalists who conduct vast industrial enterprises and who, not content with honest dividends upon honest investments, are ceaslessly seeking to rob labor of its legitimate rewards, and the better to accomplish their nefarious designs are determined to break up, if possible, labor organizations, the one barrier that keeps them from accomplishing their

The Homestead slaughter of working men must serve to remind the armies of labor of what is in store for them if the Carnegies, the Phipps and the Fricks can, by the aid of Pinkertons, come out victori-

ous.

It occurs to us that the Homestead tragedies will serve to bind labor organizations in closer union. If not, then the blood of workingmen as it calls from the ground, exhorting the living to emulate the courage of the men who fell at Homestead, might as well call upon a herd of "dumb, driven

Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote of the first shot at Concord and Lexington on the 20th of April, 1775, as "The Shot Heard Round the World." The first shot of the Pinkertons at Homestead has been heard around the world, and its reverberations ought to continue until the statutes of all the states make the employment of Pinkerton thugs murder in the first degree.

It required Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill to arouse the colonies to resistance, and the battle of Homestead should serve to arouse every workingman in America to a sense of the dangers which

surround them.



6.1

### THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., CLOTHING ENEMIES OF LABOR.

We doubt if there was ever a more nefarious conspiracy organized than that of the Rochester clothing manufacturers, to destroy labor organizations. The infamy was aimed at the Knights of Labor. Here we ask, what matters it to organized labor, what branch of the great army is attacked? Is not an injury to one the concern of all? Has it come to this already, that jealousies and envies are so rife in the ranks of one organization as to blind it to the wrongs and oppressions capitalistic employers visit upon another branch of the great army? Is it not true, that without regard to "leadership" all are engaged to better the con-dition of wage people. These Rochester rascals have determined to destroy the organization of the Knights of Labor. Suppose they should succeed, who would be benefitted? The Rochester rascals, and all other rascals who oppose organized labor. Suppose their nefarious schemes and conspiracies are defeated. Who would be benefited? Organized labor in every de-Organized labor in every department of labor throughout the country. Is not that the broad view to be taken of the subject? To antagonize such a view is narrow and vicious to the last degree. is suicide. It means decay and death to organized labor. It demonstrates, that with all our boasting, organized labor is something worse than a sham, that its loud professions are illy concealed hypoc-

These Rochester enemies supply the country with vast quantities of ready made clothing. What is labor's duty in the matter? It is never to purchase a garment that comes from their Rochester shops. To treat the scoundrels as pirates—the deadly foes of organized labor, and let them make their gains off of those, who, like them, are opposing the only means that workingmen have to resist oppression and degradation.

The Journal of the Knights of Labor publishes a list of concerns which handle Rochester goods and this list we publish in the Magazine, and invite firemen of the brotherhood to scan it well. Organized labor has got to fight to maintain its standing. It ought to fight as one man, the common enemy.

Differ as we may about organization and federation, when the enemy attacks one branch of organized labor, let the watchword be to stand by the party attacked, give it aid and comfort, and help it to win a victory, for a victory to one organization is a triumph for all. It cheers on the hosts of labor, imparts confidence and brightens hopes. Read the list and then hunt for another store in which to spend your

CLOTHIERS WHO HANDLE ROCHESTER COMBINE CLOTHING.

This list will be kept standing for the information Inis is will be kept standing for the information of our members. As fast as we receive word that dealers refuse to handle the clothing of the combine we will transfer their names to the fair list.

ILLINOIS.

I. Wolf, Chicago.
A. Lang, Chicago.
The Fair, Chicago.
The Fair, Chicago.
The Bell, Chicago.
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Wintons Shoe Company, Muncie.
Lowri & Bellinger, Lafayette.
M. M. Cline, Warsaw.
M. Phillipson, Warsaw.
M. Phillipson, Warsaw.
L. A. Cox, Anderson.
Meyer Livingston & Son, South Bend.
M. S. & J. Livingston, South Bend.
Adler Bros, South Bend.
F. Joel, Valparaiso.
Kennedy & Williams, Kokomo.
Stricland Bros, Kokomo.
J. Livingston, Silver Lake.
Lorimer & Hoffman, Warren.
M. Haas, Tipton.
The Kirsbaum Company, l'nion City.
G. Beitman & Sons, Washing.on.
Kaatz & Goldstein, Goshen.
Elinger & Meyers, Decatur.
Simon Bros, Wabsh.
Beitman Bros, Wabsh.
Beitman Bros, Wabsh.
L. Emmons, Richmond.
Model Clothing Company, Indianapolis.
L. Strauss, Indianapolis.
L. Strauss, Indianapolis.
L. Strauss, Indianapolis.
L. Strauss, Indianapolis.
Flanigan Company, Fairmount.
Blumenthal Company, Marion.
I. I. Joseph, Shelbyville.

Samuel Stern, Oskaloosa.
Samuel Stern, Ottumwa.
Samuel Stern, Ottumwa.
W. A. Jordan & Sons, Ottumwa.
Lane Bros., Des Moines.
D. N. Johnson, Des Moines.
R. F. Saulus, Des Moines.
Fuller & Wheelock, Havely.
L. Adler & Bros., Nevada.
R. M. Raab & Bro., Burlington.

Herschler & Eisfeld, Burlington.
E. A. Olmstead, Boone.
W. C. Green, sauborn.
Smith & Wagner, Jefferson.
W. E. Newcomb, Plainfield,
Model Clothing Company, Joplin.
Solomon Hirsb, Clinton.
Ballin Kaufman, Dubuque.
D. F. Sawyer, Iowa City.
Samuel Stern, Iowa City.
Stern & Williams, Iowa City.

#### KANSAS.

L. B. Kiefer, Chanute.
John Leckler, Leavenworth.
Cole & Jones, Wichita.
R. Jacks, Wichita.
L. Frank, Atchison.
M. & S. Seligsburg, Chetopa.
Greenleaf Mer. Company, Greenleaf.
M. Arnold, Ellsworth.

H. & L. Loevenhart, Lexington. The Albin Company, Louisville. A. M. Rosenbrg, Bowling Green. Levy Bros., Gainesville.

#### MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

H. Kluat, Lennox.
J. A. Smith, 'Cadillac.
P. A. Hitchcock, Pontiac.
M. S. Keeler, Middleville.
M. S. Keeler, Middleville.
A. M. Oppenheimer, Iron Mountain.
Densmore & Fell, Yspilanti.
W. S. Culver & Co., Brooklyn.
Wood, Crane & Co., Adrian.
A. Stegeman, Allegan.
Bidelman & Lang, Manistee.
Strong & McNair, Tecumseb.
Boston Clothing Company, Battle Creek.
Boston Clothing Company, Battle Creek.
Brons and Galaway, Bay City.
J. Julius, Niles.
Rosen Bros, Muskegon.
Kochenthal Bros, Hillsdale.
Brown Bros, Charlotte.
W. Kramer, Kalamazoo.
H. Greenbaum, Alpena.
Pettibone McCali, Flint.
A. May, Grand Rapids.
J. Simon, Grand Rapids.
J. Simon, Grand Rapids.
J. Cohn, Port Huron.
J. L. Hudson, Detroit.
Mabley Company, Detroit.
G. Estabrook, Soginaw.
Heavenrich Bros. & Co., Enst Saginaw.

### MINNESOTA.

P. Hoesecke, St. Peter, D. S. Stern, Rochester, D. S. Stern, Rochester, M. S. Burrows, Duluth, Bachack, Kahn & Co., Faribault, J. L. Hudson, St. Paul, Carpenter & Smith, Fairbank, Leet & Knowtton, Rochester, Stern & Co., Albert Lea, J. G. Elinquist, St. Paul, Charles Stern, Northfield, Jacobs Bros., Tracy, Altman Company, Minneapolls, Jacobi Bros., Sauk Centre, W. S. Brown, Mentorville, B. Belmke Company, New Ulm.

### MISSOURI

D. Davis, Sedalia. Max Isaacs & Son, Kansas City. Oxman & Goldenberg, Kansas City. Hammersbough, Kansas City. A. H. Goldstein, Carthage. Model Clothing Company, Joplin.

VERDASKA

M. Levi, Hastings.
Falk-Blum Company, Hastings.
S. M. Levy, Kansas City.
S. Goloberg, Kansas City.
Charles Weite. Grand Island.
B. Blumenthal, Fremont.
I. L. Brander's Son, Omaha.
S. P. Morse Company, Omaha.
Newmarkt & Herscher, Lincoln.
M. A. Newmarket, Lincoln.
J. Schwalb. Lincoln.
D. May, Lincoln.
H. Heinman, Crete.
S. Goldberg, Nebraska City.

Miller & Dillenbaber, Mansfield, Kleinmairer Bros., Marion. George Newhouse, Shilo Mabley & Grew, Cincinnati, Julius Bracher, Gallom, H. C. Graves, Geneva, Samuel Sulzbacher, Marietta, L. T. Whituey & Son, Oberlin, A. Fenter, Fremont. C. E. Rumit, Youngstown. Hartzell Bros., Youngstown. Hartzell Bros., Youngstown. Flesh-Prugh Company, Piqua, A. Weiss, Canal Dover, Foskett & Lewis, Lorain. D K. Shoop, Wauseon. George Yesbore, Montpeller, A. Rusenthal, Kenton. Baskin & Walinsky, Logan. H. Young, Bros. & Co., Sidn y. J. L. Hudson, Sandusky, L. P. Preston & Son, Nelsonville. Guggenheim Clothing Company, Niles. R. Wolfheim & Co., Bellefontaine. Her Bros., Portsmouth, W. H. & C. A. Rannels, Wilmington, R. C. & J. T. Maxwell, Millersburg, Charles Spitzenberg, Elyria. M. L. Barney & Co., Payne. L. Hirshberg, Newark. M. & A. Jacobs, Findlay, New York Clothing Company, Alliance. I. I. Phillips, Navarre. A. Goldwater, Lima. I. Shrahle, Warren. C. E. Rumpf, Canton. T. C. Linday, Dayton. Clothon, Cloveland. J. N. Mockett, Toledo. V. Mapakoneta. Piril & Viet, Wapakoneta. Pennsylvania.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

J. McKay & Son, Waterford,
Goldstein & Hall, Titusville,
J. Wolkusky, Pittsburg,
Marx Bros, McKeesport,
Isaac Ostheimer, Erie,
Solomon Cohen, Warren,
A. A. Garson, Warren,
M. Lavino, Waynesborough,
Henry Goldsmith, Conners, Ile,
Thomas Murty, Sunbury,
Thomas Delane, Philadelphia,
Martin & Delaney, Seranton,
Bowman & Vehr, Linesville,
Julius & Weill, Titusville,
I. R. Einstein, Kittanille,
Abel Friedman, Washington,
A. Levine, Washington,

A. B. Caldwell, Washington, Hart Bros., Mercer.

WISCONSIN

Nathan & Bellstein, West Superior.
S. Meyer, Merianth.
S. Wolf, Racine.
Olson & Veehausen, Madison.
M. Cunningham, Burlington.
Wells & Edelman, Monroe.
I. C. Schwage, Ashland.
Levi Bros., Prairie du Chien.
A. Goldberg, Antigo.
Joeckel Bros., Lake Mills.
C. G. Mills. Shullsburg
Breese, Loomis & Co., Portage.
H. Keller Company, Sheboygan.
W. S. Klauber Company, Madison.
W. W. Bradley Company, Delavan.
Zimmermann Clothing Company, Milwaukee.
Barling & Wamboldt, Milwaukee.
M. Morris, La Crosse.

### RAILWAY CAR CONSTRUCTION.

We have on our table a book of 176 pages, devoted to "Railway Car Construction." It is "a work describing in detail, and illustrating with scale drawings, the different varieties of American cars as now built." The publisher is William Voss, a master car builder, who, some years ago, wrote a series of articles on the construction of railway cars, for the National Car and Locomotive Builder, the purpose being to publish the articles in book form, which has now, after four years, been accomplished.

The work is divided into twenty-four chapters, with an appendix, beginning with "Freight car bodies," and ending with descriptions of "Standard Passenger Cars," including descriptions and drawings of the splendid Pullman and Wagner sleepers.

The locomotive firemen and engineers have their attention called more to the machine that pulls the cars than to the cars; still, if they have leisure, the study of car construction might be found profitable and interesting; at any rate, we apprehend there is nothing in the way of information relating to car building, from a freight car to a parlor car, moving over 165,000 miles of railway tracks, which cannot be found in Mr. Voss' book.

The American railway car, we are told by those who have made the tour of the continents, is the best in the world, and we have had reasons for believing that they could not be excelled.

We have seen illustrations of the prehistoric passenger car, the old-time coach, the primitive affairs, something between a dry goods box and a wheel-barrow, and to examine some of the illustrations in Mr. Voss' book suggests evolution of railway cars as interesting as Darwin's theory of the evolution of man from a molecule or a monkey.

In a word, those who want to know all about car construction, should address R. M. Vanarsdale, the publisher, Morse building, New York.

### H. C. FRICK.

Carnegie's man, Frick, is suigeneris. In the theory or science of evolution, the student would be perplexed to determine from what he had been evolved. To intimate that God made him would be such an unmitigated insult to high heaven as would throw angels and arch-angels into spasms, and yet, Frick resembles a human being.

H. C. Frick, the man responsible for the Homestead murders, may have been evolved from a cobra. He is evidently innety-nine parts venom. There is a crawling, venomous thing, called a centipede, with a hundred feet, each foot a fang emitting poison wherever it crawls, but we will not wrong cobra or centipede by attributing to either of these frightful abominations the propagation of such a monster as H. C. Frick.

It was said by some classic ancient that every man has a tiger in him, but Frick seems to be the embodine of such rep-

tiles as men, everywhere, abhor.

For a number of years the civilized world has been excited over the butcheries of "Jack, the-Ripper," the monster who murdered and mutilated unfortunate women at Whitechapel, London; but "Jack, the Ripper," was, or is, a gentleman of refined feelings compared with H. C. Frick, the detestable wretch, the horned toad, evolved by Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth." We take it back, we would not offend the sensibilities of horned toads nor dungeon toads by instituting any comparison between them and H. C. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead,

H. C. Frick is a monster, not in physical development, not in weight or stature, but in incarnate fiendishness; and here, again, we may be doing the devil rank injustice, since, for cool, premeditated, deliberate, infernalism, we know of nothing the devil has ever done, or has been credited with doing, equal to Frick's schemes to murder and main workingmen at Homestead.

We would like to have our readers contemplate this convert to Garnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," laying his plans to kill workingmen.

Look at Frick. He is well groomed; everything betokens wealth. He looks well fed. He has the strut and swing of an autocrat. Under him are thousands of workingmen. Day and night they toil. Frick regards them simply as cattle or chattels.

The fact that these men exhibit independence, self-respect and ambition to live like men rather than like dogs, enrages Frick. His bosom is full of implacable hates; they burn like fire. He had transformed the coke regions into a hell and had reigned there, chief devil; had seen blood flow at his command; had seen men, women and

children starving in their dens. He liked it. His beastly, venomous nature gloried in such scenes of gloom and suffering, agony and death. He thirsted for more blood, more death. He longed to inaugurate hell upon earth, and concluded to transform Homestead into a miniature (folgotha.

To catch the idea it is only required to contemplate Frick as he premeditates the most speedy methods to kill the workingmen of Homestead, if they came within range of his murderous appliances.

One scheme was to kill by electricity. To do this, he surrounds his works with a strong fence surmounted with barbed wire. This done, he arranges to charge the wires with electricity. He proposes to kill by lightning. To touch his wires is death. In the state of New York the authorities ascertained that electricity was just the thing to kill murderers, and Frick believed it would be just as effective in killing workingmen. He chuckled with fiendish glee as he saw the scheme advance to perfection.

But, said Frick, in spite of lightning some workingman may escape death, in which event I must have other means of murder, and he bethought him of the efficacy of hot water; at once appliances were provided for scalding men to death, a scheme more devilish than lightning, because there is more torture in it. In addition, the barricade fence was pierced with portholes for the convenience of such murderers as he might hire and arm to kill workingmen.

H. C. Frick was now ready to give the world an exhibition of the power of Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth." One thing only was wanting, men as murderous as himself to do his bidding and kill workingmen for a stipulated price per day or week. In the Pinkerton thugs he found the men he wanted, who would agree to commit

murder for \$15.00 a week.

Three hundred of these murderers were hired and armed and transported to Homestead. They were ready to commit murder and they did commit murder. The programme was not fully carried out. These thugs did not obtain possession of the dynamos nor of the engines to murder by scalding workingmen to death. They did not get inside of "Fort Frick," where, from behind defences, they could shoot down workingmen. What murder the hired thugs did perpetrate, was done by shooting from their floating forts, another device provided by the forethought of Frick.

We are anxious that our readers should have, as near as possible, some rational conception of the miscreant monster, H. C. Frick, an unnatural production, a prodigy of depravity, who, controlling capital, has had his greed so abnormally developed as to render him the most brutal specimen of

viciousness to be found on the continent. Soulless and heartless, his hatred of workingmen exceeds that of any other man living, and has no parallel among all the dead who have lived to earn eternal detection.

We do not doubt that there will be men sufficiently degenerate to apologize for Frick. We do not doubt that there are men who are unhappy because Frick's plans to murder workingmen at Homestead, in part, miscarried; men who had hoped for a Pinkerton victory, though every home in Homestead held a corpse. But everywhere, throughout all this broad land, there are millions of voices lauding and magnifying the courage of the Homestead workingmen who gained a victory over the murderous gang of thugs, and in doing this have made the name of H. C. Frick, who planned and schemed for their destruction, the synonym of all that is detestable and infamous among men.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CINCIN-NATI CONVENTION.

Arrangements have been perfected for holding the third biennial convention at Cincinnati which begins on Monday, September 12, 1892.

The secret sessions of the convention will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, 7th and Walnut streets, arrangements having

been made for the use of the hall. The headquarters of the delegates will be at the Gibson House, where the rates will be \$3.00 a day. At the Denison House, Main and 5th streets, the charges will be \$1.50 a day. At the Palace Hotel, Vine and 6th streets, the rates will be \$2.00 and \$2.50 a day. At the Bristol, (European) rooms can be secured at from 50 cents to \$1.00 a day. At the Stag, (European) rooms rate from 50 cents to \$1.25. This hotel accommodates gentlemen only. At the Hotel Emory, Arcade Building, Vine street, between 4th and 5th streets, the rates are, American plan \$2.00 and European \$1.00 a

It will be observed that Cincinnati supplies abundant hotel accommodations, and the delegates will be able to make selections from the places named, at any of which they will be well provided for, Cincinnati being justly celebrated for her equipment to entertain strangers.

It is suggested that delegates make arrangements for hotel accommodations in advance in order to prevent confusion and the annoyances incident to delay on their arrival.

A circular instructing delegates in regard to the arrangements that have been made for transportation and other matters pertaining to the convention will be issued and forwarded to each lodge in due time.

## THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

On June 20, 1892, the fourth and last annual meeting of the Supreme Council of the United Orders of Railway Employes was held in the city of Chicago.

The meeting was eminently harmonious. It was called according to law, called to order according to law, the deliberations were according to law, and the Supreme Council was disbanded according to law. Possibly, some facetious gentlemen may suggest, "according to the law of necessity."

The Supreme Council, during its existence, transacted business according to law. It tried members for treason according to law and inflicted the penalty according to law. It was law-abiding first, last and all It shirked no responsibility. Its courage was equal to its conviction and though it is disbanded, it is not disgraced. There is no stain upon its escutcheon. Its flag was never trailed in the dirt. It never surrendered to a foe, only to the inevitable.

The Supreme Council was the outgrowth of an idea as vital as was ever announced to workingmen, practical and potential, and though the Supreme Council no longer exists, the principle upon which it was founded survives.

A principle never dies. It is more enduring than the stars. A principle like Truth may be "crushed to earth," but like Truth it will "rise again," because the "eternal years" are pledged to its survival. Federation is not dead, nor can it be said that it "sleepath."

that it "sleepeth."

On every hand is heard the demand for Federation. The unification of labor organizations for the purpose of protection is now the motto of the armies of labor, and railroad employes are not indifferent to the call. The demand for an organization of organizations is the desideratum, the one thing wanted. That it will come is as certain as that morning follows the night.

Those who helped to organize the Supreme Council were the avant-couriers in a new departure of labor efforts. They were the pathfinders through a wilderness of doubt and anxiety to highlands of vision and to positions of power.

No words they said require modification nor need they be solicitous about the effect their courageous words produced. They were winged words and are even now fulfilling their splendid mission.

A truth sent forth on its mission to battle for supremacy may be embarrassed by a lie. It may be put to the torture, but it never surrenders. The world is full of lies. Treachery, duplicity and treason to truth sometimes come forth so splendidly equipped as to appear invincible. But the day

of reckoning comes, the mills of the gods grind on and finally the truth triumphs.

We look forward to the time when a Supreme Council will be established that will accomplish the work the disbanded Supreme Council was organized to perform, and which it did perform up to a time when emergencies arose which only infinite wisdom could have foreseen, and even then the Supreme Council met the crisis, and though the penalty was disbandment, its honor and integrity survive the disper-

The Firemen's Magazine has printed many pages since it began the advocacy of federation and urged the organization of the Supreme Council, but of them all not one glows with words more fraught with devo-tion to the welfare of men engaged in the train service of railroads and the welfare of labor, than those where we used such arguments as we could command in favor of federation.

It would not be difficult to tell in a few words why the Supreme Council has ceased to exist. But we do not care to play Mark Antony and exhibit the mantle of the Supreme Council to show where treason got in its work.

The Supreme Council was a creation of Federation. Federation lives and will flourish long after those who rendered the disbandment of the Supreme Council necessary are dead and forgotten, or, if they are remembered, it will be only for their ignorance and treason to labor.

## EMPLOYES OF STREET RAILWAYS.

Samuel Gompers, Esq., President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular calling a convention "for the purpose of forming a National Union of all drivers, conductors, motormen and other street car employes to be held Monday, September 12th, 1892, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind."

In advocating the convention, Mr. Gompers savs:

Many efforts have been made to organize the men who are employed by the street railroad companies, but only to a very limited extent have they been successful, and then mainly upon the lines of local interests. Experience has demonstrated that singly and alone, unions have too often been defeated in the contests with concentrate apital, and that if the toilers are seriously Inclined to disenthral themselves from the slavery of long hours of burdensome toil, to improve their condition and participate in some of the progress and advantages of modern life, it is essential that they must not only organize unions of their repective localities, but to have these unions formed into a national organization, thus enabling all to concentrate their efforts upon a given point to obtain success, where otherwise, by isolated action, defeat would necessarily ensue.

The indications are that the convention will be largely attended and will accomplish good.

### JOHN A. HALL.

We reproduce from the Switchmen's Journal for July, the following account of the tragic death of John A. Hall, a sketch of the life of the deceased, and the action of the representatives of railroad organiza-tions of Chicago:

the young organization the boucht of their advice born of years of experience and observation. Tuesday evening Brother Hall spoke at the meeting and remained in St. Louis till the following day, when the wrent across to East St. Louis to transact some business for the order, intending to take the o'clock Chicago & Alton train for Chicago. Having accomplished the task he set out to perform, be stood close to the relay depot at East St. Louis walting for the train, and in the meantime chatting



JOHN A. HALL.

JOHN A. HALL " KILLED BY TRAIN" AT EAST ST.

Flashed along the wire these words struck like a thunderbolt in the office of the grand lodge Wednesday. June 22. Two days before the man had stud among his brothers strong, healthy, buoyant, in the full enjoyment of that vigor and cheerfulness which comes of a good constitution and an active mind placed enthusiastically in the service of the noble cause of elevating his fellow man. At that moment his remains were lying a mass of mangled desh and bone scarcely recognizable by his intimate friends at the depot at East St. Louis. Even those to whom the truly lovable personality of the man had never become a daily reality must shudder at the suddenness and horror of such an end. And yet if death in such a form must come to a man, perhaps its suddenness is a blessing. The wheel that crushed the life out of that vigorous body was merciful in this wise, that it performed its cruel task swiftly and thoroughly and spared his friends the recollection of a lingering death and unspeakable suffering.

On Monday, June 20, John A. Hall left Chicago for St. Louis in obedience to an invitation to attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Rallway Carmen. He was accompanied by Eugene V. Debs, editor and manager of the Locomotice Firem's Magazine, and L. W. Rogers, editor of the Age of Labor, forming a clover leaf of congenial spirits engaged in the greatest reform of the age. They were invited to address the meeting at St. Louis and give

with some friends who were waiting to see him of. A train of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, commonly known as the "Cairo Short Line," came monly known as the "Cairo Short Line," came speeding down the approach from the bridge, it believed that Brother Hall mistook this train for the one on which he meant to g, home. Hastily snatching his satchel and umbrela he ran to eath the train. While it was yet in motion he attempted to board it at the front end of the rear coach, he in the state of the state of the rear coach, he in the state of the s

the family of the deceased lives. By this time the grand lodge was in communication with the members at St. Louis. First Vice Grand Master Downey took the first train to the scene of the a cident to take charge of the remains and bring them to Chicago. Upon his arrival he found evidence of the grant lov- with which the deceased had been regarded by the brothers in the Association, for he saw that everything had been done that the most tender consideration could suggest. There remained nothing for him but to take the mains on board the train and return with them to Chicago. When he stepped on the Thursday evening train he found a delegation of 60 switchmen from St. Louis and East St. Louis in readlness to bonor the dead by escorting the remains to his home.

A special car was grantifuously placed at their disposal through the kindness of the Chicago & Alton officials and the body was take directly to the deceased's late residence in the pleasant suburb of Downer's Grove. It is needless to dwell upon the grief of a bereaved family. Great as had been the love of our deceased brother for his wife and children even so great was the sorrow of them he had so loved. Delegations of members of the association from the surrounding country came pouring in to pay the last honor the deceased and testify to the universal sympathy felt by the brothers. Sixty lodges were represented. They conducted the funeral services, which were held at the residence, Saturday, June 25. Cpon the arrival of the funeral fratternity took final charge of the ceremonies. Among those who were present was a delegation of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, who brought a magnificent floral offering representing a car wheel with the inscription 'Our Friend.' Lodges 18, 37 and 46 of St. Louis and East St. Louis sent a delegation of 60 members, who laid on the casket the universal special car to cask the universal delegation of 60 members, who laid on the casket the universal special car to expend the prompt in giving the St. Louis delegation as special

party.

Brother Hall leaves a wife and three children, two girls and a little boy aged four years, who was seriously ill the day of the funeral. The family of the deceased was as happy as the devotion of a busband and father could make it. He was pre-eminently of a domestic disposition, nowhere so happy as when at home in the circle of his family. He was most solicitous for their comfort, self-sacrificing, considerate, thoughtful and affectionate.

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

There is a kind of self assertion which pushes a man forward only to crowd others back to advance his own personal interests. This is selfishness. There is another kind of self-assertion born of the desire to help others, to giving to others the benefit of one's own foresight and ability sprung from the sense of being part of a great cause and as such obliged to give one's best thoughts and endeavors of the advancement of that cause. This is the very opposite of selfishness; it is self-denial. It comes to a man only when he subordinates himself to the cause he has expoused, when places all is faculities in its service and in working for its success unconsciously or at least unincentionally convinces others of his own ability and impresses them with the strength of his own individuality. There is a kind of self assertion which pushes

reer in the ranks of our Association was remarkable. It was not until 1889 that he become prominent in the counsels of the order. From the monarch his ability was discovered he rome reported in this advance and was a member and respected advised in most influential and power-spected advised by the most influential and power-spected advised by the most influential and power-spected advised by the process in the principal of the country. He was a limbor over formed in this country. He was a practical solution, and a promoting the most monentous question of the country toward a practical solution, and such remarks be success in behalf of the cause he defended within the treatment of the presental of a presental part of the presental of the country toward a practical solution. The presental him is treatment of the presental of the country toward a direct in the country and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and incident; he thought too well of his fellow and the country and the consciousness of the country of the presentation of the country well performed and good done to others. Between the country and present the country and the country with the country and the country with

of the Journal to the expectations of the Associa-tion, but created for it a reputation outside of the ranks of the order till it was classed as one of the

of the Journal to the expectations of the Association. but created for it a reputation outside of the ranks of the order till it was classed as one of the foremost labor papers of the country.

While occupying the office of editor and manager of the Journal than the papers of the country.

While occupying the office of editor and manager of the Journal older and in that capacity attended nearly all thesessors of the Supreme Council of the United of Sailway Employes. His counsel was ever among the best while forceful and considerate, circumspacet and conciliatory, he was never afraid to face canger, never-shirked responsibility, never ehrunk from the most resolute measures if they seemed to demand such a step. In that way he was the ideal fighter, for he was as bold as any and as shrewd, yet would not fight till forced to do so and till all other means had been tried in vain. So well-were the services of John A. Hall appreciated that calls came frequently from other organizations for his advice and assistance in their affairs. It was while on an errand of friendship of this character he met his death. How well his brothers appreciated him may be judged by the numerous telegrams of condolence sent to this office from various parts of the country and from the following resolutions adopted by a meeting of representatives of various organizations of railway employes:

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of he universe in His wisdom to take from our midst Brother John A. Hall, a brother who has been men's Mutual Aid Association of North Americal for several years past, a man who has given the best years of his life to the advancement of organization of those who opposed his views and won the love of his associates, therefore be wiedging and yielding to the rod which hasteneth us, we do most sincerely dependent and the large circle heavy for the sead and trage ending of a life so value to organized labor and the large circle has of the sead of the same and heavy of the sead of the sounties, and one of the same o

Fletter, Lodge No. 58, S. M. A. A. of N. A., committee on resolutions.

Brother Hall was not only a good railroad man, not only a faithful, able officer of the S. M. A. A. and a trusty administrator of the task given him by that body, but he was a writer of no mean ability and in the short time that he gave himself to literary work succeeded in acquiring quite an enviable reputation for handling the pen with clearness and vigor. That he was exteemed as a writer is evident from the fact that he was recently admitted as a member of the Press Club of Chicago, which is known as the most evidency of which is chapter of the press Club of Chicago. which is known as the most exclusive writer's club

To most of the brothers John A. Hall was a familiar figure; a description of him is not necessary. But a few words may be said as a tribute to the memory of a noble and manly man.

memory of a noble and manly man.

Brother Hall was a quiet man upon first acquaintance, quiet and cureful in his utterances, pleasant withal, always ready with a smile, always willing to give his own time to entertain, but husbanding that time which belonged to the Association or the journal. His face has every indication of strength intellectual as well as of will power, buoyed up by the cheerfulness which is lent by the feeling of being engaged in a noble cause. But generally it was the strength of a sleeping lion. It was held in reserve. In company with congenial members he was jovial and merry, but never offensively hilarious,

enjoying a joke at his own expense as well as any other, if not better, showing by that as by other traits that true maniness of spirit which never fears to udmit an error or a fault. At home Brother Hall was a model husband and father. His home was his heaven and his greater love for his fellow man detracted not from his love of the narrow circle of the family on which the broader one of humanity must of necessity rest if it would have an enduring foundation.

To say that we deplore the sudden and shocking death of our friend, feebly expresses the effect the calamity produced.

Accustomed as we are to announcements of death in the ranks of men in the perilous train service of railroads, they have not deadened our sensibilities, and with every repeated horror the same feelings of gloom and depression are revived. But in the case of John A. Hall, he was not, in our mind associated with the perils which lurk along the rails awaiting their victims and hence, when we were told that he had met a horrible death at East St. Louis, we were illy prepared for the shock. True it is, that in the midst of life, with all of its hopes and ambitions, death is on our track. The fell destroyer, it is said, "loves a shining mark," and seldom has he sped a shaft at one whose usefulness was greater or whose death will be more profoundly deplored by the sons of toil, not only the members of the great association of which he was a bright and shining representative, but everywhere, in all organizations of workingmen, who admire ability, courage and loyalty when the right is assailed, and brave men rush, regardless of consequences, to the rescue.

John A. Hall possessed an invincible spirit. He was a hero born. In peace, he was as gentle as a woman. In war he expanded to the full measure of a Spartan. He would rather lie dead on his shield than yield a millionth of his convictions of right or justice. In such cases he could not surrender. Resourceful and ready himself, he appreciated the value of reason and argument. His rugged nature sought for the the truth. He delved for bed-rock facts, and he knew a fact from a sophism. He abhorred duplicity, low cunning, prevarication and the entire brood of vulgar cheats and blatherskites. He had a noble ambition to rise, but not upon the prostrate forms of men betrayed. He would have forever preferred obscurity to prominence gained by means that would not stand the glare of noonday light.

He was equal to any responsibilities of positions he would accept, and as editor of he Switchmen's Journal, he had forged to the front as a writer of acknowledged acumen. His mind was logical, eminently 50, and as a champion of labor interests, he had already earned enviable prominence.

He was our friend—more, he was the friend of all toilers. He comprehended their needs, their rights, their interests.



their welfare, and he would have written his convictions, as old Job wanted to do, "with an iron pen and lead in the rock for-

ever."

He will write no more, his hand has dropped the pen. He will speak no more, his tongue is silent in death. Ten thousand manly hearts went down with him into the grave. His manly words live and speak for him. His courage, his devotion to prin-ciple are his imperishable monument. He fought a good fight. His fidelity is worthy of emulation. His sorrowing family, the widow and the orphans, have the sympathy of multiplied thousands of brave men and good women. The Magazine sends words of sincere condolence to the bereaved. John A. Hall is dead; we shall meet him only in "Fancy's wide domain," and many times will the flowers bloom above his grave, as the seasons come and go, before we shall see his like again. Vale.

### CINCINNATI—SEPTEMBER.

Ho! for the Third Biennial Convention of the great Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Cincinnati, September 12th, 1892.

Representatives of 27,000 men from 500 lodges, from the Queen's dominions, from the United States of America, and from Mexico, are to be in council to deliberate upon questions of vital importance to the brotherhood.

How rapidly the years go by. We confess to a reminiscent mood. In spite of us, the memories of other days—now far away days, come thronging from the past—the days of small things, the days of doubt and of struggle—of fierce conflicts, and, of courage, sacrifice and of victory.

We recall the battles and the storms, the exhibitions of fortitude, courage, hope and

patience, with real satisfaction.

Memory's panorama unfolds magnificently. There are scenes of darkness and gloom—but there are bursts of sunshine. There were defeats followed by victories, and now, the grand old brotherhood has advanced to highlands where the "substance of things" which faith foretold was in reservation for us, is realized.

Were these difficult problems? We have solved them—are more in store yet to come? We will solve them also. Have some fallen at the post of duty? We have buried them, and above their sleeping dust the flowers are blooming and the sentinel stars watch over them. Have some unfortunates deserted? Others have stepped forward and taken their places. Have some homes been darkened by misfortune? The heart of the great brotherhood, responsive to every moan and sob, throbbed respon-

sively, and darkened homes are made bright by sympathy and fraternal love.

Are there still other trials in store for the brotherhood? Be it so. This is a life of storm and battle. Veterans all—the days of timidity are past. The brotherhood moves steadily on. It is in profound sympathy with the great army of toilers. It has only words of encouragement for the oppressed. It appreciates the birthright of American citizens, and would have all wage workers independent and prosperous.

We predict a notable convention at Cincinnati, where every lodge will be represented, and good work will be accom-

plished.

### THE BATTLE OF HOMESTEAD.

It cannot be expected that the Magazine will give anything approximating a full account of the Homestead horror. Such a report would require every page of this number. Nevertheless, we deem it prudent to introduce so much of the record as will supply the reader with the main facts and serve for future reference.

As we write, July 14, 1892, Homestead is in charge of a military force and is under martial law. The report is, that "all is

quiet."

We go back to the closing days of June for a beginning, and find that while the steel works were in peaceful operation, the fiend, Frick, was preparing for murder; he was fortifying the Carnegie steel works. His idea was to transform them into a fort. He built a strong fence, unusually high, and surmounted it with barbed wire. He had within the inclosure large dynamos for producing strong currents of electricity, with which the wires surmounting the fence could be instantaneously charged, so that if a man touched the wires he would fall dead as quickly as a felon at Sing Sing.

In addition, he had prepared the most effective machinery for scalding men to death with hot water or kill them with jets of cold water thrown with tremendous force by his engines. Nor was this all. There were loop holes in the fence through which his mercenaries could shoot down workingmen without danger to themselves.

And it now appears, by his own statements to a congressional committee, that the hiring of the Pinkerton thugs to man his works began in June, before the lock-out. Hence, it is seen that the fiend, Frick, had determined not to enter into any compromise about wages that would satisfy the workingmen, but had deliberately planned to kill them when the hour arrived to perpetrate murder.

(in July 1st the lock-out occurred, and immediately Frick prepared for scabs to take the place of the locked out men. The men, however, concluded that they

would take charge of the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, and see to it that

scabs did not take their places.

This having been done as a preliminary step, the fiend, Frick, called upon the sheriff of Allegheny county to put him in possession of his works, as follows:

session of his works, as follows:

Dear Sir-You will please take notice that at and in the vicinity of our works in Mifflin township, near Homestead. Allegheny county, Pa., and upon the highways leading thereto from all directions, bodies of men bave collected who assume to and do prevent access to our employes to and from our property, and that from threats openly made we have reasonable cause to apprehend that an attempt will be made to collect a mob and destroy or damage our property aforesaid and to prevent us from its use and enjoyment. This property consists of mills, buildings, workshops, machinery and other personal property. We therefore call upon you, as Sheriff of Allegbeny county, Pa., to protect our property from viblence, damage and destruction, and to protect us in its free use and enjoyment.

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, Lim.,

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, Lim.,

CARNEGIE, Phipps & Co., Lim.,

CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & Co., Lim., H. C. FRICK, Chairman.

This was done early in July, and the sheriff, Mr. McCleary, addressing a chairman of the strikers' committee, said:

"Mr. Chalrman and gentlemen of the Advisory Committee: The Carnegle Steel Company has called upon me in my official capacity as Sheriff of Allegieny county to protect the property and buildings of the company, located here. I thought it would be a wise move to come here this morning and personally look over the ground."

To this the committee responded as fol-

"The Advisory Committee is not only ready but anxious to assist you in preserving peace and protecting property hereabouts. In proof of which we now offer you any number of men. from 100 to 500, to act as your deputies. They will serve without pay and will perform their duty as sworn officers of the law, even though it cost them their lives. Furthermore, the committee will give bond of either \$5,000 or \$10,000 for each man, no matter how many, that they will do their duty."

The sheriff made frequent attempts to respond to the demands of Frick, but the men summoned to act as deputies for the purpose of ousting the strikers, generally begged to be excused, but some were sworn in and the following proclamation issued:

PROCLAMATION-TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

PROCLAMATION—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, It has come to my knowledge that certain persons have congregated and assembled at and near the works of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in Mifflin tiwnship, Allegheny county, Pa., and upon the roads and highways leading to the same, and that such persons have interfered with workmen employed in said works obtaining access to the same, and that certain persons have made threats of injury to employes going to and from said works, and have threatened that if the owners of said works attempt to run the same the property will be injured and destroyed.

Now, I, William H. McCleary, High Sheriff of said county, do hereby notify and warn all persons that all the acts enumerated are unlawful, and that all the acts enumerated are unlawful, and that all the acts enumerated are unlawful, and that all the acts enumerated are unlawful, and that all the first the same in any way are liable to the same in any way are liable to the control of the same in any way are liable to the control of the same in the same

workmen to work, and the right of the owners to operate their works will be fully protected, and in case of failure to observe these instructions all persons oftending will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM H. MCLEARY,
High Sheriff of Allegheny County, July 5, 1892.

It will be understood that the sheriff's

efforts were all made prior to the 6th of

July, the day of battle. It may be well to say just here that the population of Allegheny county, Pa, is probably near one million. Still the sheriff could not summon a sufficient number of men to dislodge the strikers. Why? Simply because the great mass of the people of Pittsburg and Allegheny county are in sympathy with the locked out workingmen, and hold the fiend, Frick, in utter detestation as the sworn, inveterate and relentless foe of organized labor.

This brings us down to the morning of July 6th, forever memorable in the history of labor, as much so as the 20th of April, the day on which the minute men of lexington and Concord fired the shot "heard

'round the world."

The Pinkerton thugs had been concentrated at Pittsburg. There were three hundred of them, all armed with Winchester rifles, one of the most deadly weapons them. known to modern warfare. To convey them to Homestead, two model barges were provided, floating forts, iron clad, constructed to shield the murderers and to resist attack. These barges were towed up the Monongahela river under cover of darkness. Every movement of Frick was secret and skulking, the purpose being to land the murderers undiscovered and place them in the works. Once there, electricity, scalding water and bullets would overawe the workingmen, or, should they resist, coolingboards and coffins would be in active de-

On came the flotilla. A landing was made, and the battle began. The Pittsburg Dispatch of July 7th, furnishes the indents as follows. It seems that the workingmen had been apprised of the approach of the Pinkerton flotilla, though the "Little Bill," the tow-boat, was not yet in sight.

Says the Dispatch:

Says the Dispatch:

Soon the first gray streaks of dawn appeared in the sky. No boat had yet hove in sight, though thousands of eyes were straining to catch the first gray stream of the property of the control of the control of the stream of the the approaching steamer had been sighted the approaching steamer had been sighted the approaching steamer had been sighted of the approaching steamer had been sighted of the stream of the st

to the shore.
A moment later and 40 or 50 men stepped out from a door in the end of the nearest barge to the small



deck on the bow. Each man carried a Winchester repeater and on every face there was a look of determination. In the doorway behind those on the deck there could be seen many more faces and the glistening barrels of many more rifles.

A gang plank was thrown out and the men on the boat started toward it, then glaucing at the multitude of determined men on the shore, they hesitated

boat started toward it, then glaucing at the multitude of determined men on the shore, they besitated.

"Don't step off that boat!" was the cry from 50
men on the shore, but a commanding voice from
the boat said "forward." Just as the first man was
about to step on the gang plank the first shot was
fired. No one seemed to know from whence it came,
but some one yelled that it had come from a port
hole in the side of the boat and a volley from a
score of millworkers' guns followed.

Then followed a momentary silence, as the invaders quietly rapped in line, broken by a volley from
40 rifles. Most of them must have fired into the air,
as, with the solid mass of bumanity, only a few feet
away from them they could not have missed had
they fired point blank. But many of them fired
into the crowd and several men fell.

A wild scramble of 3,300 or 4,000 men and women
followed. Up the steep bank, 40 feet high, and down
the river bank toward the village they scrambled in
a wild frenzy of terror. Men fell and were trampled
under foot by those who come after.

under foot by those who come after.
All this time the invaders were keeping up a rattling fire, which was briskly returned by a couple
of hundred of the mill workers, some of whom had
stood their ground while others had retreated to
the mill yard at the top of the bank and were
screened behind piles of metal and steel piled along

the front. the front. The first man to drop was Martin Murray, shot through the side. A moment later Joseph Sodak shopped to pick up Murray, when a bullet struck him on the upper lip just below the nose, dropping him dead beside Murray. In the meantime, Henry Streigle, who had retreated to the top of the hill and was firing at the men on the boat, fell over with a bullet through his neck. He died in a few moments. On the boat the man who seemed to be leading the armed party was shot and fell on the deck. After he had been carried inside and the men on the boat had all retreated into the covered barges firing ceased on both sides.

barges firing ceased on both sides.

barges firing ceased on both sides.

Then came a conference between the leaders on the shore and a stout, middle-aged man on the boet, who seemed to be a leader. Said the mill worker who had stepped down to the water's edge:

"On behalf of 5,000 men I beg of you to leave here at once. I don't know who you are or from whence you came, but I do know that you have no business here, and if you stay there will be more bloodshed. We the workers in these mills, are peaceably inclined. We have not damaged any pronerty, and we do not intend to. If you will send a committee with use we will take them through the works, carefully explain to them all the details of this trouble and promise them a safe return to your boats. But, in the name of God and humanity, don't attempt to land. Don't attempt to enter these works by force."

The leader on the boat, resting his rifle across

to enter these works by force."

The leader on the boat, resting his rifle across his left arm, stepped to the front and, spekking so that those on the bank above him could hear, said: "Men, we are Pinkerton detectives. We were sent here to take possession of this property and to guard it for the company. We don't wish to shed any blood, but we are determined to go up there and will do so. If you mendon't withdraw we will mow every man of you down and enter in spite of you. You had better disperse, for land we will."

A deathly silence followed this speech. Then the leader of the mill workers spoke again. Every man within sound of his voice listened with breathless attention.

man within sound to be breathless attention.
"I have no more to say," said he, "what you do here is at the risk of many lives. Before you enter those mills you will trample over the dead bodies of 3,000 honest workingmen."

ingmen had been killed by the murderous Pinkertons, the Homestead men sought for

peace, and that their overtures were disdainfully thrust aside and the defiant threat made that they, the Pinkertons, would "mow every man of you down, and enter (the mills) in spite of you." Then the battle raged with increased fury until in the afternoon the Pinkertons surrendered, gave up their guns and ammunition and were ready to leave Homestead.

Thus ended the bloodiest battle ever fought between workingmen and the hirelings of capitalists in this or any other continent, and when the battle was over, victory perched upon the standard of labor. The thugs were vanquished. Their pres-

tige was utterly wrecked.

It should be remembered that the workingmen of Homestead were not armed as were the murderous invaders. Their guns were not Winchester rifles. They were not aware until it was too late, of the banquet of blood their friend Frick had prepared for them, but such arms and means as they had were splendidly utilized. We could fill pages with incidents of splendid hero-ism on the part of the workingmen and of their wives and mothers.

After the battle, quiet reigned at Homestead, the locked out workingmen were in possession of the town and of the Carnegie

steel works.

Frick besought the sheriff to place him in charge of his works. The sheriff pro-tested his inability to respond, and then the Governor of Pennsylvania was asked to send troops-the State Guard-and he finally responded and 8,000 armed men marched upon Homestead, took possession, declared martial law, and with rifles and Gatling guns, and all the pomp and circumstance of glorious dress parades was inaugurated.

The Pinkerton thug business, the bloody battle, the murder of innocent men, aroused the nation's representatives in Congress assembled, and an investigation was ordered,

and is going forward as we write.

What the result will be no one knows. Possibly the states will enact laws by which Pinkerton thuggery will be abolished, and in many ways benefits may result from the bloody battle at Homestead.

### THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Robinson Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

Trinity Lodge, No. 83, B. L. F., Ft. Worth, Tex. Falls City Lodge, No. 103, B. L. F., Louisville, 25 00 

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Total . . . Remittances should be directed to Loco-MOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, Terre Haute,

### TOPLOFTICAL.

We notice the following "whereas," in relation to the death of Col. L. L. Polk:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Producer and and Fructifyer of human efforts to take from earthly cares and responsibilities Colonel L. L. Polk, the president of our confederated order, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

The way titles are being piled on to the Creator is amazing and the foregoing has the virtue of being brand new. It reminds us of the New Jersey charcoal burner, who, having "got religion," was called upon to pray. He was noted for his ignorance and pray. He was noted for his ignorance and the use of "big words," regardless of their meaning, and he begun his prayer as fol-lows: "O, Thou Great Diabolical God." The common "whereas" that it "pleases" the "Divine Producer and Fructilyer" to kill anybody we do not suppose is trueindeed, so far as the wicked are concerned, we read-"Saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked," hence if the "Lord God" is pleased with the death of anybody, it must be the good men of the world. Is it not about time for organizations to cease repeating the folly of whereasing that God is pleased when a man dies or gets killed? It would be just as proper to whereas, it has pleased God to give a man the smallpox or yellow fever, diptheria, cholera or any other disease resulting in death. If God is pleased when a man dies, what a pleasurable time He must have when cholera rages and thousands die every 24 hours-what delights the Infinite mind must experience when a railroad disaster crushes the life out of men, women and children. Besides, who knows that the death of anyone " pleases the "Divine Producer and Fructifver?"

### OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Railway Conductor remarks:

Mr. Edward Atkinson, whose mission on earth seems to be to impress on the minds of the working-men that for the goods that the (financial) Gods give them, they should be exceedingly thankful, and them, they should be exceedingly thankful, and they are extremely ungrateful in organizing in an attempt to procure more, and who further main-tains that ten or fifteen vents per day will maintain a person in luxury, excepts to some of the vigorous lauguage of Bro. Debs. in the Firemen's Journal, and writes a letter which gives the latter another and writes a letter which gives the latter another opportunity to express some truths. It should be noted that Mr. Atkinson's cheap bill of fare is for the person who works and not for the one who tells the workman to be satisfied with his lot. By way of comparison it would be interesting to know just what it costs the gentleman himself for his daily bread and etecteras.

All labor journals should give Mr. Edward Atkinson special notoriety. He is a gentleman of many follies, methodically arranged. His bills of fare for workingmen involve a vast amount of arithmetical and chemical investigation, and he has already got a equare meal for a workingman down to three cents, and if a man working for one

dollar a day could purchase food in \$1,000 lots, he might be able to get a meal for one cent, particularly if he had one of Atkin-son's "Aladdin Ovens" which cost only The idea is if a man can feed himself on 63 cents a week he can afford to work as cheap as a coolie.

The Foremen's Advance favors federation and savs:

and says:

In order to accomplish this (federation) it would be well to call the attention of official organs to this very important matter, so that a grand convention of the representatives of the B. of L. F., the B. of R. T., the O. R. C., the S. M. A. A., the O. R. T., the B. K. C. of A. and the I. B. of R. T. F. of A. Organizations could come together, express their views on the matter, lay aside the idea that one class of laboring men are superior to another, take into consideration the strength and assistance we consideration the strength and assistance we conting. If we can establish federation of said organizations and labor for a better future, we are sure to prosper, for this would include every employe of any consequence from the man who makes the steam to the man who makes the track. Let us all come together, work together, stick together. Do not stand divided because the aristocracy will not join and sist us. They are but a small amount compared with the different classes employed, and we can row our own way without them with as much ease as if they were united with us.

It is only a question of time when federations and the content of the conte

It is only a question of time when federa-tion will be established. It is essential, if workingmen would guard their interests and maintain their independence.

The Railroad Clerk for July gives its readers to understand that the Railroad Clerks Association is not as prosperous as could be desired. Having referred to some of the complaints the Clerk says:

complaints the Clerk says:

Let us stop, gentlemen and brothers of the American Association, and get our forces in trim. If they are dying for want of sustenance, let us see that it is provided.

If, to intensify the spirit of fraternity, it be necessary to have a national motto, buttons, pins, badges, "a neat impressive ritual," acode of seret work, an insurance feature, "a perfected employment bureau," a salaried officer who will attend to his business, which will be the business of the sectation, and an official paper that will be in the hands of every member, by all means let us have all of them; or such of them as will be productive of the most good.

The condition of votr association, Mr.

The condition of your association, Mr. Railroad Clerk, is nothing new, but rather the experience of every organization with which we are acquainted, and the "elect' few who stand the storm will live to reap the rewards of their courage and fidelity.

J. B. MANN ON THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Hollister's Eight Hour Herald prints the

A recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly contains an article under the above caption, from the pen of J. B. Mann, which for all-around ignorance of the subject treated entitles it ure production here, as a curlosity, if for no other reason. "The trouble with the eight-hour plan, however, is not here so much as in the fact that so many men

who cannot get a decent living on eight hours of labor are taught that they can earn as much in that time as in twelve hours, and are made to believe it, or else to be denounced as scabs and nobodies. If time as in tweive nours, and are made to believe it, or else to be denounced as seabs and nobodies. If the laborer attempts to work more hours he is called an enemy of workingmen, an enemy of progress, and so on until he is forced to a life of partial idleness, while his children are suffering for comforts which his labor could furnish without injury to himself or to any other mortal in the world. There are bosts of men somewhat deficient in skill who could partially make up in longer hours their lack of efficiency were they permitted to do so, but as they are not, they are forced to live on the very verge of beggary all their days, and are taught to cursu society for not giving them a better chance in the world. How many such are in this country God only knows, but that they are numerous there can be no doubt. The evil is prodiglous, and is not confined to this class entirely. Others are affected in an unfavorable way. The idea is encouraged that labor is an evil to be shunned like vice, and that there is a way to enjoy the fruits of labor without its exercise. The consequence of the prevalence of this idea is, that men are led to hope for the impossible, to trust in its coming, and to neglect the of this idea is, that men are led to hope for the impossible, to trust in its coming, and to neglect the golden opportunities for making their way which lie directly before them. The man who thinks he is getting richer by three or four hours of idleness every day is not likely to set much value on time, and when he does not do that, he tends to unthriftiness, and in time will become a good deal of an idler, if not a downright loafer. When the whole community becomes thus affected the consequences will be serious. They are serious already."

sequences will be serious. They are serious already."

This is an exemplification of "popular science" with a vengeance. However, the republication of the article far and near in papers devoted to the propagation of trusts and monopolies is pretty good evidence of the barrenness of soil cultivated by the enemies of the eight-hour movement, and a fair sample of the "facts" upon which they feed. The stone cutters of Chicago, for instance, must feel greatly chagrined when they think of the opportunities they have thrown away; when, instead of working eight hours a day and receiving pretty fair pay all these years back, they should have increased their hours to have kept pace with the increase of business. This might have added to their worldly store, but it would have been sure starvation for late arrivals in the field.

Similar curiosities frequently appear in

Similar curiosities frequently appear in publications which are devoted to the elucidation of mysteries, myths, beliefs, va-garies and hallucinations. The writers assume to be scientists and talk as learn, edly about the curls in a pig's or a dog's tail as when determining whether man evolved from a tad-pole or a monkey. Their immense learning is productive of such brain pressure to the square inch of surface that they frequently die of soften-ing of that organ. The man Mann is a case in point. He writes like a graduate from a lunatic asylum. We will warrant that he devotes much of his time in putting into operation the bottling of moonshine, and in obtaining specimens of star dust for the great Columbian Exposition. He is probably the Mann who believed that shavings painted green were equal to grass as food for his cow, and wondered why she died just as she was getting used to the diet. He evidently belongs to the Edward Atkinson school of philosophers who are eternally searching to find out how little a workingman requires for a square meal, which Atkinson has already demonstrated

need not cost more than three cents, even in Boston.

These erudite hair splitters between the north and the northwest side are, sure enough, curiosities. They remind us of the children of Mother Goose which she put into a "peanut shell" where she kept them "yery well."

Mr. Mann tackles the eight hour idea in a way that leads to the conclusion that his ambition is of the order of the graduate who felt himself called to be a minister of a certain church. When asked for his reasons for becoming a minister, he gave several, concluding with the following: "I can preach short sermons, and them I can steal." There is nothing original in Mr. Mann's objection to the eight hour day. Indeed, they are not only old, hackneyed and insipid, but they are vicious. His ut-terances pretty conclusively demonstrate that his heart and kidneys have exchanged functions, and that his blood is so badly poisoned that the bite of a rattlesnake might be of service to him.

Mr. Mann has waked up too late. Even were he a thousand times more of a man than he is he might as well attempt to arrest the flow of the tides as to put a stop to the triumph of men who demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

THE Coast Seaman's Journal remarks "that it is unfortunate that the people who are really honest in their endeavors to make this old world better cannot agree upon one plan. There are many reasons why they will not agree, but the main one is class distinction. It is a well established fact that where the highest wages are paid to workers, where communities are prosperous, the highest standard of morality prevails. Poverty is the parent of crime and immorality; remove it and there will be no occasion for mass meetings." To "remove" poverty entirely may not be practicable, indeed, it may be regarded as impossible, but it can be removed in a mighty measure by a reign of justice in the earth, and it ought to be regarded as practicable to establish such a reign. If, however, the conclusion is arrived at that injustice, robbery, duplicity and the devil are on top to remain, then preaching, praying and protesting, kicking, striking and organizing are in vain. It is an easy matter to remove poverty, and the way is to pay labor fair wages; but that is just what millionaire employers won't do, except when demanded by organized labor. The whole thing in a nutshell is, pay honest

EIGHT HOURS.

We have No. 1, Vol. I, of Hollister's

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Eight-Hour Herald, published at Chicago. The publishers, in their "announcement,"

84y:
With this issue of the Eight-Hour Herald Mr. M.
J. Carroll assumes its editorial management. His
twenty years' connection with the labor movement
both locally and nationally, peculiarly qualifies
him for the editorial chair of what is destined to
become America's foremost labor journal.
Firmly grounded in the opinion that the time
has come when the interests of the manufacturing
and industrial classes will be benefited by a substantial reduction in the working hours, it will be
our aim at all times, and by every legitimate means
that we can subordinate to the purpose to bring
about a general observance of the eight-hour workday.

day. day.

In all essential particulars the course of the paper will be non-political. But while we care nothing for the fate of parties or the ambition of candidates, we reserve the privilege of freely discusing all measures of a political nature, the success of which would have an important bearing on the final establishment of the shorter workday.

The demand for an eight-hour labor day is eminently just, and the time is not dis-tant when it will be accorded to workingmen in every department of labor. Employers will resist, as they have ever done when labor demanded the romoval of obstacles to advancement, but they will be required to yield, and we doubt not that a still less number of hours will eventually constitute a day's work.

# BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CAR-MEN.

Few conventions of railroad employes can boast of the success that crowned the reboast of the success that crowned the re-cent meeting of the Brotherhood of Rail-way Carmen, held at St. Louis. It should be understood that, although among the youngest, this organization stands well up toward the head of the column in the procession of railroad brotherhoods. It is a stalwart young giant that challenges universal respect and admiration. So when the delegates met at St. Louis, June 21st, they found that their fame had preceded them. Every mark of courtesy and respect was shown them. They were made to feel that their aims were understood and their work appreciated, and the welcome they received must have been a source of great satisfaction to them.

The great daily papers of St. Louis devoted space without stint to apprise their readers of the daily proceedings of the meeting, which were read with the liveliest interest in labor circles.

We clip the following report of the convention from the Carmen's Journal, the official organ of the order:

The third annual convention of our brotherhood convened at St. Louis, Mo., at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, June 21st. 1822, with an open meeting at Central Turner Hall. The meeting was called to order by Edw. Scanlon, of Yiolet Lodge No. 34, chairman of the arrangement committee. He introduced P. J. McCann, delegate of Violet Lodge No. 34, who acted as chairman protem. The honorable J.I. Martin, of St. Louis, was next introduced. He, in the absence of Hon. Mayor Noonan, ex-

tended a kind and hearty welcome to the delegates and visiting members of the brotherhood. W. Martin dwelt at length on the merit and exemplishments of organized labor and agely commended the brotherhood on their subcess. He said that in no city in the world there are subcessed that in no city in the world there subcessed that in no city in the world there subcessed that in no city in the world there such a subcessed that in no city in the world there such a subcessed that in no city in the world there such a subcessed that in the city of St. Louis, and that they had welcomed the president of our great Expublic, and on these occasions the president of our great Expublic, and on these occasions the citizens of St. Louis, regardless of politics, had, to our great Expublic, and on these occasions, the content of the different representative heads of electrons to the different representative heads of electrons to the different representative heads of electrons on the different representative heads of welcome more sincerely or freely given that the propersy of the propersy o

would not be necessary. His adouters.

Mr. Rogers was followed by S. Kellber, Grand Secretary and Treasurer. His remarks were confined more to the interests of our organization and its present condition. He also spoke of the impartance of the Carmen as a branch of railway service and that one of the principal content of the carmen as a branch of railway service and that one of the principal content of the principal co

In the evening the hall was crowded with railroad men from all departments and the meeting was silverted into a mass meeting. The opening address was by Grand Chief V. S. Missemer, and he ured the members of the organization to persevere into the members of the organization to persevere in the members of the organization to persevere in the members of the organization to persevere in the problem of the organization of persevere in the organization of persevere in the organization of persevere in the organization of persevere in the organization of the organization and the members of the organization, and be men. If traced the progress of labor organization and its results and how necessary it was for us to be honest to each other and true to the principles on which organized labor is founded.

ganized labor is founded.

I. W. Rogers, editor of the Age of Labor, made allother of his eloquent speeches and was warmly apother of his eloquent speeches and was warmly apother of his eloquent speeches.

He was followed by the late J. A. Hall, editor of

the Switchmen's Journal. Brother Hall spoke of the friendly relations that have always existed between the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and the Brotherhood of Raifway Carmen. He assured them that the switchmen were in full accord with their every object. He pictured the wonderful progress of the brotherhood since it first came to his notice with a mere handfull of members and before it became a national organization. He said that our progress surpassed that of any of the great organizations of railway employees. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served in the hall.

### The following magnificent address was delivered by Grand Chief Missemer:

The Supreme Ruler who doeth all things well has spared our lives, and in His kind providence we are again permitted to convene in Grand Lodge session. May! He guide us in all deliberations, and aid us to legislate for the best interest of our broth-

erhood.

Congratulating you, my brothers, upon the success that has attended your efforts in the past and the general condition of our brotherhood and in compliance with a resolution adopted at the last session of our Grand Lodge. I have the honor to herewith submit for your consideration a report of my acts during the time intervening since the last session of the Grand Lodge, and to bring to your assession of the Grand Lodge, and to bring to your attention, such matters as I think will be for the best interest of our brotherhood, compiled from a care-

tention, such matters as I think will be for the best interest of our brotherhood, compiled from a careful observation in the past year.

Immediately after the close of the last session of the Grand Lodge, the necessary steps were taken to carry into effect the acts of the Grand Lodge, and as soon as it was possible 1 proceeded to Minneapolis to assist the Grand Secretary to compile the proceedings of the last session of the Grand Lodge, at ask which was of no small magnitude. But by close attention and diligent labor we succeeded in due time to complete our labors, and to give to our bettren the results of the Grand Lodge, namely Journal of Proceedings in pamphlet form, new rituals, new constitution and forms of various kinds required.

During my stay with our Grand Secretary, we

Journal of Presents of the Grand Lodge, namely:

Ituals, new constitution and forms of various kinds required.

Burling my stay with our Grand Secretary, we also arranged a list of deputies selected from among our members in different localities, commissions were issued to them authorizing them to organize lodges and to act as agents of the Grand Chlef and Grand Secretary in matters per-aining to the good and welfare of the order. The wisdom of the Grand Lodge in delegating such authority to the Grand Lodge in delegating such authority to the Grand Lodge in delegating such authority to the Grand Chlef is apparent, as it has been a benefit. Without the aid and assistance of the valuable services rendered by some of the department, of the Grand Chlef is apparent, as it has been a benefit. Without the aid and assistance of the valuable services rendered by some of the department of Grand Lodge are due to them. I would recommend that this authority be granted your future Grand Chlef, so as to enable him to call to his assistance the services of such a valuable auxiliary.

On January Sth I received two telegrams from the brethren of Temple, Tex., relating to the trouble on the lines in connection with the Aransas Pass strike. The rallway labor organization of Texas was appealed to for sym-athy as encouragement, etc., by their fellow railway laborers of the Aransion in reference to the cause and justice of the trouble was very limited and could give no intelligent and the services of the cause was ust to stand by the railway labor organization. The termination of this trouble alluded to, your are all conversant with and will not take up your the to rechease it here. Suffice it to say however, that an injustice was brought about by sin and the actions of your Grand Officers may never place themselves in a position that will give any one an opportunity to apply to them the epithets, that the actions of your Grand Officers may never place themselves in a position that will give any one an opportunity to apply to them th

trying to demonstrate to them the importance of thorough lorganization. Our effort in this direction has, in a measure, been successful as will be seen by referring to our lodge directory, and to the report of our Grand Secretary. In my travels through the county I have learn the to visit but a few of our lodges. These visits were a great pleasure to me, and I believe were very profitable to the lodges, and my only regret that I was compelled to forego the pleasure of visiting all our lodges. It seems, however, to have been the desire of your Grand Lodge officers to push the work of organization in which I heartily concurred in, and our lodges have nobly seconded all our efforts and kindly foregone all the have patiently waited for replies to all correspondence which had to be done in many cases, owing my almost continued absence from home. Not a murmur was heard, which fact demonstrates to me, and should to this grand body, that we have a grand constituency, whose whole aim and object is and should to this grand organizations have now all sumed such proportions and have taken their places among the fraternities of railroad labor. If becomes necessary for us to take steps to take can be all of the min their trials and difficulties and to aid and assist them in every way possible, to advance their interest, and to accomplish this is would recommend that a change be made in the duties of your Grand Chief, relieving him in a measure, of that part requiring him to be constantly engaged in organizarily, so as to give him the time (which will be essential) to looking after the interest and welfare of our lodges. Our grand Chief will be uninerous and arduous and your legislations should be such as to enable him to be equal to the emergency.

During the period of my official career I have trans and to all of my official career I have trans and to a position where the duties of your Grand Chief will be uninerous and arduous and summer and the dominion of Cande states of this Union and the dominion of Cande states of thi

seed that was planted will take root and pring forth good fruit.

I also observe the insurance feature of our organization as important as it is, is not receiving the support that was expected. We all realize the importance of preparing, while in possession of health and strength for the inevitable, and I see no reason why the carmen cannot devise some means, especially those that are, or should be, interested, to make this branch of our organization a success. Much has been said in the Journal pro and con on this subject and no doubt the representatives are prepared to act intelligently on this matter. There is one suggestion that I wish to make and that is, in case no other provisions are made to reduce the membership fee to the lowest possible figure, and if possible do away with the membership fee altogether. I hope, however, that if this feature is brought before this body, it will receive at your hands the consideration the importance of a complete record of our mambagaths such as designed by the Grand Lodge.

ance of the subject demands.

The importance of a complete record of our membership such as designed by the Grand Lodge at Pueblo, Col., is apparent and should be imperative. It should be made a part of the duties of the Financial Secretary to keep a record of all members, giving name, age, class of work, experience, by whom employed if in an unemployed state, and such other facts as may be of interest, he to make monthly statements to that effect, reporting all changes only after the first report to the Grand Secretary.

retary.
With the growth and prosperity of our order comes the demand that some steps be taken to better the condition of the members of our brotherhood, and from a close observation I find that such demands are just, and something should be done to bring about such results. The importance of the class of work that members of our fraternity

are called upon to perform, demands that they should receive a compensation commensurate with that importance and the skill required to perform that work properly. It now falls to your lot to take up this matter, and in your legislative capacity to outline a policy to be pursued by your Grand Lodge officers who will be called upon to adjust all such matters, and would recommend that you arrange as chedule of wages, so as to enable your Grand Officers to act in accordance with your desire. The issue is upon us and we must act as becomes men and brothers, keeping constantly before us the motto: "With malice towards none, but justice to all." Earnestly strive to accomplish the designs of our brotherhood, as fundamental in the deciaration of our principles.

We cannot refrain from briefly alluding to the Journal, to which is due more credit than any other agent for the success of our organization. Ushered into existence, the most trying, without means, that, as a general rule, are a requisite to launch an enterprise of this kind, we boldly, with your efficient Grand Secretary as its capatain, launched the frail craft to battle with the waves that have proved so destructive to innumerable undertakings of a similar character, but the skill and efficient management of its gallant captain (the editor and Manager, S. Keliher) and assistance of his noble crew, (the brotherhood at large) they stemmed the tide and to-day it is triumphantly floating on the sea, calm and beautiful, carrying glad tidings of joy to its thousands of readers, a welcome visitor to many homes. What it has been and what it now is, is comparatively nothing to what it will be. Improvement is one of the fundamental principles of our brotherhood and carries with it everything take a part or a parcel of it. And we recognize in our journal one of the leading parts and should receive some consideration at your hands. We ask it, not because the success to the Journal demands it, by no means. But the success, the welfare and the happiness of our brothers in

members, through force of circumstances, feel that they are not able to subscribe for it, thereby we deprive them of the benefits derived therefrom.

I would therefore recommend that the law be so changed that the per capita tax to the grand lodge include the Journal subscription, and by that means each member will get it and relieve the Journal department of some of the fast-increasing duties. To accomplish this, the per capita tax should be raised in proportion, say \$1.60 per year, \$t\$ be paid quarterly in advance.

At our last session of the grand lodge a resolution was adopted instructing the grand officers to do all in their power to identify our brotherhood with the Federated Order of Railway Employes, a measure that your grand lodge was in accordance with, and one we should have been happy to put in operation (as we favor anything that will cement or bind together our common cause—the interest of all railway labor). But circumstances of the most unfortunate character arose which forbid us from identifying ourselves with it as in the course of time the council of federation succumbed to the invitable and became non est. This deplorable and fatal termination of this federation should not, in the least, discourage the friends of railway labor organization, as I believe there will arise from the duty of the council of the rail and find the railway labor organization as I believe there will arise from the combined efforts and influence of a class of individuals, who have and do connect hemselves with our agaitations of this character for them combined efforts and influence of a class of individuals, who have and doe connect hemselves with our agaitations of this have and the personal ambition will be naried down deep in the lowest pits, and all work horized down deep in the lowest pits, and all work horized down deep in the heart to bind in a covenant this organization fact, that "In union there is strength."

The unanimous re-election of Grand Chief W. S. Missemer, and Grand Secretary and

The unanimous re-election of Grand Chief W. S. Missemer, and Grand Secretary and

Treasurer S. Keliher, is cause for hearty felicitation among the friends of labor. These two men are as honest and earnest in their devotion to their organization as patriots ever were to their country. Their fealty to organized labor knows no variable ness or shadow of turning. With such men at the front the future is luminous with promise for the world's workers. The Magazine congratulates Bros. Missemer and Keliher, as also the organization which honored itself by re-electing them.

The next convention is to meet at Minneapolis two years hence, the biennial plan

having been adopted.

May the Carmen reach the summit of their ambition.

BETWEEN TWO OPIN-" HALTED IONS, OR A MAD MAN'S CON-FESSION."

Is the title of a work by James Cary, a member of our order, who while engaged in writing his work, was also engaged in running on an express train, affording, as he says in his preface, "little time and still less inclination to draw upon the imagination.

All things considered, the work is a really clever production. As a story it flows along entertainly, and being without plot and counterplot, the reader, without having his feelings overwrought, anticipates developments and denouements with

a steadily increasing interest.

The author's purpose, from first to last, or seems to be, to pay high tribute to love, which may be regarded the real theme of the book, and those whose good fortune it may be to secure a copy, will, we think, have higher and purer conceptions of true

love in its influence upon human actions.
The actual hero of the work is Clifton
Steadman, though his father is made to play a conspicuous part in the story. Mrs. Steadman, the mother of Clifton, is also given special prominence as a woman of noble type—loving, patient, self-sacrificing accepting loss of fortune with christian resignation, maintaining in adversity all the charms of true womanhood.

Clifton, the hero of the story, became the victim of circumstances which sent him to a felon's cell, but knowing himself inno-cent he was truthful, and finally, by the confession of a tramp, who turned out to be his dissolute father, he was released.

True love gets a little set back in the inconstancy of Clifton's wife, who, feeling assured that her husband could not be pardoned, marries again, though she told No. 2 she did not and could not love him. But No. 2 fortunately died at the right time, and when the hero returned home from prison, his former wife was in a position to renew matrimonial relations with him. The father of Clifton, who confessed that he perpetrated the crime for which his son had suffered, was acquitted on the plea of insanity. The old homestead which had been sacrificed to pay security debts was repurchased; the father, redeemed from bad habits, becomes himself again, and thus after many storms and vicissitudes, the principal characters in the drama find happiness, prosperity and contentment.

As we have said, the story reflects great credit upon the author and evinces ability to write a better story. The price of the book is 50 cents and is worth the money. It abounds in correct sentiments and may be read with profit. Those who desire the book should address James Cary, K. C. & H. M. Roundhouse, Birmingham, Ala.

# PRINCE IVORY, THE SWITCHMAN DETECTIVE.

The hours of leisure and repose necessary for reading and enjoying romantic literature are few and far between in the busy life of a "secretary and treasurer" of a large organization of railroad workers, and the fact that he is also an editor in no wise contributes to spare hours for picnics of fancy. The practical is forever making demands that will not down at anyone's bidding, and if the pleasures of novel reading are permitted to have an inning it must be when the serious duties of the day have been performed and the lamps are lit. Then, mayhap, with a fragrant cigar and an easy chair, the devotee of work may bid sleep depart while he reads a story.

So much preliminary to saying that we enatched an hour or so from sleep to read E. S. Mahoney's romance surrounded by facts entitled "Prince Ivory, the Switch-man Detective." We have seldom been more interested in any story, and since it details with marked ability heroism of the highest order in railroading and in detective work, often graphic and never dull, as the story proceeds the reader becomes more and more interested in Prince Ivory. The character is not overdrawn. The improbable is generally avoided, and while the incidents narrated put tact and courage to the severest tests the pictures are not too highly colored and the instances of splendid daring of the hero the reader readily believes are true to life.

The hunting down and destroying of the "Boss" gang of train robbers is well told, and we read on to the last chapter with unflagging interest.

In the department of love and sentiment the author, who is "general yardmaster of the Frisco railway," gets his train of thought and expression on the right track and runs on felicitously until he gets his hero married and doing well.

The novel is dedicated to "The boys of darkness and sunshine, and the link and pin." and is well worth the price charged, twenty-five cents, and any one who desires an hour or so of real pleasure should purchase "Prince Ivory, the Switchman De-

### JUST IN TIME.

Just in Time Lodge, No. 149, bears an appropriate name and wears it splendidly. In admitting members it is, sure enough, just in time, all the time and every time; indeed, it is always on time, never behind time, demonstrating that there is something in a name. Since August 1, 1891, one hundred and thirty members were admitted.

 
 Number admitted March 12, 1892
 23

 Number admitted April 25, 1892
 32

 Number admitted from Feb. 17 to May 1, 1892
 96
 Total membership, 293.

We congratulate Just in Time Lodge. Its signal lights burn as brightly as ever, indeed, are growing in luminosity. The times demand wide awake lodges. To be on the alert is now a supreme requirement. "Eternal vigilence is the price of liberty."

#### JENNESS MILLER ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

JENNESS MILLER ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

The Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly for July contains many attractive features. There is a portait and sketch of Mrs. Charles II. Parkhurst, wite of the great New York reformer. Mrs. Jennie Miller writes of "Unimportant Trifles for Women." Hon. George L. Catlin, Consul at Zurich, writes of "A First Glimpse of Switzerland." Vance Thompson picturesquely describes "Children of the Streets." Foster Coates describes a visit to Archdeacon Farrar. There is a bright and attractive article by Lillian Russell on "Music: Good and bad." "Hints on Camping Out." by J. M. Burgoyne, is timely and interesting. There is a page devoted to women, by George Augusta Sala, Mrs. Frank Leslle, John Ruskin and Frances E. Willard. Special departments are "The Little Housekeeper." "The Little Physician." "Talks About Books." "Pashion Talks." and "All About Laces," by Emily Rayner, and "Idols of Our Homes," the latter being devoted to bables. There are at least a score of other great features in this issue. It is intended to make Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly the great family magazine of America. Price is \$i a year. to cents a copy of all news agents. One of the novel features of the venture is the giving away of a \$i Usion suit of woman's underwear with each \$i yearly subscription to the magazine. Address, Publishers Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York. Fifth Avenue, New York.

### A SET OF REGALIA FOR SALE.

H. C. Lord Lodge, No. 133 Fort Scott, Kansas, has a set of regalias, in good order, which it wishes to dispose of at greatly reduced prices. Having purchased new regalias the lodge has no further use for the oldones. If any of our lodges desire to invest they will address J. M. Parmley, secretary, 102 S. Barbee street, Fort Scott, Kansas. A new lodge just organizing might find it profitable to purchase these regalias.

THE largest single order ever received for reducing valves was placed on June 21, 1892, by the Consolidated Car Heating Company, with the Mason Regulator Company, of Boston. It was for 500 locomotive reducing valves.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE HOMESTEAD CALAMITY.

MR. EDITOR:—Just at present we are confronted with the results of the lockout of the employes of the Carnegie steel.works at Homestead, the largest establishment of the kind in the country or in the world.

The purpose of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., under the leadership of H. C. Frick, is to drive the employes to accept the scale of prices dictated by the company and to break up the organization of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, which hitherto has, in connection with the proprietors of the steel works, arranged the scale of wages.

The scale which had fixed prices for the past three years, expired June 30, and Frick decided to change it regardless of the interests of the employes. This attitude of the Carnegie company led to the lockout.

It is a well known fact that labor organizations to day are as much in harmony with the condition of labor affairs existing in this country as are the hills and the valleys, the rivers and the lakes, and the great ocean. For the existence of the labor organizations no apology is required. Proof is not needed to demonstrate their usefulness or to convince sensible and unprejudiced men. Capital is labor. Labor creates wealth. In the light of the scriptural saying, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," it is plain that coercion is not considered, and that employers can give to employe what they choose is in direct conflict with the scriptural injunction. But the Carnegie company, under the leadership of Frick, rejects the scriptural truth.

To carry out their scheme the Carnegie concern on Wednesday, July 8, endeavored to land at Homestead three hundred mercenary thugs known as Pinkerton detectives, to guard their works while the company perfected its arrangements to hire non-union men. However, the thugs were not permitted to land. They were resisted by Homestead citizens and a bloody battle ensued in which several were killed and many wounded on both sides. It is a wonder to me that the Creator of the universe did not send thunderbolts and strike down

the heartless devils, the Pinkerton thugs. The sympathy of the entire public is with the strikers, all desiring the triumph of the Amalgamated Association in its struggle for justice against autocratic capitalists. It is an issue in which all labor organizations and all wage earners are interested. If the strikers finally triumph it will be a signal victory for organized labor which other corporations will not fail to heed, and they will conclude that

strikes and lockouts are detrimental to their interests, and to prevent them will favor arbitration, as it means peace with employes as also prosperity to corporations.

Wishing the Firemen's Magazine, the exponent of labor and union views, continued prosperity, I am

Fraternally yours,
W. H. Davidsm.

PORT PERRY, PA.

# THE INJUSTICE OF THE SECRET BALLOT.

MR. EDITOR:—Under the above caption will you kindly permit a newly initiated member of your order to say a few words to the brotherhood, through the columns of the Magazine. No doubt you will think I am taking a very radical view in my opposition to the time-honored inviolability of the secret ballot, but the fact that it is open to criticism, warrants me in placing my idea before the members of this organization. In order to properly illustrate my argument I will cite a case, as it occurs in most secret orders throughout the country.

A man makes application for membership into a branch lodge of an organization, his petition is placed in the hands of an impartial investigating committee; after a thorough investigation of the applicant's character, habits, etc., they favorably recommend him as worthy of becoming a member of the order. Now it is the next step in the proceedings where I claim the injustice is done and wherein the blackball, in the hands of the vindictive and unscrupulous, is a menace to all fraternal and industrial organizations.

The applicant is balloted for, and on account of having the personal ill-will of some member present, who can influence a couple of friends in the meeting the applicant is black-balled. If there are any reasons extend when he have the strength of reasons stated why he should not be allowed to become a member he has no op portunity of defending himself, as he is denied the privilege of being present. That action loses a member to the order, casts a stigma on his character, and is also a reflection on the investigating committee. before the black-balling should be final, and in order to give the candidate a fair chance, I would suggest that this brotherhood take the same course that is in vogue in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and kindred organizations, which is this: When a candidate is black balled at a lodge session, after being favorably re ported on by the investigating committee, let the Master call on those casting the black ballots to state their reasons for si doing, else the candidate will be declared properly elected. If the reasons given and

only personal ones they shall not stand as against the candidate. If there are other reasons given, which, in the judgment of the lodge, require further investigation, let the committee again see the applicant, inform him of the charges, and give him an opportunity to vindicate himself. If it should be satisfactorily proven that the charges were brought up maliciously and without any foundation, then the members casting the black ballots could be properly dealt with by the lodge, the applicant never to know who made the charges, that matter to remain an affair of the order.

Although we would not be the pioneers in this method of balloting, yet I think we would reflect credit on the order by following such a worthy example. I consider this matter a question worthy of discussion, and would like to get the views of the thinking members of the brotherhood, in the hope that it will, in time, be incorporated in the constitution and by-laws of the grand lodge.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you consider this letter will have any tendency to further the interests of the order I hope to see it published in the Magazine. It is only the welfare of the brotherhood that has prompted me to send it As this is my first attempt. me to send it. As this is my first attempt at public letter writing, I hope you will give it the consideration which I think the subject matter is deserving of.

New York, N. Y.

Justice.

# THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOOD HOS-PITAL.

Mr. Editor:-I see in the July number of your journal a strong endorsement of the Railway Brotherhood Hospital of Chicago, and as I am a patient in that hospital I desire to thank you for your endorsement and to add my testimony to what has been said about this institution.

On the afternoon of July 7th I was injured while coupling cars at Sycamore, 111., boys knowing that the safest place was the brotherhood hospital, sent me into the city on No. 4 that afternoon where I was met at the depot with the ambulance, and although a stranger to every man there I was treated as a brother. I lost my arm but was out the fourth day, and the care received justifies me in speaking in the highest terms of this institution.

A chance is here offered to labor societies to show what they can do in the way of charity and establishing a hospital that will be a credit to them and a benefit to their unfortunate brothers.

The president is a fireman, all the railway societies are represented on the board, the surgeon-in-chief has been the surgeon for the Grand Lodge of Switchmen for years and takes the deepest interest in the welfare of railroad men.

As one of the beneficiaries of this hospital I ask the Magazine to commend it to every member of the order.

Mathew Hoffman. Fireman, Calumet Lodge, No. 249. CHICAGO, ILL.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LARCHFIELD, ENGLAND, May 16, 1892.

LARCHFIELD, ENGLAND, May 16, 1892.

P. H. Swartwout, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I now answer your very kind letters, hoping this may reach and find you enjoying good health as it leaves us all. We have received the money you sent us and father and mother thank you in the warmest manner for your kindness to them and to Alexander, my dear brother, and your brother also. It was a great affliction to us, but it is a great comfort to know that we can go to him after this life is ended. It was a great comfort to us all to know that he had such kind friends around him at his last, and I do hope that he was worthy of it, as he was a good boy at home and loved by all who knew him. Father and mother join in sending their love to you and also to all of Alexander's brothers, and please accept the same from his sister.

WATER VALLEY, MISS., May 29, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Allow me to extend my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of flitgen hundred dollars, which I received from Brother T. H. Haines, Receiver of Water Lilly Lodge, No. 402. I also wish to thank Brother Dupell and others for kindness shown me while in Tere Haute for examination. And to the members of 'Lodge No. 402, I am exceedingly grateful for the kind attention given me during my accident. With best wishes for the prosperity of the brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours.

C. H. DAVID.

### MARQUETTE, MICH., June 1, 1892.

MARQUETTE, MICH., June 1, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman.

DEAR SIES AND BROTHERS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars, the full amount of my beneficiary certificate, also to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, especially the officers and members of S. M. Stevens Lodge, No. 150. for their kindness to me during my affliction. Wishing the brotherhood prosperity in the future as in the past,

Yours fraternally.

CON. HARRINGTON.

ELKHART, IND., May 20, 100...

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Allow me to return thanks to the efficies of the Grand Lodge and members of Grace Lodge, No. 459, 10r a draft of \$1,500 I received this day through F. D. Patterson, Receiver. I also wish to thank Brother Debs and other members of the Grand Lodge for their kind and generous treatment while I was at Terre Haute for examination. May our grand brotherhood ever be attended with prosperity.

A. O. FOSTER.

### ADDRESS WANTED.

ADDRESS WANTED.

Frank Phelan—A young man 24 years of age, a machinist by trade, about six feet tall and broadshouldered, dark eyes, hair and complexion and smooth faved, left Keokuk for Texas, where he worked until February, 1890, then going to San Francisco, from where he wrote his mother, saying not to write tell she heard from him again. Since that time no word has been received from him. His mother is profoundly anxious for tidings of her son and anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a blessed favor by advising Mrs. Phelan. care 324 B. St., Keokuk, Iowa.

# GRAND LODGE.



### ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR AUGUST.

Office of the Grand Lodge B. of L. F., Terre haute, Ind., August 1, 1892.

Assessment No. 30, \$2.00.

To the Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz:

CLAIM No. 728. Arthur B. Roby, of Elmira Lodge, No. 463, died of Typhoid Pneumonia, April 19, 1892.

CLAIM No. 729. Theodore Ekstrom, of Clinton Lodge, No. 34, died by overdose of Narcotic Medicine, April 28, 1892.

CLAIM No. 730. Rysewick W. Mills, of Susquehanna Lodge, No. 71, was declared totally disabled by Paralysis, April 30, 1892.

CLAIM No. 731. Geo. F. Harrison, of Eclipse Lodge, No. 107, died of Hemorrhage of Lungs, May 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 732. Barney Thompson, of Comet Lodge, No. 126, was declared totally disabled by Crushed Wrist, May 4, 1892.

CLAIM No. 733. Chas. E. Ward, of Lucky Thought Lodge, No. 232. was killed by Collision, May 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 734. James F. Nichols, of Cotton Belt Lodge, No. 204, was killed by Collision, May 20, 1892.

CLAIM No. 735. Frank Burke, of Aeme Lodge, No. 228, died of Pneumonia, May 23, 1892.

CLAIM No. 736. Frederick Smith, of Self-Help Lodge, No. 80, was declared totally disabled with Enlargement of Heart, May 25, 1892.

CLAIM No. 737, Wm. H. Birney, of Canal City Lodge, No. 255, was Run Over and Killed, May 25, 1892.

CLAIM No. 738. Chas. B. Antill, of Union Lodge, No. 138, was killed by Railway Accident, May 26, 1892.

CLAIM No. 739. R. A. Ellsworth, of Alamo Lodge, No. 263, was declared totally disabled by having Foot Crushed, June 17, 1892. CLAIM No. 740. Vinton Bolenbaugh, of Pine Ridge Lodge, No. 17, died from Pistol Shot Wound, April 12, 1802.

CLAIM No. 741. James Bowen, of Spartan Lodge. No. 2, was killed by Railway Accident, May 2, 1892.

CLAIM No. 742. Jno. J. Buckley, of Boston Lodge. No. 57, was declared totally disabled by Insanity. May 12, 1892.

CLAIM No. 743. Andrew N. Sheldon, of High Line Lodge, No. 256, died of Abcess of Liver, May 7.

Cl.AIM No. 744. Wm. Noskey, of North Bay Lodge. No. 234, was Run Over and Killed, May 28, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 745. Wm. A. Isbell, of Progress Lodge, No. 105, was killed by Railway Accident, May 29, 1892

CLAIM No. 746. Chas. A. Sherman, of Lake Shore Lodge, No. 183, died of Endo Carditis, May 29, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 747. Edward M. Lown, of Just in Time Lodge, No. 149, died of Brights Disease, June 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 748. David Alstadt, of Chamberlain Lodge, No. 186, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Hand, June 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 749. Samuel A. Kyle, of Iron Range Lodge, No. 296, was Crushed to death between two cars, June 3, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 750. Frank C. Crain, of Altoona Lodge. No. 287, died of Inflammation of Bowels, June 4, 1892.

CLAIM No. 751. Hugh Barclay, of Adair Lodge. No. 100, was killed by Collision, June 5, 1892.

CLAIM No. 752. Geo. D. Rood, of Guiding Stat Lodge, No. 130, was killed by Railway Accident. June 7, 1892.

CLAIM No. 753. Bernard J. Fahl, of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 130, was killed by Railway Accident-June 7, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 754. Jno. F. Smith, of Calhoun Lodge. No. 84, was killed by Botler Explosion, June H. 182. CLAIM NO. 755. James R. Shelton, of Mission Ridge Lodge, No. 444, was killed by Railway Accident. June 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 756. Chas. Anderson, of Denver Lodge. No. 273, died of Heart Failure, June 14, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 757. Thos. Newby, of Three States Lodge, No. 180, was declared totally disabled by Injury to Leg. June 14, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 758. J. M. Brickhouse, of Rose City Lodge, No. 45, was declared totally disabled by Paralysis, June 16, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 759. Chas. H. Sleeth, of Rose City Lodge, No. 45, was declared totally disabled by Lung Disease, June 16, 1892. CLAIM NO. 769. Harry Stanley, of Union Lodge.

No. 138, was killed by Railway Accident, June 15-1892.

CLAIM NO. 761. Win. H. Leaby, of Buffalo Lydre No. 12, died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, June 15.

CLAIM No. 762. Geo. S. Read, of Star of the East Lodge, No. 118, was killed by Railway Accident. June 20, 1892. CLAIM NO. 763. Hugh Gilmer, of Frisco Lodge, No. 51, was killed by Collision, June 22, 1892.

CLAIM No. 764. James Hoagland, of Falls City Lodge, No. 103, was killed by Sunstroke, June 27, 1892.

CLAIM No. 765. James McInerney, of Old Kentuck Lodge, No. 104, died of Consumption, June 30, 1892.

CLAIM No. 766. John Anderson, of Black Hawk Lodge, No. 114, was killed by Rallway Accident, July 1, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 767. Frank E. Mohr, of Robt. Andrews Lodge, No. 165, was killed by Railway Accident, July 3, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 768. Jacob E. Weigle, of Cumberland Lodge, No. 488, died of Inflammation of Spleen, July 6, 1892.

CLAIM No. 769. Otto Fendling, of Good Will Lodge, No. 52, was Struck by Engine and killed, July 7, 1892.

CLAIM No. 770. Harry H. Mays, of Just in Time Lodge, No. 149, was killed by Falling from Engine, July 13, 1892.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for each member whose name appears on the rolls of membership August 1st, 1892, (also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after August 1st, and for all members who died or were totally disabled since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than August 20th, 1892. as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge failing to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all benefits of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

Office of Grand Secretary and Treasurer, }
Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1892.

To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of June, 1892:

RECEIPTS.

Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
1 2	\$210	18	\$114	85	\$70	52	<b>\$</b> 166	69	<b>\$</b> 66	86	\$172
2	40	19	108	86	116	53	132	70	82	87	78
8	522	20	78	87	84	54	231	71	150	88	122
4	116	21	168	38	106	55	68	72	140	89	58
. 5		22	40	89	61	56	64	73	80	90	118
١ 6	142	23	36	40	152	57	414	74	74	91	100
. 7		24	124	41	70	58	86	75	234	92	96
: 8	258	25	118	42	44	59	186	76	54	93	128
9	244	26	152	43	142	60	24	77	310	94	138
10	190	27	170	44		61	162	78	202 76	95	194
11 12 13 14	168	28	116	45	186	62	124	79	76	96 97	
112	284	29	54	46	86	63	104	80	50	97	222
13	304	80	94	47	198	64	98	81	162	98	70
14	402	81	52	48	140	65	96	82	370	99	204
15 16	112	82	76	49	108	66	90	83	200	100	116
40	192	88	110	50	258	67	180	84	178	101	101
17	82	84	76	51	84	68	90	85	152	102	148

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109	136	174	134	239		304	88	369	82	434	98
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Balance on hand June 1, 1892 . . . . . \$30,177 75 Received during month . . . . . . 49,010 00

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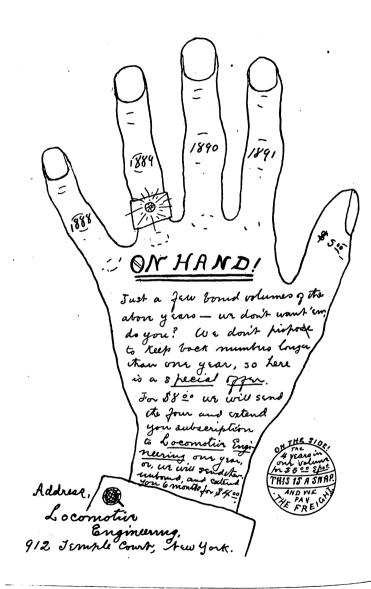
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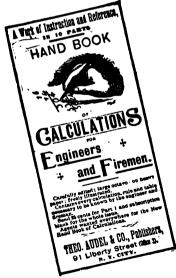
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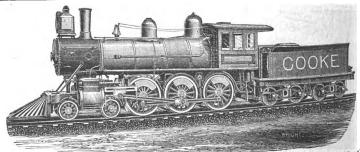
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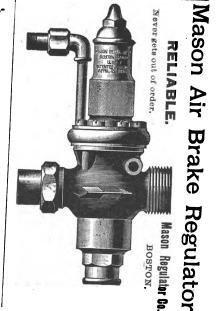
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SEPTEMBER, 1892.

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Reflecting men are asking themselves, whither are we drifting? Are the Homestead horrors the dark shadows portending coming events? Are the free institutions of the republic and the liberties of the people in danger?

From the center to the circumference of the land there is unrest. It is asserted in congress, in the dignified and conservative senate that there are mighty forces in operation ominous of conflicts, the results of which cannot be contemplated with any degree of composure.

It will doubtless occur to many that the supreme demand of the times is to find the causes for the effects which we daily witness and which daily assume more alarming proportions.

Transactions at Homestead serve to bring into prominence other incidents which, though less serious, are of the same tenor and are the results of similar causes, and grouping these malignant symptoms, the conclusion is that peaceful remedies must speedily be found if Homestead horrors are to be avoided.

The employment of Pinkertons by capitalists to aid them in overcoming their employes, who, having been mercilessly plundered, resolve upon resistance, has been fruitful of universal discontent.

It has been well known from the first, that the creatures called "Pinkertons," are, in a large majority of cases, made up of characterless vagabonds, ready and willing, for small compensation, to murder men unhesitatingly if ordered to do so.

These outcasts, organized and armed,

have been for years hired by piratical capitalists, when circumstances demanded their assistance to overcome employes who had struck because wages were insufficient to purchase subsistence, or who resisted humiliation and degradation imposed by some vulgar beast permitted to act as boss. The term "Pinkerton" long ago became the synonym of all that is odious, hateful and abominable in human affairs. They were known to be callous hearted villains. characterless dwellers of slums, criminals by instinct, and dangerous anywhere, but when armed and equipped by piratical plutocrats, as in the Homestead horror, they become a thousand fold more dangerous to life and liberty and to the peace of communities.

These mercenary thugs, operated in defiance of all law, and those who employed them, whatever the difference in wealth and position, were of the same genus; therefore, H. C. Frick, who employed three hundred of these murderers to do bloody work at Homestead, in all regards stands forth as despicable a wretch as the vilest of the gang.

These thugs caused the Homestead horror, for which one man, H. C. Frick, is responsible; all the bloodshed at Homestead, on the morning of July 6, stains his soul. A man of wealth and surrounded by all the luxury wealth can purchase, was still a monster of such insatiable greed, that rather than yield to demands for wages under which the Carnegie mills were making fabulous fortunes for their owners, he deliberately prepared for the scenes which resulted from his villainous plans.

The demand now is to suppress Pinker-

tonism by law. Laws are made by representatives of the people in legislatures and in congress.

Workingmen, if united, can, in a majority of cases, elect men pledged to the sup-

pression of Pinkertons. If true to their interests, two years will not elapse until the Pinkerton disgrace of

the country and of the age will be effectu-

ally suppressed.

The supreme hour for workingmen to act has come. If the question of crushing out Pinkertonism does not unite workingmen to vote only for men pledged to annihilate Pinkertonism, destroy it root and branch, then the question arises, what question is likely to demand, with greater emphasis, the united vote of workingmen?

It will not fail of notice that organized capital has already placed John McLuckie and Hugh O'Donnell under bonds of \$10,-000 each to stand trial for murder in the second degree, the charge growing out of the killing of a number of Pinkerton thugs when they were murdering Homestead working-

Now, then, H. C. Frick admits that he hired three hundred Pinkertons, equipped them with deadly rifles, mustered them upon barges and shipped them to Homestead.

Did he order them to murder the Homestead workingmen? That has not been shown, but they did perpetrate murder and they committed the awful crime with rifles which Frick purchased. Does that render him liable to arrest upon a charge of murder in the second degree? Why not? If McLuckie and O'Donnell were liable to such a charge because they were identified with the Homestead strikers, why is not Frick also liable, by being identified with the Pinkerton murderers?

For a few days there was talk of having Frick arrested. Those who studied the matter closely were forced to the conclusion that in a moment when organized labor should have had courage, enough and to spare, it, from some cause, became weak and timid, and trembled in the presence of the power of organized capital.

Frick's own testimony, showing him to have been in collusion with the Pinkerton

murderers was far more explicit than any testimony brought against McLuckie and O'Donnell. In any event, if it was shown that McLuckie and O'Donnell were implicated in the proceedings resulting in the death of Pinkertons, proof still more positive was at hand showing that Frick was more directly involved in the plot by which a number of workingmen were killed.

It is barely possible that the attempt upon the life of Frick, by Alexander Bergman, the Russian refugee, Jew and anarchist, served to postpone legal proceedings against Frick, but if the wretch pulls through, it is to be hoped that as soon as he is able to walk about, the necessary papers will be served upon him, as it will be interesting to know to what extent wealth obscures murder in

Pennsylvania.

The history of the Homestead horrors discloses the fact that the sheriff of Allegheny county, in which Pittsburg and Homestead are situated, could not, after numerous trials, summon a sufficient number of men to take charge of the Carnegie mills. In this fact is a lesson of wonderful significance, demonstrating as it does, that public sentiment was hostile to Frick and all of his murderous schemes. The people, except to a beggarly extent, would not obey the sheriff's summons. They did not want to be the tools of Frick to be used against honest workingmen. They could not be made to act as guards of mills transformed into forts for the purpose of killing workingmen. They knew the man, Frick, to be a tyrant who had used his power to impoverish and degrade workingmen, and what is true of Pittsburg is also true of every city in the land, and of a vast majority of the American people.

The Homestead horrors disclosed a purpose on the part of plutocratic employers to disrupt labor organizations, and those who are students of labor problems see, in the stand taken by the Carnegie concern, the coming conflict between organized capital and organized labor, or, more properly speaking, between an alliance of capitalists Everywhere labor organizations. throughout the country the capitalistic alliance is in course of perfection. It is not demonstrative in its preparation. Its movements are stealthy and therefore all the more dangerous.

This is seen in the Frick program to overthrow the amalgamated order of iron workers. First, he fortified his mills, made elaborate preparations to kill workingmen if found necessary, by electricity and hot water. Then, quietly, he hired and armed mercenary murderers. These things accomplished, Frick was prepared to measure arms with a powerful labor oganization.

The amalgamated order was scarce less confident. It had seldom lost a battle. It had a large fund, reported at \$250,000. The conflict came. The Pinkerton thugs were defeated. That is the one plume in the cap of the amalgamated order, and has been said, ought to lead to the enactment of laws in every state for the suppression of the armed thugs. But in all else, in so far as the Homestead mills are concerned, Frick has won. The amalgamated order is overwhelmingly defeated and there is rejoicing in the camps of the capitalistic alliance. It is a notable victory for the alliance.

Organized labor may, we think, contemplate the situation with profit.

How did it happen? What forces came to the relief of the Carnegie concern to enable it to defeat the Homestead employes?

In the first place the laws of Pennsylvania were on the side of Frick-more properly speaking, on the side of the capitalistic alliance. The sheriff being unable to find men to oust workingmen and guard the mills and shoot down employes, the Governor of the state was appealed to. For a few days the Governor thought the civil authorities had the power to respond to the request of Frick, but after repeated demands the entire military force of Pennsylvania, 8,000 men, with muskets and batteries, was ordered out under the command of an aristocrat, who had no more sympathy with workingmen than if they were prairie dogs, and with all the pomp and circumstance of war, the standing army of Pennsylvania, with guns, banners and music, concentrated at Homestead, and the old employes of the Carnegie mills, whose only offense was that they resisted degradation, were at once subjected to all the annoyances, oppressions, humiliations and degradations which a military machine had the power to inflict. The scenes enacted by this standing army were the same as distinguish the military machine in the meanest depotisms that curse the world. So disgraceful were they, so well calculated to create universal abhorrence, that the Governor had to interpose and reduce the army, General Snowden and all of his shoulder-strapped lick-spittles, to mere deputy sheriffs; but this was not done until the whole country regarded Pennsylvania as the co-worker with Frick, in perpetrating the most damnable outrages that ever disgraced the country.

It is seen that the powers the laws of Pennsylvania confer, are all for the purpose of subjugating workingmen. This, Frick fully understood, but the amalgamated order seem to have been entirely oblivious of the fact.

Again, Frick knew that the country was full of scabs, men who would gladly take the places of the locked-out employes, provided they could once obtain admission to the mills. And here again, the standing army of Pennsylvania was utilized to afford the scab element protection and thus enable Frick to reduce wages to any level his degenerate soul might designate. Yiewing the whole affair, it is seen that Frick has won a series of notable victories, and that the amalgamated order has suffered disastrous defeats and will not again be recognized by the Carnegie concern, the forces arrayed against the amalgamated order being capital, the military machine and scabs.

The amalgamated order having a large membership and a large fund, having been able to dictate terms in numerous instances, concluded it was able to "go it alone." This confidence was the outgrowth of success and was natural, but the result of the Homestead conflict clearly indicates that the leaders of the amalgamated order were wanting in that astuteness which provides for extraordinary occasions, such as Frick inaugurated.

The amalgamated order had small comprehension of the powers of endurance which capital possesses. It had a large fund, but it does not seem to have calculated how rapidly a fund disappears when it is applied to the support of 5,000 people. In fact, aside from its power to stop the operation of an industrial enterprise, it does not seem to have had any views at all as to the final outcome of a conflict with the Carnegie concern.

It is not the only order of workingmen in the United States that has made the mistake of fighting organized capital or the capitalistic alliance, single handed and alone; nor is the Homestead defeat of labor the first on record in which a labor organization over-estimated its strength, nor is it the last if labor organizations continue to disregard the power and importance of federation.

It is worthy of notice that labor organizations throughout the country are passing resolutions of sympathy with the Homestead workingmen and denouncing Frick, Carnegie and all other wage robbers. This is well if it leads to that general uprising in the ranks of labor which sets men to thinking how labor may unify for the triumph of labor against the capitalistic alliance. If it does not do this, if labor organizations form aristocratic notions, jealousies, or from any other cause, prefer continued isolation, then the Homestead horrors will result in no benefits whatever to One by one, labor organizations will disappear or be shorn of their power whenever the capitalistic alliance deem it prudent to crush them out of existence or leave them as mere skeletons, to rattle around for the "moral, social and intellectual improvement of their members."

It is reported that men in some of the Carnegie mills struck out of "sympathy" for the Homestead workingmen. "Sympathy" is not the word; the better term is principle. Frick concluded not to recognize the amalgamated order. Here is something upon which labor organizations can unite, a vital principle, and upon which they must unite if labor organizations hope to withstand future attacks; otherwise, defeat is inevitable.

STANLEY advises the negroes of the United States to emigrate to Congo Free State, but he fails to say how many 'possums there are to the acre.

"THE RISE, PROGRESS AND PHASES OF HUMAN SLAVERY."

· Desirous of doing our readers a special and valuable service, we take occasion to call their attention to a small book of 112 pages, entitled:

"The Rise, Progress and Phases of Human Slavery; how it came into the world and how it shall be made to go out."

This immensely valuable contribution to the labor literature of the times, is by James B. O'Brien.

It can be had in paper cover for 15 cents by addressing J. W. Hayes, Secretary of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia, Pa.

This little book is divided into twenty-two chapters and is written in a style at once terse and vigorous, but its concisenees does not mar the perfection of its statements, but on the contrary adds indefinitely to the value of the work. From first to last, it is comprehensive.

The author was thoroughly equipped for his work. Facts are dove-tailed into facts. As a student, nothing in history has excaped his attention. His arguments, his deductions and sconclusions are such as to invite and withstand scrutiny and criticism.

The arrangement of the chapters serves a purpose, not always found in such works. They flow into each other in a way that conforms strictly to the laws of thought. There is no circumlocution. The author in every instance hews to the line. There is directness in every argument, and a subject which few understand, and of which the great body of those who esteem themselves learned, are totally ignorant, is presented in a way which leaves the reader master of the situation.

We write understandingly, that is, in so far as we are capable of comprehending what we esteem of the greatest importance in the line of information to the great and growing family of wage workers of America. Indeed, we should be glad to use stronger language if thereby we could persuade every workingman in America to purchase the book.

We know far too little of "the rise, progress and phases of human slavery." The author of the book in question, opens for

the benefit of his readers, the libraries of the ancient world and of modern times. He does that for workingmen which they could never do for themselves. He is a benefactor of his race, particularly of all wage workers.

He begins with the beginning. He clears away all rubbish. He tears down every covert and hiding place. He explores every highway and byway. Ignorance, superstition, oppression, persecution and degradation in the rise, progress and phases of human slavery are stated so clearly, so humorously and so convincingly that to read the book is in the nature of obtaining an education in history, which to workingmen will prove a source of ceaseless satisfaction. In his opening chapter the author says:

"At this critical period of the world's history, when either the whole of society must undergo a peaceful social reformation that shall strike at the root of abuses, or else be menaced with revolutionary violence and anarchy, it becomes a subject of grave interest to ascertain how human slavery came into the world; how it has been propagated; wherefore it has been endured so long, and the varied phases it has assumed in modern times"

The one word in controversy upon which attention centers is that of "slavery." But, there should be no quibbling, for says Mr. O'Brien, "disguise it as we may, human slavery is everywhere to be found, as rife in countries called christian and civilized as in those called barbarous and pagan, as rife in the Western as the Eastern Hemisphere, as rife in the nineteenth century as in the pagan days of the Ptolomies and Pharaohs. The only difference is, it is in the one case slavery direct and avowed; in the other, slavery hypocritically masked under legal forms."

It is of the utmost importance that things are called by the right name. To call a man a free man when his employer subjects him to conditions worse than those endured by a chattel slave is the climax of irony. Take for instance the coke and anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. Who does not know that the condition of workingmen in certain localities is worse than was ever known on a slave plantation in the South? Take the sweating hells of any of our great cities, and slavery in all

pagan lands furnishes no parallels of the degradation and squalor, which their victims endure. Take the thousands of freeborn Americans, who have the ballot. Compute their wages, examine their homes. note their food, contemplate their squalid surroundings, and then ask: Is not this slavery in its most horrifying and exasperating forms? Note the plutocratic employer as he takes from the wages of his emploves (slaves) 5 or 8 or 10 per cent., subjecting them to tortures of mind and body worse than the infernalisms of the inquisition, and then shout, till hell is jubilant and all heaven weeps, about the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

Would you know all about "the rise, progress and phases of human slavery," read the book we recommend, and you will see the part paganism has played, and groan in spirit as you contemplate the infernal spirit which even now animates all Christendom. For every oasis discovered on the map, there will be seen ten thousand spots of plutonian blackness. For every John the Baptist crying in the wilderness to prepare for a reign of righteousness, ten thousand Pharisees, Judas Iscariots and plutocrats will be found prepared with money and bribes, backed by standing armies and Pinkertons, to crush to death every aspiration of workingmen and rivet upon them the shackles of servitude.

Mr. O'Brien paints no fancy sketches. The facts he recites would curb the imagination of a Dante and make his Inferno glow with fiercer fires. Indeed, why should poets go in search of infernal regions below ground, when the world is girdled with pathways distinct as Indian trails, on which slaves have trodden since the day the first family was created. Is it any wonder that the Infinite Creator declared man a failure, or that he decided to destroy him? And is it not to be regretted that He relented so much, as to spare a remnant? Would it not have been better to have made another effort? If man was a failure before the deluge, who is there to assert he has improved since that event? If history is to be believed, there has never been a time when the human family was a success. Surely, there have been good men in the past—there are good men now. Are they not the exceptions? What is the rule? Where is the land in which the few do not rule the many with an iron rod? And why? Because the many—the toilers—during centuries of degradation in pagan and christian lands, have become so debased that now, as in the darkest periods, they accept debasement as a heritage.

Do we hear protests? Do we see a forest of fingers pointing to America's starry banner? Do we hear the shout, "Americans are free? That they know their rights and dare maintain them? Do this, and we will point you to an army of 5,000,-000 of scabs, who accept slavery with as little concern as did ever African slaves in this or in any other land-and we will show you Carnegie plutocrats, aye, more heartless than any slave owners who have lived before or since the dawn of the Christian era; who, rather than pay such wages as will permit American workingmen to live superior to slaves, close their works and send thousands into idleness. while they clamor for laws, which enable them to levy tribute upon all the people or grow rich by dividends collected on water.

Of all the schemes credited to the devil, there is not one so fraught with unmitigated curses, as those which followed the conversion of such despots as Constantine to Christianity; since, from that time to the present, christian nations so-called, as nations, have been the authors of more human woes than can be charged to pagan nations since history was rescued from fable.

The author of the book to which reference is made, deals with these facts in a way to rivet conviction and few minds will be found so obtuse as not to admit the truths he so graphically unfolds.

The author pays a high compliment to America, to its laws and institutions, as contrasted with those in European countries, but he shows nevertheless, that wage slavery in the United States is as debasing as in other lands—and as we know—is steadily and rapidly growing worse, and just here Mr. O'Briensays that which every workingman in America should heed:

"In truth, universal suffrage is no guarantee at all of liberty unless it be accompanied, on the part of the working classes with a knowledge of their social rights, and a consequent determination to use political power for their establishment."

This is in fact the whole matter in a nutshell. It matters not what the question may be, which relates to the well being of American workingmen, if they will not act together, if they will not unify, if they will not take advantage of their power and wield it for their own good, which is the supreme good of society, their doom is fixed as irrevocably as if determined by a decree of Jehovah. It is emancipation, liberty, independence or bondage, slavery, degradation, worse if possible than the world has ever seen.

We do our readers a favor by urging upon them to expend 15 cents for the purchase of the book, replete with instruc-

#### "AMONG THE POOR, IN CHICAGO."

Scribners' Magazine for July has an article of considerable length, with numerous illustrations, captioned as above, and written by James Kirkland, Esq. We reproduce a few opening paragraphs, that our readers may at the outset catch the drift of the writer's central idea. He says:

The west is the paradise of the poor. "And the purgatory of the rest of us," adds some fine lady who agonizes over the servant problem. Well. eren if this were true (which it is not), it would be better than the reverse. The paradise of the rich based on the purgatory of the poor, has endured long enough in the older lands.

"How the other half lives," in Chicago, is "pretty much as it chooses." Americans born, and the better natures among the foreign born (supposing them to have physical strength), can select their own kind of happiness. If they choose the joy which springs from sobriety, they can have it in plenty. If they prefer the delight of drink, that also is abundant. A solid devotion to work and saving gives a house and lot, a comfortable and well-taught family, and a good chance for children and grandchildren, who will take rank among the best, employing laborers of their own, and perhaps, alas! looking back with mortification on their laboring ancestors. An equally solid devotion to drink gives vice, crime, want, and (what we should call) misery; but this is a free country. The latter class, like the former, are exercising their inalienable right of self-government. They absolutely do not want our cleanliness, our savings-accounts, our good clothes, books, schools, churches, society. progress, and all that, unless they can have them without paying the price—temperance; and they cannot so have them. Half of the "other half" belong strictly to the first-named class, a tenth to the last-named, and the rest pursue a middle course. Some rise from the middle to the upper; the others live along, having ups and downs and furnishing the recruits to keep up the numbers of the lower, the "submerged tenth" which, happily, has not the faculty of maintaining itself by direct reproduction.

.The terms "rich" and "poor" are being ceaselessly bandied about, nowadays. On the one hand we have a class of writers who write in stilted praise of the rich, their palatial homes and luxurious surroundings, of their social fetes, dress, ornaments, and viands, of their travels and pleasures, together with the pomp and parade which attends their movements.

We do not intimate that the writer in Scribner pays special attention to the rich in Chicago, indeed, "the rich" are not his theme, he writes of the poor. He is "among the poor in Chicago," the intimation being that their poverty is due largely to drink, to patronizing saloons. We ouote:

I once told a young musician (a Scandinavian) at the Pacific Garden Mission that I was then in search of the very poor and miserable, the helplessly wretched, and asked him where they were to be found. He asked where I had been, and on telling him that I came fresh from "The Dive," "The Bad Lands," "Biller Avenue," "Niggertown," "Chinatown," etc., he asked if these were not poor enough. I said they were rather vicious, drunken and depraved than poor; that I wanted to find the poverty that springs from misfortune rather than that from drink. To this he impulsively gave the pregnant answer:

"There is none. You might find one or two others in five hundred, but it is drink in the case of all the rest."

And so it goes. Such is the evidence of the experts, the philanthropists, the missionaries, and the senses themselves. There are sixty saloons in two blocks of this dreadful Dismal Swamp; each saloon pays \$500 of city license alone; pays its United States Government license for selling spirits, beer, and tobacco; pays for all its stock in trade, its rent, its wages, and expenses—thrives like a Canada thistle on the barren soil of its environment. Five hundred dollars for license, \$500 for rent, \$1,000 for wages and expenses, and \$1,500 for stock in trade makes \$3,500. The sums paid by these "poor" must reach \$1,000 a year, on the average, to each saloon; and sixty saloons gives \$240,000 a year, all in one street within a distance of two squares. Verily the savings of the rich are as nothing compared with the wastings of the poor. Beer is the alleviation and perpetuation of poverty.

In the foregoing there is found immense

food for reflection, for, after all, the writer in his wanderings had not found the "poor of Chicago," or poor only in comparison with people of fortune, the capitalists of Chicago.

Let us look at the pictures. The millionaire lives in a palace, because he can afford it. He has his cellar stored with the finest wines and liquors. His sideboard flashes with cut glass furniture. drinks, gets drunk, or "convivial." keeps a saloon at his home and pays the city no license. Invites his friends to sumptuous dinners or suppers, and the "flowing bowl" goes round, and the guests are carted away. Among these aristocratic revellers are often found swindlers, embezzlers, defaulters, thieves and robbers, all on a large scale; aristocratic scoundrels. ranked as "capitalists," who are ceaselessly engaged in seeing how low they can reduce wages that they may thrive, and when selfrespecting workingmen resent degradation, these representatives of the "upper crust" go to the "Dives," to the "Bad Lands," to "Biler Avenue," "Niggertown," and "Chinatown" for "scabs" and for "Pinkerton detectives" to help them carry out their schemes of robbery. And it is often found that these opulent outcasts are "pillars" in some christian church, and are counted splendid representatives of our christian civilization.

The writer in Scribner seemingly holds the misguided people who patronize saloons as responsible for their existence in Chicago.' He says in "two blocks" of Chicago's "Dismal Swamp" there are "sixty saloons," paying the Chicago government \$500 a year each, or \$30,000. The city government of Chicago is responsible for every one of these "Dismal Swamp" saloons. And who composes the city government of Chicago? Are they the denizens of "Dives," "Bad Lands," "Biler Avenues," "Niggertowns," etc.? The rich, as has been intimated, can have their saloons in their residences, in their club buildings, or can patronize the great hotels. "But this is a free country," says the writer. That is a key note. If the rich have their saloons, why may not the "poor" have their saloons?

But this is not all. The writer deplores the tumble down buildings in which the poor find shelter. All of the surroundings of their dwellings are repulsive, the filth and stench are offensive beyond the reach of hyperbole. Well, Chicago is very rich, very enlightened, highly refined and educated, has millions for a Columbian Fair, etc., to the end of the chapter of boasting. It has a thousand churches, probably; ministers with titles and big salaries. Why don't Chicago wash away the stinks, drain her "dismal swamps," and purify her "bad lands," etc.?

Take a man whose wages are from \$1.00 to \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.40, or \$1.50 a day, with a family on his hands. He is forced to live in a cheap house, to have poor food, poor clothes; not because his tastes are low and vulgar, nor because he is vicious and dedepraved, but rather because his wages are so low that he is forced to localities where his meagre wages barely enable him to live at all.

We had occasion to call the attention of a gentleman, long a resident of Chicago, and now at the head of the Board of Charities of a western state, to the Scribner article. He was quick to assign a reason for much of the squalor found in Chicago and other great centers of population. He has familiarized himself with cause and effect, and does not hesitate to say that such conditions as the writer describes are largely owing to "over work and under pay."

"Over work" results in physical degeneracy, and in the wake of "under pay" follow social and moral degradation. These results are inevitable. This being true it is not a difficult matter to find who are responsible for the "dismal swamps" of great cities. They are those who amass fortunes and live in luxury by forcing those who must work or starve, to toil until they are barely able to breathe and at prices which barely suffice to keep their souls in their dilapidated bodies. Of all the scourges an Infinite God has permitted to visit the world none compare in horrifying results, to men who force men, women and children into the "dismal swamps" of great cities. Compared with these incarnate fiends, cyclones and cholera, earthquakes and famine are benedictions.

Reference is made to other localities in Chicago, where workingmen own their houses, and where there are exhibitions of thrift and comfort, and if inquiry were made it would doubtless be found that the workers in these localities belong to labor organizations, men who will not be degraded, men who dare assert their rights and will not be "over worked nor under paid." And here it should be said, because it is true, that only labor organizations prevent the widening of the area of "dismal swamps," and the consequent degradation which squeezing, thumb-screwing, torturing capitalists of the Carnegie and Frick class are ever forcing upon men and women who toil.

True, it is, that in all great cities there are benevolently disposed persons who alleviate the misfortunes of many. To extol such people and their labors is always in order, but the real work for writers to perform is to find who compose the infamous gang of capitalists forever compelling their victims to perform "over work" for "under pay."

We note that the writer says:

The wage earners of the whole country would be the capitalists if it were not that they have preferred to take their joy drop by drop.

We have no disposition to underrate the loss sustained by expenditures in intoxicating liquors, but to assume that the victims of "over work and under pay" could become "capitalists" but for drink is a proposition too preposterous to require Germans drink beer and contradiction. Frenchmen drink wine every day in the year, and yet they are probably the most thrifty nationalities in the world, and wine and beer contribute to health and strength. Excessive drinking is objectionable whether by the rich or by those who work for 8 living. The point we make is, that writers attribute poverty and squalor to drink. when, in fact, it results from under pay and wages being reduced to a point which, if men drank nothing but water, they would still be forced into the social "dismal swamps" of great cities.

Nothing could be more unjust, than in such discussions to group indiscriminately the virtuous and the vicious, and place upon all the brand of crime.



The Scribner article serves to show the degeneracy of our civilization, to demonstrate that in the United States we have at this early day duplicated the injustice, the squalor, the degradation of Europe and Asia, and that things are steadily going from bad to worse, socially and morally.

The time for our boasting is past, and we are left to deplore decadence, all the more glaring and repulsive because it is placed in juxtaposition with wealth, the accumulation of which accounts for such degradation as the *Scribner* writer exposes and magnifies.

#### H. C. FRICK AND ALEXANDER BERG-MAN.

Let it be understood in the first place, that we abhor the crime of assassination—and regard a man guilty of the crime as a wretch whose depravity defies exaggeration.

Just here we inquire in what consists the difference between H. C. Frick and Alexander Bergman, the would-be-assassin? As a matter of course we refer to their moral make up.

It is easy to say, Frick is rich in money, while Bergman is poor; that Frick lives in a palace and fares sumptuously, while Bergman is a moneyless tramp; that Frick is a native born American, a country where it was once declared, "all men are born equal"—while Bergman was born under the rule of the most christless despotism that now disgraces the earth.

Frick has arrived at a position in which piratically secured millions enable him to associate with cultured men and women, while Bergman, being an exile and poor, has been, by the decrees of fate, required to accept associates quite different. These differences could be indefinitely extended.

Frick is an employer of men, thousands of them, and to a certain extent controls their destiny. He can determine their vages, make their homes dark or bright, is he may choose, give them wages by which they may have plenty of food, good wellings and proper raiment, or he can breduce their wages as to prevent them from having such things, make life one mag continued struggle against hunger,

poverty, squalor and degradation, while Bergman possesses no such power.

Why proceed further with differences? In what regards are H. C. Frick and Alexander Bergman similarly constituted? In what respects do the two monsters resemble each other?

To arrive at a just and rational conclusion, we must consider their acts and the motives which prompted them.

H. C. Frick, desiring to gain possession of the Carnegie mills at Homestead, employed a band of three hundred Pinkerton assassins. He armed them with the most deadly weapon known to our advanced Christian civilization, the Winchester rifle. Each thug had one of these guns and was provided with a large supply of ball cartridges. Thus armed and equipped, he ordered them to Homestead. Arrived, these thugs proceeded to murder a number of innocent men in the interest of Frick.

It is well to have Frick in this matter painted to life—to see him in all of his surroundings of wealth and power plotting the Pinkerton raid upon Homestead. There is in every movement flendish depravity, cruelty and inhumanity that defies characterization. It was savagery and displays the ferocity of his nature, and distinguishes him above all others as a pitiless, blood-thirsty monster.

Such are the human brutes whose acts create assassins in all lands—men who brood over the wrongs inflicted by men in position to exert their power to promote evil in the world and who make the help-less their victims.

They are moral deformities, moral lepers, whose souls are unclean.

Alexander Bergman, the Russian Jew, born where the poor are forever oppressed and forever in the grasp of despotism, thought he saw in Frick a target that he should shoot at—and in doing this he thought he could be of some service to his fellow men. He saw the blood of innocent men on the soul of Frick, and concluded to kill him. Had he accomplished his purpose, his dwn miserable life would have paid the penalty.

In the foregoing we have Frick the man responsible for the Homestead murders of workingmen, and Bergman the imported assassin, side by side, and it is possible some one can draw the line and show where there is a preponderance of depravity. If it is found on the side of the outcast Bergman, it will be in order to give the reasons for such a conclusion. But judged by their acts and motives Bergman stands a fair chance of coming out on top.

## THE CŒUR D'ALENE MINE OWNERS AND MINERS.

The Cœur d'Alene mining region of Idaho has been for some time past the seat of disturbances of an aggravated character, though the situation has been greatly exaggerated in the interests of the mine owners, who, having determined, like Frick, to reduce wages, sought to bring about such embroilments as apparently warranted the interference of state and federal courts, and finally the military arm of the state and of the United States.

The Butte Bystander, of July 23, published an extended resumé of the troubles which were inaugurated by the mine owners for the purpose of reducing wages and overthrowing miners' unions.

To accomplish these purposes, a number of most contemptible subterfuges were resorted to, involving lying, low duplicity, and the employment of thugs similar to Pinkertons.

Pretending to have a controversy with railroads on freight charges, the mines were closed in mid-winter, and the miners subjected to such privations as months of inclement weather inflict. This it was believed would exhaust the resources of the men, and leave them in such a pitiable plight that they would surrender at discretion when the edict was issued to reduce wages. The plan was equal to anything that savages could have devised, but it didn't work. The miners were destitute and suffering, but had not parted with their manhood, and did not accept degradation as the heartless mine owners anticipated they would do.

Then came the scab programme with the thug features, and eventually the fight. Blood flowed, but not all on one side, and

thugs and scabs, were compelled to surrender and go.

Then came the militia, and finally the United States troops. Miners were arrested and imprisoned, and trials announced, and the President of the United States issued a proclamation commanding quietness, fixing a day when, if obedience is not manifest, the intimation is that the United States army will see that scabism shall have "free course, run and be glorified."

Union workingmen will doubtless study the programme and note how the labor problem is being solved. If there is any thing connected with the government of the states or the nation designed to protect honest workingmen against the machinations of the capitalistic scamps whose avowed purpose is to degrade them, some one ought to tell what it is. So far, nothing of the sort appears. It is a one-sided game from the start. The capitalistic autocrats prefer scabs to decent men. Scabs are numerous and are yearly becoming more plentiful. Soldiers are plentiful, and when the capitalistic pirates want them, governors and presidents order them out to stand guard, or shoot, as may be required, until the scabs are in possession and the union men are driven forth to starve by the wayside. In fact, there is nothing for state and national troops to do in these times but to protect capitalists and their scabs, and if necessary shoot union workingmen, as if they were scalping Indians on the war path.

We have reached that blessed era when poverty and progress, plutocrats and piracy, guns and gospel are in happy alliance. The capitalist and the scab are on top, and the armies of the Union, with shotted guns, stand guard to see that they remain on top. Sic tiger gloria bull dog.

Mrs. Frank Leslie Wilde, who has been showing her diamonds and dresses to the public as a lecturer, would have workingmen shot down like dogs. Her declarations relating to the disposal of anarchists was to "shoot them down like dogs; treat them as mad dogs." As a beautiful tigress, Lady Wilde is entitled to an entire jungle.

London has 2,500 miles of streets.

#### THREE TIMES THREE FOR EX-PRI-VATE IAMS.

Of all the horrors that have transpired at Homestead during the occupancy of the borough by the Pennsylvania military machine, commanded by the swell-head Snowden, not one compares with the savagery visited upon Private Iams for calling for "three cheers," when the announcement was made that Frick had been shot.

That was a very grave indiscretion on the part of the "private" attachment to the Pennsylvania machine, and probably some sort of mild punishment should have been inflicted, but that which was imposed by Lieutenant Colonel Streetor, of the Tenth regiment, makes him one of the most despicable cowards of the age.

The Pittsburg Dispatch gives the following account of the outrage:

When the unfortunate shooting of H. C. Frick was reported to the soldiers on Saturday afternoon, Private Iams proposed three cheers for the man who did the shooting. Lieutenant Colonel Streetor, commanding the Tenth regiment, in his quarters, heard the incendiary utterance. He ordered the regiment promptly paraded, and when his command, surprised, nervous and anxious, was drawn up before him, he recited the proposition he had heard one of his men make. When talking to his regiment he stood directly in front of young lams, whose voice he had recognized. "I am confident I know who made the treasonable remark," Colonel Streetor said, "and the gentleman will advance two paces. Forward, march!" the Colonel commanded, and lams advanced two steps.

"Did you propose cheers for the man who shot Mr. Frick?" Colonel Streetor asked.

Iams did not answer. He was trembling like one suffering from a severe chill. He nodded in the affirmative. The regiment was dismissed, and the offending private was turned over to the officer of
the day. He was placed in charge of a detachment
of his fellows and marched to the guard house.
The guard in charge of the prison was at once doubled. Colonel Streetor, Captain Ponley, of K Company, General Hawkins and Captain Brown detailed at Brigade Headquarters, held a hurried consultation on the case, and it was decided to punish
the self-accused soldier by hanging him by the
thumbs until he evidenced regret for his remarks.

Before being strung up young Iams was asked why he proposed three cheers for Mr. Frick's assassin. "Because I don't like Frick," the prisoner answered. He was then placed upon a box. His thumbs were securely fastened to the cross bars of a tent erected for that purpose. The box was then taken out from under him and his tip toes barely touched the ground. The punishment was inflicted in the presence only of the officers of the day and he surgeons of the Tenth regiment and the double quard. No others were allowed near the place of

punishment at the time. Surgeon Neff, standing on a box, held the prisoner's pulse, while the Assistant Surgeons, Grim and Ullom, watched the action of his heart. The orders were to release the unfortunate when he showed signs of regret, but he was firm for 30 minutes, when the surgeons discovered him to be weakening physically and ordered him to be cut down. When taken to his quarters he was unconscious, but he was soon resuscitated. He was left under guard, however.

The foregoing is the story of the torture inflicted by the inhuman scoundrel, Streetor. We have italicized a sentence of the order: "Until he evidenced regret for his remarks," but Iams "evidenced" no regret. He took the punishment, withstood the torture like a martyr. He did not wince. For nineteen minutes he endured the awful agony, and until unconscious, then the tools of Streetor cut him down. The military machine had done its dam'dest, and Snowden and the rest of the machine miscreants, approved of Streetor's savagery.

Snowden said Iams' "crime is that of treason. His conduct was aiding, abetting and giving comfort to our enemy." As is usual, after the tragedy comes the farce, and the farce was played up to the handle, and the whole transaction excites abhorrence and contempt in about equal proportions. One of the nuts or screws of the military machine, acting Brigade Quartermaster, by order of Col. Hawkins commanding, had purchased "a pair of blue drilling overalls, a blouse of the same material and a straw hat," for \$1.05. "Early in the morning," says the Dispatch, "young Iams was held up while his buttons were taken from him. He was then stripped to the skin. His military clothes were taken from him and the blue drilling suit was substituted. His hair on the right side of his head was shaved off and the right side of his face was shaved. His overalls were too small for him, leaving probably six inches of his leg exposed between his shoe tops and the ends of his pantaloons. About two inches of space between the waistband of his overalls and his blouse were also left bare, and as he stood in the guard house even his most intimate friends would not have recognized him."

At this juncture the fun was immense. The young man was the laughing stock of the entire military machine, even Snowden "Smiled as fierce as a forty pounder."

It was a gala day for the machine.

Then came the last act of the farce. Iams was to be drummed out of town. The Dispatch says:

Promptly at 10 o'clock the whole provisional brigade began assembling in front of General Hawkins' quarters. The three regimental bands played doleful music and the buglers blew a mournful, dirge-like air. When each of the commands had reported for duty they were drawn, up in solid column, with the Fourteenth regiment on the right, the Fourth regiment next in line, the Tenth regiment next and Battery C on the left. The encampment was then cleared of all visitors and the sentinels were ordered to admit no one to cross the lines. The 1,600 soldiers were brought to attention, and Colonel Streetor rode hastily to the guard house.

In the presence of the prisoner the 20 guards were ordered to load their guns, fix bayonets and advance with their prisoner. "If any attempt at escape is made, or if the prisoner violates an order, shoot him," the colonel ordered. Then young lams was marched to the center of the column of soldiers where he stood surrounded by his guards. Adjutant Hays rode to the front and read in a clear, distinct voice the story of the prisoner's crime, the report of his punishment made by Colonel Streetor to General Snowden. He then read General Snowden's approval of that report, and the further sentence of the Major General. The Adjutant, after reading the sentence, explained that the sentence meant disfranchisement and prohibited the unfortunate prisoner from holding office of profit or trust within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and deprived him of all the rights of a citizen.

The Fourteenth regiment band then struck up "The Rogue's March," and young Iams was marched by his guards along the military line. The brigade of soldiers was then formed into a hollow square, and with General Hawkins in comand, the solemn march proceeded out through the encampment to Swissvale station, where the soldiers were halted, and the disgraced soldier was turned into the world that seemed not his own.

A freight train was passing just when young Iams was released by the guards. He boarded the passing train and disappeared. The soldiers returned to their quarters distressed with having performed the most lamentable duty of a soldier.

Young lams came direct to Pittsburg, where he lives. He had the left side of his head shaved and the changed his thin suit for a suit of his own clothes. He was overwhelmed with his treatment.

This ended the proceedings which are without a parallel in the history of any civilized country under heaven, not excepting Russia. The torture was such as only savages could have inflicted, and the rest stamps the standing army machine of Pennsylvania as being officered by a gang of damphools, and the blowing about dis-

franchisement etc., is too maliciously contemptible for comment.

It is worthy of remark that the outrages perpetrated upon Iams are arousing the press of the country and it is to be presumed that the gang of machine officials who perpetrated them will be called to account, and for the credit of the country and for humanity, it is to be hoped that the severest punishment will be meted out to the epauletted scoundrels.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, one of the most conservative papers in the country, referring to "the military outrage," says:

The treatment received by Private Iams, of one of the Pennsylvania regiments stationed at Homestead, at the hands of the officers of his command is arousing the indignation of the people on every hand. Iams, when the news of the attempt on the life of Mr. Frick reached the military camp, proposed three cheers for the assassin. For this offense Lieut. Col. Streetor, who commanded the regiment, had lams suspended by the thumbs for nineteen minutes, or until his pulse beats were 120 to the minute, and then half of his head was shaved and he was drummed out of camp. Streetor's superior officers, up to Gen. Snowden, the commander of the militia, indorsed this actiou. The officers called this offense treason, and under the sentence inflicted on him, as they interpret the law, lams cannot vote again or hold a public office. Streetor thinks that he did his duty, and his brother officers who are on the ground stand by him still, but outside of that circle there will be nothing but the most unqualified condemnation for his con-

Streetor will be condemned because he disregarded the military regulations and overstepped the authority with which he was endowed. No formal inquiry whatever into Iams' offense was made. There was no court-martial in the affair. Not one of the modes of investigation prescribed by the military code was observed. On the mere mandate of this officer lams was subjected to the most cruel and barbarous punishment, which stopped only when the victim was reduced to insensibility and his life was endangered. In addition, the most degrading and humiliating treatment to which a member of the National Guard can be exposed was visited on him. Iams' transgression, it is true, was serious and deserved punishment, but the manner in which the chastisement was inflicted and the 05 tentatious disregard of military regulations and of the elemental humanities and decencies which die tated it and carried it out deserve and will receive the severest reprobation.

Doubtless the authorities of Pennsylvania will make a formal inquiry into the conduct of Stretor. That state can not afford to let this transgrasion go without prompt and adequate punishmen. Such an arbitrary assumption of authority has not been heard of and would not be tolerated outside of

Russia. Even in a state of actual war a court-martial or some other prescribed form of investigation into a misdeed must always precede punishment. This outrage is particularly unfortunate at this time. The militia has done a good service to the cause of law and order at Homestead, but this misconduct will tend to bring it into disrepute and lessen the respect which has been entertained for it among the people. If allowed to go unrebuked Streetor's offense will make a broad gulf between the officers and the rank and file, relax discipline, destroy the feeling of unity necessary in organizations of this sort, and be quickly and utterly fatal to their usefulness.

#### CARNEGIE VS. CARNEGIE.

We know of but one man in the world able to do justice to the case of Carnegie vs. -Carnegie, the plutocratic pharisee and pirate, the Scotch-American millionaire, who in his mills, with improved machinery and the extreme of scientific processes rolls into steel plates and bars ingots of iron and steel in which he introduces the blood, muscle, brains, life and soul of his employes, and sells the product at so much a pound that he boasts of an income of one MILLION A YEAR. We say we know of but one man in all of the nations qualified by genius, education, habits of thought, greatness of soul and the courage born of conviction to sound all the depths and shoals of Carnegie's duplicity, chicane and machiavelianism; strip him naked, and with whips of flame excoriate him, as the Puritans in Massachusetts once whipped Quakers at the tail end of carts, and that man is Col. Robert G. Ingersoll—the one man, whose lifework has been to expose shams and gibbet their authors and advocates, for the derision and contempt of the world.

Manifestly, in the High Court of Public Opinion the case of Carnegie vs. Carnegie, demands, on the part of the plaintiffs, superior ability. They are the toilers in mine and forge, the men who dig the ore of civilization from the mountains, until by numerous processes it is transformed for plates of armored ships, or gleams on one hundred and sixty-five thousand miles of railroad track, over which the millions and billions of interstate commerce passes, by virtue of which business in all departments is kept rom stagnation, justifying men in indulging inspread eagle oratory of the wonderful

progress the country is making in wealth and prosperity.

These ironworkers are the men who have been directly engaged in expanding Carnegie from a gnat to a giant. They bathed him in aromatic liquids, fed him upon delicious viands, and as he grew rich and was able to join the ranks of plutocratic sneaks, he professed to "get religion" and turned evangelist and exhorter, and so thorough was his conversion, that he was not content with oral announcements of a "change of heart," but must needs go into print and startle the world with the declaration that he had been "converted."

Great was the hue and cry, when Carnegie proclaimed that the scales had fallen from his eyes and that the devils had been cast out of him-not a devil was left to poison his meditations. Henceforth he "belonged to the Lord." His sins had all been washed away. He had been molded anew, after a pattern of piety which was to redeem iron workers, particularly, from piracy, and give them a taste of a sublunary paradise. In the splendid sweep of his etherealized conceptions of a millionaire's duty, he proposed to convert all of his old associate pirates. The Jay Goulds, the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Rockefellers, down to the meanest whelp that lived by robbing labor of its just dues, were to confess their sins, give up their stealings, and go forth as did the "seventy," to work for the amelioration of the men and women who wear the badge of labor.

Here, sure enough, was a conversion as noted as that of old Constantine. The cross was to symbolize Carnegie's flop from a pirate to a priest, robed and mitered for the sublime work of nursing working men, and converting millionaires. There were no flies on Carnegie. His sins had made him red as scarlet, but they had been washed away, and the freebooter stood forth as white as snow. He had concluded that the fate of the rich man was not desirable—that it was too hot for him, that when a Lazarus presented himself, he would drive away the dogs and do the right thing himself, go forth in his purple and fine linen, and play nurse—take the Lazaruses in, and turn his palace into a hospital.

To let the world know that his conversion was no sham, that the devil had nothing to do with it, that it was pure gold without alloy, he at once began to write his "Gospel of Wealth." He had set his affections on "things above." He wanted a palace in the New Jerusalem, a crown and a harp, and had determined to so shape his affairs that St. Peter would let him in without hesitancy. He aspired to the dignity of a bishop. He wrote and the world cheered. Carnegie expanded, he swelled. His name was in all the churches. He was in danger of being canonized before he handed in his checks. St. Carnegie loomed up before his vision. In millionaire circles there was a titter. Still, several millionaires concluded to contribute something to make the devil a little uneasy. Rockefeller chipped in with a million or two, and Jay Gould was reported on the "mourner's bench," handing out his check for \$5.00 while the Vanderbilts built baths in which the employes of the N. Y. C. could wash and if killed by Pinkertons they could be "planted" without delay. As for the Astors, they just went right along, collecting rents, as usual, taking no stock in Carnegie's apostolic apologies for being rich.

In the flush of his conversion, Carnegie, it must be said, had correct ideas of strikes, lockouts and labor organizations—and he put upon record his conclusions. A "walking delegate" or an "agitator" could scarcely have been more pronounced in his utterances. It looked as though Carnegie aspired for the position of GOMPERS or POWDERLY, in which he might work for the elevation of workingmen. Among other things he said:

"A strike or lockout is, in itself, a ridiculous affair. Whether a failure or a success, it gives no direct proof of its justice or injustice. In this it resembles war between two nations. It is simply a question of strength and endurance between the contestants. It would be folly to conclude that we have reached any permanent adjustment between capital and labor until strikes and lockouts are as much things of the past as the gage of battle and the duel have become in the most advanced communities.

Peaceful settlement of differences should be reached through arbitration. Some establishments in America have refused to recognize the right of the men to form themselves into trades unions; although I am not aware that any concern in Eng-

land would dare to take this position. This policy, however, may be regarded as only a temporary phase of the situation. The right of the workingmen to combine and to form trades unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into association and conference with his fellows, and it must be sooner or later conceded. Indeed, it gives one but a poor opinion of the American workman if he permits himself to be deprived of a right which his fellow in England has conquered for himself long since. My experience has been that trades unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and capital.

oth to labor and capital.

"Unless the relations between manager and workmen are not only amicable, but friendly, the owners miss much; nor is any man a first-closs manager who has not the confidence and respect and even admiration of his workmen. No man is a true geallema who does not inspire the affection and devotion of his servants. It is not asking too much of men intrusted with the management of great properties that they should devote some part of their attention to searching out the causes of dissatisfaction among their employes, and where any exist that they should meet the men more than half way in the endeavor to ally them!

"I would have the public give due consideration to the terrible temptation to which the workingman on a strike is sometimes subjected. The employer of labor will find it much more to his interest, wherever possible, to allow his works to remain idle and wait the result of a dispute than to employ the class of men that can be induced to take the place of other men who have stopped work. Neither the best men as men, nor the best men as workers, are thus to be obtained. There is an unwritten law among the best workmen: "Thou shall not take thy neighbor's job.' No wise employer

will lightly lose his old employes."

The foregoing reads splendidly. When Carnegie wrote it the devil was out of him. Greed had given place to godliness; at least, it looks that way. It would indicate that Carnegie had a heart and a soul, that he had concluded to organize a new class of millionaires whose flag would not be that

of pirates.

Alas, in an unlucky moment Andrew, like Peter, "fell from grace," fell with "sickening thud." Gold got the better of him. True, he gave some of it away, because, it appears, he wanted fame. He robbed that he might give, not to the men who poured the gold into his coffers, but to others, who had no claim upon his wealth, but it brought him notoriety. It brought back the old corruption, poisoned his blood, steeled his heart, ulcerated his soul, and made him unfeeling and remorseless.

He concluded to build castles in Scotland, with money wrung from American laborers.

He wanted a life of luxury, and to riot with titled and untitled snobs.

And now we are required to contemplate the other side of the case of Carnegie vs. Carnegie. It is a side red with blood and black with perfidy.

Carnegie, loaded down with gold, concludes to exploit before the world. He leaves his adopted country to shine in his native land; but before he goes he places all of his vast interests in the hands of H. C. Frick, a Christless whelp, a pirate by profession, who, clothed with unlimited power, dashes down Carnegie's high sounding theories of strikes and lock-outs, and regard for workingmen; sweeps them away as so much chaff, and, with Satanic deliberation, perfects his plans to murder workingmen, aye, the very men who made it possible for Carnegie to be a millionaire, and have castles and palaces in Europe and America.

This fellow, Frick, guarded by detectives to shield him from vengeful bullets, colder than ice, heartless as a man-eating tiger, is selected by Carnegie to perfect his murderous plans, and when the streets of Homestead are slippery with blood drawn from the veins of workingmen by bullets fired by Pinkerton thugs, over the land and under the sea, messages are sent to Carnegie in hope that the man who had written the "Gospel of Wealth," who had written the words we have quoted, would thrill the workingmen of two continents with a command to restore peace by doing justice to faithful men. But no such towering word of justice and humanity came. Carnegie, in sympathy with Frick, would not interfere. Frick's ferocity had his unqualified ap-The ingrate and apostate was pleased with the plans of Frick. In his castle he had smelled the blood of his old and faithful employes, and the tongue of his soul lapped it with a relish such as wild beasts display. There was no quality of mercy in his heart. Conscience had fled, charity and pity had made their appeals without response. Carnegie, in his castle, was dead to every manly attribute, and became the defender of Frick, upon whose damned soul blood stains are as ineffaceable as the spots on a leopard's skin.

Paradoxical as it may seem, there are living dead men, men forever on the scaffold with broken necks still squirming and dangling—men forever in the morgue, where the curious go to identify them and to exclaim, "They are not dead."

Carnegie is such a living corpse, and Frick is his companion.

No assassin should molest them. Let them live and squirm. Let their torture proceed as righteous men flay them. Let their fleshless bones rattle in harmony with the music made by the skeletons of all the Guiteaus of all lands.

Such is the verdict in the case of Carnegie vs. Carnegie, and it will never be changed while the rivers flow to the sea.

#### ELLIOTT F. SHEPHERD.

Some egregious ass has sent us a stack of the New York Mail and Express, edited by that plutocratic pharisee, Elliott F. Shepherd, a combination of fool and fanatic, in about equal parts. We surmise we have been the recipient of the papers that we might read the editorial articles captioned "The Sabbath Triumphant," which seeks to glorify everybody and everything engaged in closing the Columbian Fair on Sundays, as if to look upon things beautiful on Sundays were desecration. The fanatics who clamored for closed doors on Sundays have won. Thousands who would have visited the Fair on Sundays have been shut out by a gang of congressmen and senators who receive \$5,000 a year for half time services, equal to \$10,000 a year for actual time employed, seventy-five per cent. of whom care no more for the so-called "Christian Sabbath" than so many Hottentots, and who are never more delighted than when on a funeral outing with lots of whisky. But these representatives (?) believed, no doubt, that the most votes could be secured by yielding to the fanatical elements, trained dervishes, howlers by profession, and thus made themselves the laughing stock of all sensible people.

Now comes Shepherd, the mountebank, the trained donkey of the crank menagerie, the braying ass of gilt edged phariseeism, an object of universal ridicule, and proposes ways and means by which workingmen may visit the show. Old Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the father-in-law of the Mail and Express ass, had an immensely correct opinion of his son-inlaw and,so far as we ever heard, the old man's estimate of Shepherd is universally accepted as true to the letter. Our recollection is that old Vanderbilt thought his son-in-law a damphool or about that, more or less, and Shepherd has fully sustained old Vanderbilt's estimate; but if anything was wanting in Shepherd's career to demonstrate the propriety of putting him in a straight-jacket it is his proposition to get workingmen, their wives and children, into the World's Fair buildings. Having gotten off the usual asinine platitudes about Sunday, the idiot savs:

Now let the directors and the national commission appoint Wednesday as workingmen's day, when they and their families may be admitted to the fair at ten cents each, and we will guarantee that hundreds of thousands of workingmen will have the benefit of seeing the wonders of the great exhibition where only tens of thousands would have seen them on Sunday. Employers from Maine to Colorado should immediately put up plans by which their workingmen can visit the exhibition, starting on Monday morning, giving Wednesday to the treat and reaching their homes again by Saturday night. The railroads should carry these special trains at one-tenth of their regular fare, and should hurry up and increase their rolling stock forthwith, so as to be able to transport the multitudes.

Note that Wednesday is to be workingmen's day-whether one Wednesday or every Wednesday the ass does not say-but "employers from Maine to Colorado" are exhorted to "immediately put up plans by which their workingmen," etc. Here is the plutocratic idea-their workingmen-their slaves-their dependents-their animals. Old Shepherd, with old Vanderbilt's \$10,000,-000, talks of employes as planters in slave times talked of their niggers. It will be noticed that old Shepherd don't recognize the rights of workingmen to "put up" their own plans to visit the Fair. The employers are to put up the plans and arrange the cattle trains for their workingmen. From every point of the compass employers are to put up plans for transporting their workingmen and unloading them at the Fair grounds. This done, railroads are to transport workingmen at "one-tenth of their regular fare,"-a rate something less than is charged for hogs-and the old ass urges

upon railroad officials the necessity for increasing their "rolling stock"—box cars for the transportation of workingmen.

Proceeding with his "put up plan," to dump the workingmen of the country into Chicago, the old idiot says:

Foolish wage strikes should cease, and every employe and employer jointly unite their energies to prepare for this great event. Employes may agree with their employers to work overtime without double wages, and leave the ordinary pay for the extra time in their employers' hands as a fund for the payment of their expenses of this week's vacation and trip to Chicago and return.

It may be possible for damphoolism to exceed the foregoing "put up plan." Workingmen are to work "overtime without double wages," the employer to do the shipping, and pay the expenses of transportation out of the "overtime" fundand, says the old Sunday closing ass: "Employes should coöperate by providing the extra work to be done, by negotiating low rates with the railroads, with the national commission, with the hotels and victualers, and by keeping places open for the return of their men to their employment."

It is unnecessary to quote further from the article in the Mail and Express. Throughout it reduces workingmen to the level of seris and is just what might have been expected from the pharisees who think that all heaven listens when they blow their religious tin whistles.

#### GENERAL SNOWDEN.

The Topeka, Kansas, Advocate, has this to say of Snowden, the Major General of the Pennsylvania military machine:

Some of our exchanges express surprise at Gen. Snowden's haughty, imperial manner of addressing the Homestead strikers. If they knew him they would expect nothing better. He is personally known to the writer. He is a born aristorat, and one of the most contemptible of his kind. In walking the street he can see nothing below the second story window, and common people are completely below his notice or consideration. It is fitting that just such a man should command the military forces sent to ald Mr. Frick in displacing union with non-union labor at the Homestead works. Great is protection.

It was this Snowden who approved of the torture of private Iams by hanging him up by the thumbs until he was reduced to insensibility, an act which stamps him as a heartless savage.

## ESSAYS.

#### SCIENTIFIC TAXATION.

INCE the publication of my series of articles in reference to the single tax, I have noticed several communications in print, criticising my views, and have received various leaflets and pamphlets with paragraphs marked to call my special attention thereto.

All of these communications and marked paragraphs seem to aim at the one single object of emphasizing a certain line of argument which is succinctly presented in marked paragraphs in a leaflet sent me by Mr. J. M. McGarvan, of Denver, Colo.

The paragraphs are found in a leaflet entitled "Taxing Land Values," by Mr. Henry

George, and read as follows:

George, and read as follows:

That taxes levied upon land values, or to use the politico-economic term, taxes levied upon rent, do not fall upon the user of land and cannot be transferred by the landlord to the tensut, is conceded by all economists of reputation. However much they may dispute as to other things, there is no dispute upon this point. Whatever filmsy reasons any of them may have deemed it expedient to give why the tax on rent should not be more resorted to, they all admit that the taxation of rent merely diminishes the profits of the land owner, cannot be shifted on the user of land, cannot add to prices, or check production.

Here, for instance, is a piece of land that has a value—let it be where it may. Its rent, or value, is the highest price that anyone will give for it—it is a bonus which the man who wants to use the land must pay to the man who wants to use the land must pay to the man who wants to use the land mission to use it. Now, if a tax be levied on that of any one to pay more for the land than before; nor does it in any more for the land than before; nor does it in any way add to the ability of the owner to demand more. To suppose, in fact, that such a tax could be thrown by land owners upon tell in the land than the such a tax could be thrown by land owners upon one type to their land all it will bring, it to suppose that, simply whenever they want to, they can put up prices as they please.

The comical phase of the situation is that

The comical phase of the situation is that there seems to be an effort made to disabuse my mind of ideas and theories I never dreamed of entertaining and certainly have never advanced. To this misapprehension I seriously object. As a small boy might

"I want a show for my white alley." For instance, the above argument bears upon a point in reference to which I have been either entirely misunderstood, or else purposely misrepresented. I have never even intimated that the single tax would be added to present prices and thus increase the price of all goods, wares and commodities offered for sale. I have readily conceded that the trend of the argument seemed to prove that prices would be decreased by just the sum of the tariff and revenue taxes and all direct taxes levied upon buildings and goods, wares and merchandise. Indeed, as the "rent or value (of land) is the highest price that any one will give for

its use" and the single tax takes all such rent as a tax, an addition to rent would simply be an increase of the tax

But Mr. George begs the question, or befogs the issue when he so persistently uses the term "land owners." Under the single tax system (as I shall shortly prove by Mr. George) there would be no land owners. All would alike be tenants of themselves the people or government—and there would be no land owners to shift the tax. But, even as under the present system all rents and all taxes levied upon land and upon buildings used for profitable or income producing businesses are included in (not added to) the prices of all wares, commodities and services rendered, so under the single tax system the rent or tax would continue to be included in such prices. I think I have clearly proven this in previous communications. Occupiers and users of valuable land, then, all being alike tenants of the government and paying for the use of land, more rent than any one else would pay, would simply act as tax collectors for the government and included in the price of their goods, wares and commodities, would collect the single tax and pay it over to the government.

I now want to prove by Mr. George that under the single tax system there would be no individual land owners and that I have correctly stated the effects and workings of the system.

Upon page 182 of Protection or Free Trade I find the following:

I find the following:

No matter how complex the industrial organization, nor how highly developed the civilization, there is no real difficulty in carrying out these principles. All we have to do is to treat the land as the joint property of the whole people, just as a railway is treated, as the joint property of many shareholders, or as a ship is treated as the joint property of several owners. In other words, we can leave land now being used in the secure possession of those using it, and leave land now unused to be taken possession of by those who wish to make use of it, on condition that those who thus hold land shall pay to the community a fair rent for the exclusive privilege they enjoy—that is to say a rent based on the value of the privilege the individual receives from the community in being accorded the exclusive use of this much of the common property, and which should have no reference to any improvement he had made in or on it, or to any profit due to the use of his labor and capital. In this way all would be placed upon an equality in regard to the use and enjoyment of those natural elements which are clearly the common heritage, and that value which attaches to land, not because of the growth of the community, would accrue to the community, and could be used for

mon neritage, and that value which attaches to land, not because of what the individual user does but because of the growth of the community, would accrue to the community, and could be used for purposes of common beneft. As Herbert Spencer has said of it:

"Such a doctrine consistent with the highest state of civilization may be darked out without involving a community of goods, and need cause no very serious revolution in existing arrangements. The change required would be simply a change of landlords. Separate ownership would merge into the joint-stock ownership of the public. Instead of being in the possession of individuals, the country would be held by the great corporate body—society, or A state of things so ordered would be in perfect harmony with the moral law. Under it all

men would be equally landlords, all men would be alike free to become tenants. (learly, therefore, on such a system the earth might be inclosed, occupied and cultivated, in entire subordination to the law of equal freedom."

Under such a system land would be held solely by virtue of the ownership of the improvements thereon and no man could sell more than the improvements, with the right of occupancy, so long as the single tax was paid. Under such a system the occupier and user of valuable land would pay no more of the rent (tax) upon the land he occupied than would any other individual who consumed as much as he did; i. e., whose cost of living was equally as high. Now here is my contention: I claim that, conceding that under the single tax system taxes were very largely reduced and prices correspondingly lowered, whatever taxes remained, (to-wit: the single tax or economic rent of the nation) would be It will be readily conceded by all that the an indirect tax upon consumption and taxing prerogative, or power to levy and would fall the heaviest upon the poor collect taxes, can, and may be, and has laboring classes. Mr. George, on page 47 been in the past, utilized for other purposes of Protection or Free Trade, aptly says:

of Protection or Free Trade, aptly says:

A still more important objection to indirect taxstion is that when imposed on articles of general
use (and it is only from such articles that large
revenues can be had) it bears with far greater
weight on the poor than on the rich. Since such
taxation falls on people not according to what they
have, but according to what they consume, it is
the heaviest on those whose consumption is largest
in proportion to their means. As much sugar is
needed to sweeten a cup of tea for a working girl
as for the richest lady in the land, but the proportion of their means which a tax on sugar compels
each to contribute to the government is in the case
of the one much greater than in the case of the
other. So it is with all taxes that increase the cost
of articles of general consumption. They bear far
more heavily on married men than on bachelors;
on those who have children than on those who
have none; on those barely able to support their
familles than on those whose incomes leave them
a large surplus. If the millionaire chooses to live
closely he need pay no more of these indirect taxes
than the mechanic. I have known at least two milllonaires—possessed not of one, but of from six to
ten millions each—who paid little more of such
taxes than ordinary day laborers.

That is just exactly the objection that I

That is just exactly the objection that I find to the single tax.

My position is this: I claim that it is not individual land ownership, but nonoccupying landlordism that is responsible for the existence of the factor, "economic rent." That non-occupying landlordism acts in the nature of a protective tariff in protecting occupying land owners in the absorption of "economic rent." That if "use and occupancy" were made a prerequisite to land ownership the natural law of competition would first wipe out "economic rent" and then cut down profit and interest, while the single tax would perpetuate rent by collecting it as a tax. That if all revenues were raised by a graded tax upon incomes and upon estates and inheritances, a net income of \$1,000 being exempt, that labor would be assured of a comfortable living free from all taxation, while

the taxes would have to be paid out of the unearned increment accumulated through the factors rent, (if any remained) interest and profit.

Now, I am in perfect accord and very earnest sympathy with the object of and result aimed at by the single tax advocates. If one is to believe the utterances of the prominent men in the movement, such object and result is the entire emancipation of labor from all taxation. I contend that while the single tax would largely reduce taxation, the taxes that remained, (economic rent,) would be almost entirely borne by productive and distributive labor—by the poverty instead of the wealth of the

nation.

I will now outline what in my humble opinion would be a just and equitable, a simple and scientific system of taxation. besides and in addition to the primary purpose of providing a revenue to defray the expenses of the several governments. The general government levied a 10 per cent. tax upon state bank circulation for the express purpose of driving the notes out of circulation. The tariff is laid upon imported goods for the avowed purpose of protecting and developing American manufacturing industries. A high license tax is levied upon retail dealers in liquor, (saloons) to hold in check and reduce to a minimum the saloon business. Many other instances might be cited, but these will suffice for the purpose of this article.

In the new and near approaching system of taxation, the taxing prerogative will be

utilized:

First-To force the sale of all lands not actually occupied by their owners to those who will so occupy and utilize them.

Second-To restrict and retard the accumulation of vast fortunes by individuals,

families and corporations.

Third-To free productive, industrial and distributive laborers from all taxation except an equal per capita proportion in return for governmental protection of their personal, civil and religious rights.

Fourth-To force the annual net accumulation of wealth or residual increment to pay the greater portion of governmental

The first step would be to entirely abolish gating the levying and collection of taxes to the several states, to whom the prerogative rightfully belongs. The general government should be supported by a proportionate tribute contributed by each state for that purpose.

Each state should levy a per capita or

poll tax upon each and every individual citizen, of the same uniform amount per capita, to the end that each individual citizen may pay an exactly equal tax for the protection afforded to the person by the state government. The humblest and poorest citizen should receive the same protection and pay as much therefor as the richest and most arrogant.

Now as to the land tax.

A tax equal to the full rental valuation, or economic rent, should be levied upon land occupied for business purposes by

others than those who own it.

There should be levied a cumulative graduated tax upon all unused and unoccupied lands. No other land should be taxed. The graduated cumulative tax is called "graduated" because, commencing at a basis rate upon a basis valuation, it increases in rate per cent. as the property to be taxed increases in value. It is called "cumulative," because, where an individual or corporation owns more than one piece of land in any taxing district, the rate of tax pertaining to the combined valuation of all the tracts is levied upon each separate tract. Taking the quantity of land that might be considered the proper amount for a home, the basis rate of tax should be levied upon the valuation of such quantity of land as indicated. The effect upon holders of large quantities of lands for speculative purposes can easily be surmised. The rental value tax, as indicated, levied upon lands occupied for business purposes by tenants would either cause such properties to become vacant, force their owners to sell, or else operate in the same manner as would the single tax. Such a tax could not be shifted, as it must come out of the land owner, otherwise the tenant could not compete in business with those who occupied their own untaxed land. All other land being freed from taxation, rent would at once be reduced by just the amount of the present land taxes.

No other tax should be levied upon any kind of property, real or personal, except a graded tax upon all net incomes of \$1,000 and over, and a graded tax upon estates, inheritances and bequests. Net incomes of individuals, corporations or firms represent the "residual increment" after all demands for consumption or subsistence are supplied. In other words, it is what is left after rent, interest and profit have taken their portion, and food, clothing, shelter and fuel, as well as all other necessary contingent expenses have been met. rule, the property or wealth upon which such an income tax would be levied would be "unearned increment," being the product of either rent, interest or profit, or else the residue above consumption, and \$1,000 besides, of unreasonable and disproportionate salaries (wages). There should be very little difference in the wages paid to different laborers. Such difference-that is, all hopest and fair difference-would be covered by the better style of living, in the ascending grade, and the \$1,000 net income exempted from taxation.

I am aware that single-taxers and others will contend that an income tax cannot be collected; that it will be fraudulently evaded or sworn off, or charged up to expenses, or be recouped in higher rents and prices, or lower wages, etc. To this I answer that if use and occupancy were made a prerequisite to land ownership, there would no longer be any rent, high or low, while the competition of those business exploiters who did not receive any taxable income would prevent the income tax from being recouped in higher prices or lower wages. So far as evasion is concerned, the efforts in the direction of such evasion would be a matter of indifference to all those whose net incomes did not exceed one thousand dollars. An interesting struggle might be waged in the ranks of plutocracy, but labor would not be in it. Labor, being assured of its total product, free from rent and taxation, could look on serenely, while the plutocrats watched and fought each other.

But in case, or rather for fear, that some would yet accumulate too large a portion of the net production of the labor of the nation, every estate should be administered upon by a public administrator, or where there is a will, probated and executed by a public executor, and a heavy, graded tax levied upon all wealth left by deceased persons, above a certain set and determined

amount.

Brethren in the reform movement: Read the foregoing article carefully and then compare with the following planks of the St. Louis platform:

We demand a graduated income tax.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownersnip of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Has anyone a better plan to offer? George C. Ward.

#### CIVILIZATION WITH ITS PROBLEMS.

NO. IV.

LL the processes in nature seem to indicate that there is not an atom of the monopoly element in the Divine Mind, no exclusivism in any form whatever, no desire or purpose to evolve choice types, in small groups, at the expense of the lower ones in large masses. Farmers try to develop certain choice varieties in their agricultural productions. Sooner or later those cultural productions. Sooner of later those choice products become impaired in their flavor or other especial advantages, and some other choice varieties have to take their place. Here and there some select seed is planted with especial care on soil especially prepared to bring about a select grop. During the blossoming period the crop. During the blossoming period the winds scatter the choice germs right and left over the neighboring fields, there to germinate and improve the crops of a lower grade.

Now look at the constant flow of human races from region to region through deserts, continents and oceans, for ever mixing themselves with each other through the vicissitudes of war and peace, through the friendly relations of commerce, or through the unfriendly ones of conquest, all in spite of envies and race antagonisms, and moved as it were, by a power bent upon gradually melting away all repulsive feelings between men born under different

skies. Notice, also, that aristocracies rise, in all nations, here through the hereditary elements, there through oligarchic or plutoeratic combinations, now and then by the mere action of militarism or churchism, church officialism. And why is it that aristocracies do rise, among men, while God in nature forever checks the perpetuity of any given choice products, apart from the general upheaval of some im-

provement in grand totalities?

In nature all is exclusively controlled by
God's laws. With men we have God's laws and human laws, controlling human God's laws can only control for affairs. God's laws can only confrol for good. Human laws must necessarily control for evil as soon as they fail to conform with divine law. Aristocracies develop among men because of at least some human laws that clash against the laws of God. Yet, the latter never fail to check the growth of aristocracies among men, in so far as it is logical for God to cross the human will, when that will rebels against God. Aristocracies would soon become extinct if they did not condescend to be refreshed and replenished from the ranks of the classes below. And so, if we follow the line of our ancestors back 350 years, about ten generations, we find that every one of us contains the blood of over 1,000 ancestors. Back to 700 years, our number of ancestors, from whom we have some blood, is over 1,000,000. Back to 1,000 years, it is over 1,000,000,000. By the law of descent every generation doubles the number of our ancestors.

Suppose that, by a group of coincidences, a choice family group develops, through several generations, relatively isolated from the usual blendings with many other family groups; then the descendants come

out with bodies and minds below the average type in the middle classes. There it is, all choice types degenerate when not re-freshed with lower types. And this hapresned with lower types. And this nappens with family groups, with nations and races. God vetoes the perpetuation of choice types among men, nearly as effectually as that of all agricultural products. Perhaps more so if we take into account that there can be no choice type of men as long as civilization rests on low conceptions of life, the few for ever crushing the many.

Under civilizations according to God's laws we would have no aristocracies in any form or shape, not even the aristocracy of culture or intelligence, for the simple reason that all men would possess quite a sufficient amount of intelligence and culture. When intelligence reaches the maximum point of a genius, a general, a poet, an artist, a scientist, etc., the son is seldom much above the average man, and the grandson is apt to be but a plain average

type, if not below that.

However imperfect in their general developments, we find aristocracies under all political systems. Even among the best democracies of Greece, which, in some respects, were the most genuine democratic communities that history exhibits, even there we come across aristocracies under the name of oligarchies, that is aristocracies of wealth, having no special connection with the hereditary principle, which involves a

monarchical system. The oligarchies of Greece were very similar to our American plutocracies, from Canada down to the republics of South America. And, except in the commonwealth of Sparta, the Greeks fought tooth and real against their clientships. and nail against their oligarchies. Apparently they did all they could to suppress them. They did not realize that a political system, even if perfect, shall evolve a wealthy class with undemocratic tendencies. Such classes are the inevitable result of wrong industrial systems, wrong because resting on principles of monopoly.

All modern republics, ours included, are to-day suffering, and have always more or less suffered, from the same diseases that so constantly afflicted the old republics of When nations insist upon legislation that fosters industrial monopolies, then they virtually repudiate all principles of broad justice, all tendencies of human brotherhood, all conceptions of general apulibrium cuch conceptions of general apulibrium cuch conceptions. eral equilibrium such as we find in God's universe. And, when the political systems of nations rest on what we call principles of democracy, of equality before the law, that only aggravates the effects of industrial systems which do not correspond to such high ideals, because of inequality in the opportunities for honest accumulation of wealth conducive to manhood.

Now let us look at what seems a species of natural aristocracy in certain choice products such as gold, silver, precious stones, spices, marbles, perfumes, etc. All such choice productions could vanish, tomorrow, without in the least impairing human comfort or happiness. But suppose that the plain minerals such as iron, coal, etc., disappear, or any other of the many plain products in nature, so indispensable to our daily needs, become extinct, and we all would miss them considerably.

All the same the existence of choice products in nature must have a certain meaning. They are not necessary to human happiners, within certain limits. Convert all gold, silver, precious stones and rich marbles into clay, and civilization shall go on as if nothing had happened. Convert iron into clay, and civilization as it is to-

day comes to a halt.

What can then be the meaning of those choice rich materials so useless to our real comfort and happiness? Because suppress the monopoly elements of all civilizations, and therefore the folly of all monetary systems resting on monopoly because on the precious metals, and the relative scarcity of all rich minerals and choice products becomes abundance. The sources of supply would then be open to all, and all could then have a relative plenty of the choice products in question, with which to satisfy the ascetic taste of all men. So, there you have it, God has even provided for the ascetic taste of all men. He means that men should have an abundance, not only of the needs and comforts of life; but also of the luxuries of life.

Yes, within certain limits the ascetic taste is a healthy one, and as such it comes from God, and He has most abundantly provided for that too, as if to show that this planet of ours can meet all the reasonable aspirations of the race, if the race

tries to realize divine ideals.

Can we doubt that the ascetic taste is more or less general among all men? In my travels on both sides of the Atlantic I have often been touched with the influence that music exercises over all types of men, with mighty few exceptions. Let a few good musicians locate themselves in a square or street to play for a while. In a few moments a crowd collects there. Look over that crowd, and you will notice that the potentate and the pauper, the old and the potentate and by in the street, the refined lady and the poor sewing girl, they are all blended in that group. All feelings of repulsion between class and class have vanished. For a few moments, anyhow, there is but one Father in heaven and a family group on earth!

And what is that music which, for a few

moments, has performed such a wonderful transformation in the usual feelings of most men, and keeps close to each other, types so different from each other, all absorbed in something beyond themselves? It is a fragment of the divine harmonies in the universe, extracted from the cosmos, so to speak, by human skill, and evolved through little tools manufactured by hu-man hands. And from whom do they come all those human potentialities by which harmonies and melodies touching the best chords of the human soul are so connected and woven as to produce the most beautiful effects? They come, of course, from the focus of all beauty and all love in the finite and the infinite, in the temporal and the eternal—they come from the one who revels in human joy, not in human sorrow; in human comfort, not in human poverty. They come from Him who proclaims that the earth is large and rich enough for all. They come from the Master mind whose inward and outward beauties transcend those of infinite space. They come from the source of all joys worth having!

José Gros.

(To be continued.)

## WEAK SPOTS.

PICKING out weak spots in Mr. Ward's letters to you each month is really lots of fun, and I feel greatly indebted to you for the opportunity which you afford for the pastime by publishing them so regularly. The most palpable one that I notice in the letter in the July number, which is devoted to chewing me up, is the following passage:

following passage:

"Could the volume of money in circulation be continually kept in the same proportionate ratio to the volume of products offered for sale, prices would never vary or fluctuate. This is the essence of the argument for the sub-treasury plan, which would equalize prices the year around and stop all speculation and dealings in futures

and options."

But the trouble is (as with all socialistic schemes) that it can't be done, because government, being composed of fallible men, is not and cannot be made competent to the task of omniscience, and the sub-treasury scheme would, least of all, accomplish it, because there would be no possible way of arriving at true values, and with all the natural prudential checks on imprudent production destroyed, a premium would be set upon speculation, such as had never been dreamed of before, whether or not it took the form of "futures and options," which, by the way, in the sense that Mr. Ward talks about them, are the same thing, though he seems to be too unaware of their actual working to know this.

Now, to jump right into the heart of his letter, which I can see is cunningly devised to entrap me into what he doubtless thinks I will be ashamed of, if I can help myself, the confession that I am that horrible thing called a "gold bug." As this simply means one who believes that gold is the best standard of values, and has about as much or as little real force as a damaging epithet as the term "free trader" had a few years ago, I don't, in the least, mind making this humiliating confession, for, shocking as it may appear, I really think that it is best to measure values in that which, as nearly as possible, is uniform in its volume of production and represents substantially the same amount of labor to produce it from year to year. Pretty much all other things are steadily, and most things rapidly, cheapened in their cost of production; and therefore, when it comes to paying accounts that run over any period of time, they do not make fair stand-ards. Take the sample farmer whom Mr. Ward cites, who borrows 1,000 bushels of grain, and, because of a change of value in grain, has to repay 1,300. When that occurs because the cost of producing grain has cheapened one-third, while that of gold has remained stationary, (and it is the only way that any general change in the rela-tion of other things to gold can take place) the farmer in so doing will simply return the same amount of labor as he got, and that is just what he ought to do.

But because gold is a good yard stick, by no means implies that it is the best railway car by means of which to deliver goods, nor does it at all follow that the actual currency in use must all be composed of the same substance as that in which is reckoned, or even that the bulk of it must be. It never is, in any civilized country, any more than Mr. Ward is anywhere near right when he talks of two-fifths of the people's money (by which I suppose he means the currency) being locked up in bank reserves. Even if you were to count out checks from the actual currency, there never is anything approaching such a per centage kept in reserves. But as I have explained more at length before, checks and similar instruments for transferring goods are an integral part of the currency, with us, already, by far the most important part, and in every progressive nation of constantly growing importance. By and by, we will get along with little or none of any other kind of currency, but we won't do it by passing laws or concocting elaborate schemes for governmental direction, but by a natural evolution such as has brought modern monetary science as far as it has gone. Mr. Ward is truly right when he thinks that I am "afraid of the spectre of Paternalism." I most firmly believe

that every man can attend to his own business better than any government can at tend to it for him, if government will only look to it that it does not put artificial obstacles in his way or extend special privileges of its own creation to other people, such as are involved in a protective tariff, or the purely artificial institution of the protection to monopoly in land which society has created. And I certainly think that government will be in much better business when it stops interfering with individual rights to make and exchange what one pleases, than if it should begin trying to dictate just how much currency people should use, and make a bull of the proper amount about 50 weeks out of the 52 in each

vear. I am glad to see that Mr. Ward is advocating free silver coinage only as a sop to other people; glad to see that he knows better himself; but all the same, I don't think it is honest to do that, add if he will turn over that idea in his mind a bit, I believe he will agree with me. Nor is it quite fair, even if it is only done in a spirit of chaff, to calmly insist that Mr. Borland stands on the Alliance platform, after Mr. Borland has explicitly and repeatedly denied it. And just one thing more about silver. This wearisome repetition of the talk about its value having been partially destroyed by demonitization because of the cutting off of demand for it from all sources, is all nonsense. We have coined more silver since we demonetized it than we did in 80 years before, yet its value keeps on declining, not only as respects gold, but also as respects other things. It is simply that it takes less labor to get an ounce of silver than it used to do, and therefore that the men who own silver mines can afford to exchange it at lower rates. But they are the only ones who can get any benefit out of free silver coinage, and not many of us own silver mines.

Edward J. Shriver.

#### INTEREST.

AM a great admirer of Henry George, but my admiration does not go so far as I to lead me to adopt, without question, all of his conclusions. Although from most of his conclusions I can see no escape, yet I am unwillingly, and willingly forced todissent from the conclusions which he reaches on the subject of interest. Because I wish to have him right in all things I am unwillingly and the subject of interests. to have him right in all things I am unwillingly forced to dissent from those conclusions, and because his conclusions contravene my ideal of perfect justice and creative intent, do I willingly do so.

He says that if interest results from national law it cannot be abolished. With

tional law it cannot be abolished. With this I agree, and in his treament of this subject he concludes that interest is caused by the reproductive power of nature, hence it cannot be abolished.

From these conclusions I am forced to dissent. He very effectively demolishes the arguments of the economists who preceded him, who contended that interest was the reward of abstinence. This is exemplified by the loaning of a plane, and he says, "a plane at the end of a year has no greater value than a plane at the beginning. But if we substitute for the plane a calf, it is clearly to be seen that to put James in the same position as if he had not lent, William, at the end of the year, must return not a calf but a cow. Or, if we suppose that ten days' labor had been devoted to planting corn, it is evident that James would not have been fully recompensed if, at the end of the year, he had received simply so much planted corn, for, during the year the planted corn would have germinated and grown and multiplied."

Examining the illustrations which are given to exemplify the assumption that it is the reproductive power of nature which is the cause of interest, we will see that they warrant no such conclusion. First, take that of the loaning of the calf, which he says goes to show that interest is warranted, because the calf loaned will at the end of the year have grown to be a cow, and in order to place the parties in the same position as they would have been at the end of the year had no loan been made, a cow must be returned, because a cow is worth more than a calf, and had James kept the calf instead of loaning it to William, at the end of the year he would have had that which is worth more than that which William wished to borrow.

If, when we eliminate the element risk, a calf will be worth more than a cow under conditions in which nothing of value is required to be expended in its care or protection while it is growing to be a cow, then this would be a warrant for the taking of interest. But, two conditions are necessary. First, a cow must be worth more than a calf, and second, nothing of value must be required to be used or expended to make it such. The facts which show the fallacy of Mr. George's argument are, that these two conditions never exist in the same place at the same time, for, when cows are worth more than calves something of value is required to be expended or used to make them such, and when nothing of value is required to be expended or used to make a cow of a calf, cows are worth no more than calves.

To take advantage of the reproductive power of nature, in every instance one and in most instances two things are essential. The first is the use of land, and the second, the expenditure of labor. There is nothing which will reproduce without land, mean-

ing by land, the material universe, and there are few things which will reproduce, to any great extent, without the expendi-ture of labor either upon or in protection of the thing reproduced. A calf cannot grow to be a cow without access to land, and in most places not without the expenditure of some labor in its care or protection. are places where calves grow to be cows without having anything of value expended upon them, but that is only where pasturage is free and no labor is required to raise cattle. In such places cattle are worth only what the labor of catching them is worth. When good pasturage is free and labor is required to insure the growth of a calf to a cow, a cow is worth as much more than a calf as the value of this labor; but this additional value represents wages and not interest.

Reduce the land to private ownership and a cow is worth still more than a calf, because land then has a rental value, and the feed which the calf ate while growing to be a cow, grew on land which must pay rent, and the rent of the land is represented in the increased value of the cow. Then, obviously, the reproductive power of nature, which makes a cow of a calf, adds no value to it which can in any way be likened unto interest, or used as a warrant for the taking of interest.

The illustration of the loan of labor in planting corn is identical with that of the loan of the calf. If land was free and corn would germinate, grow and multiply with no labor save that of planting, corn would be worth what the labor of planting it is worth. If labor is required to grow and harvest corn it will be worth as much more than the cost of planting as this additional labor is worth, and this additional value will represent the wages of those who performed it, and if the land is reduced to private ownership it will command rent, and the corn will be worth as much more as the value of the rental of the land on which it was grown, and this additional value will be rent.

Then, obviously, the reproductive power of nature which germinates and multiplies seed sown in the ground cannot be likened unto rents, nor can it be used as a justification for interest. The reproductive power of nature inheres in land, and where land is free the increased utility or amount of that which nature reproduces without labor will also be free, and if it is this which causes interest, the abolition of private property in land will abolish interest.

Where there is free access to natural opportunities the reproductive power of nature can be monopolized by no one, and it cannot be used as a means of increasing the wealth of an individual beyond the value of the labor required to utilize it. It is a gift of God to all, and in the absence of the monopolization of this gift of the land it will, it must be equally and impartially dis-

tributed.

Interest is a creature of human enactment, born of man's desire to enjoy the products of the labor of his fellow men without himself performing any labor. There is no justification for it, and the only reason why it can be extorted is because our laws permit in the little of the management of the laboratory individuals to monopolize natural opportunities and thus command, without laboring, an increase of value caused by the growth of communities, and the reproductive power of nature, which, in the absence of laws of privilege, would be enjoyed by all

Interest is caused by enactments which permit individuals to appropriate land to their own use, thus enabling them, without performing any labor, to reap the benefits of its fruitfulness, and its increase in value caused by the growth or needs of commu-A. J. Gray. nities.

PRISON LABOR ON PUBLIC ROADS.

ECENTLY General Miles planned and successfully carried out a bicycle courier expedition from Chicago to New York. His object was to impress upon the public mind, it possible, the miserable condition of our public highways. Most forci-bly was his aim accomplished, and most conclusively was it shown that in case of war the rapid transfer of troops would be an utter impossibility. Indeed, it was made clear that for even ordinary commercial purposes our public roads are absolutely worthless in times of inclement weather.

A week or two ago the Terre Haute Express published the statement that the "tool works" in this city had abandoned the manufacture of rakes and certain other kinds of tools for the reason that the ruinous competition of prison labor made it impracticable to longer contest for their sale in either foreign or domestic markets.

To me there is a vital connection between these two facts. The lamentable condition of the public highways is a hindrance to our national progress. The demoralizing influence of the system of prison contract labor is not only a hindrance to our progress but a menace to our social peace. The attention of all classes is now more closely centered on labor questions than ever before in the history of our nation. There is a disposition in all minds to consider with reason propositions tending in any way to better the condition of the laboring masses. In consequence, the opportunity seems excel-lent, taking into full account this tendency of public opinion, to bring about a radical reform in our system of dealing with public criminals, thereby benefiting honest laboring men, and also to inaugurate a wholesale

system of highway improvement. It seems that all this might be accomplished in the following way:

The states might pass laws abolishing the present system of dealing out prison labor by contract to manufacturers, substituting therefor statutes establishing a system of road improvement by common criminals. To be sure, by such a plan, prisons would no longer be self-sustaining, but I ask, why should they be self-sustaining? We are taxed for other common benefits, why not be taxed for this? What laboring man would refuse or begrudge a small increase in his tax assessment when this very mite would remove an evil eating out the very foundation of his means of sustenance. The prevalent cry is for protection against low wages. How can low wages be avoided when prison labor robs manufacturers of their markets? When a manufactory of the size and importance of the Terre Haute Tool Works, one which sends its output to every civilized country on the globe, is forced to abandon one of its special lines of manufacture because of prison competition, it is time to turn a legislative eye upon this phase of the labor problem. Just such compulsory limitations in industrial fields all over the country are responsible in some measure for the ever increasing army of laboring men out of employment, and the growing impossibility for organized labor to protect itself. The matter is one of the gravest importance. In corresponding degree is the necessity for better roads forced upon our attention.

There is another thought that might, be considered in this connection. It is declared that crime is on the increase, since our modes of punishment have nothing repulsive in them It must be confessed there is nothing odious in that punishment which furnishes good clothing, food and competent instruction in a trade; in short, which better equips a man for subsequent preying upon public coffers. The idea presents itself that work upon public roads with a ball hanging to the ankle, substituted for the advantages of prison education, would have a decided tendency to lessen the apparent anxiety of a large criminal class on the score of their possible failure to gain ad-mission to prison walls. In conclusion, let me summarize my letter as presenting a means of making a prison sentence a real punishment, of improving the condition of the working classes, and of building much needed public roads.

L. A. Waldo.

Australia has 12,001 miles of railroads costing \$540,000,000, or about \$45,000 a mile Even the Australians know how to water their stock.

# Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscript so as to reach the Editor not later than the *lenth day* of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

#### OUR NEW VOTERS.

According to an enactment of congress, all Indians who accept land in severalty and discontinue their tribal relations, become citizens of the United States and are invested with the full power of the ballot. It is estimated that about 22,000 have now done this, and already the political parties are after them. Lo, the poor Indian, will be no longer low or poor. If he does not see what he wants he has only to ask for it. He shall have a sirloin roast every day in the year and a red blanket once a week, and the politicians will vie with each other in keeping up his supply of firewater. He is no longer a despised savage, but a political factor, who shall vote for our legislators and perhaps be one himself. A Republican convention of Indians was held the other day and eloquent orators plead with Hiawatha for his vote. Doubtles this will be followed by one of the Democratic persuasion, unless the People's party gets in ahead. And then the Prohibitionistsbut no, persistent though they be, they will hardly have the courage to try to secure the Indian vote.

And now the question arises, will Mr. Lo run for office? How will his record stand the exposure of a political campaign? Will the number of scalps he has lifted add to or detract from his vote getting powers? And what about the ranches he has burned, the horses and cattle he has run off, the massacres of white people he has been more or less remotely connected with? Will he open the campaign with a ghost dance and close it with a war whoop and a tomahawk? Really one must confess to some curiosity as to the political methods of these newly enfranchised citizens.

But this is the point that will suggest it-

self to the women of the United States: Here are these immoral, dirty, idle, halfcivilized Indians, superstitious, vicious, with no conception of the principles of government, ignorant of law, and yet, if they will graciously accept a farm from Uncle Sam, they are invested with all the dignity and authority of citizenship. And, on the other hand, here are the women of the country, moral, religious, intelligent, interested in whatever acts for the good of mankind, the mothers of the human race, denied this same privilege of citizenship. "Women can have the ballot whenever enough of them want it," men say, and vet hundreds of thousands of them have asked for it in written petitions and been refused, while it has been thrust upon these Indians without their so much as expressing a wish for it. Suffrage was conferred upon the negroes at a time when they were in the depths of ignorance and degradation and scarcely knew the meaning of it. The vote is handed to the foreigner on a silver platter almost as soon as he touches our shores, although he may be destitute of the first qualifications of good citizenship. One naturally would suppose that in the present condition of national affairs, men would call to their assistance that great moral conservation of forces which has never been able to make itself felt in politics, rather than add further to the ignorant and irresponsible vote that threatens to ruin the country. contrary, we behold the enfranchisement of the Indian in his blanket, and the determined refusal to grant the powers of the ballot to the mothers and wives who might safely be depended upon to use it always for the salvation of the country.

WE will ask our correspondents not to send the same communications to the Firemen's Magazine and to the other railway periodicals. This department is intended for original publications and is read by many who take also the other journals published in the interest of railroad men. We shall be obliged to throw aside all letters from those contributors who do this, as we do not care to use them unless written especially for our Woman's Department.

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RELIEF FOR THE OVERWORKED.

Numerous letters have been received in reply to one which appeared in this department a short time ago relative to housekeepers employing what is known as "hired help." Most of the correspondents differ from the writer, who defends herself in an able manner in this month's issue. This is one of those matters wherein each family must be a law unto itself, and it would be impossible to lay down a statement broad enough to apply to all. We have said before that, generally speaking, the mother of a family should have assistance in her work, except in cases where extreme poverty prevails, and here, one cannot resist observing, large families are very much to be deplored. If a woman is in good health and has no children, the work of an ordinary household is not too much, and most women enjoy it. Where there are one or two children, she may be able to do it, but, with the housework and the care of the children combined, she will never have an Where the hour of rest or recreation. number of children goes beyond this it is unkind and unjust to ask a woman to perform all the duties of cook, housemaid, nurse and seamstress, without assistance.

Putting aside for the moment, all question of her tastes and inclinations in regard to reading, or music, or fancy work, or evening entertainments, or social recreations, let us look at this question from simply a physical standpoint. Can anything be more unfortunate, discouraging and ruinous to the comfort and happiness of a household than a wife and mother broken down in health? Is it not, then, of the first importance, to be placed above every other consideration, that this calamity should be avoided? Child bearing is a terrible strain upon women. Horses and cattle are relieved from work during a large part of this period, but not so with women. I shall never forget the remark of one, the wife of a workingman, on the occasion of the birth of her seventh child, all living: "The only rest I ever get is the one week that I stay in bed at these times." The husband owned a nice home, made \$75 a month, and three of the children were earning money, but he would have been

amazed at the suggestion of hiring even a washerwoman.

inces vere The housework and sewing for a large Let recol for family demand constant drudgery seven days in the week and sixteen hours in the radocabia o When to these is added the care of children, which never ceases, day or night, it is, as far as the work is concerned, worse Danier : than slavery, and no argument can prove to the contrary. In such cases men should practice much self-denial in order to provide help for their wives, either in the cooking, the washing and ironing, the sewing or the care of the children. Men who work for a living do not have an easy time. They labor hard, but they do have a limit, their task is finished at a certain hour, they have time to read the paper, to go down street, to chat with their friends. Women have a right to demand that they have some rest, some recreation. It must be sorrowful for a husband to see the bright, fresh, intelligent girl he married, lose all her physical attractions, decline mentally, and degenerate into a mere drudge. He should avoid this if it is in his power to do so. Women are partly to blame, for, in their desire to economize and make the money go as far as possible, they take these burdens upon themselves and drop down into the rut.

If the companionship, which, after all is the chief feature of the true marriage, is to endure through all the years, the husband and wife must have some time to enjoy the society of one another; to walk or ride together, as in the days of courtship; to attend an entertainment occasionally; to visit friends. Both are happier in the enjoyment of these things, they live longer, they get more out of life. This cannot be done unless the wife can get away from household cares occasionally and is not eternally oppressed by a mountain of work. We return then to our original position: Where the household duties are heavy and the income can in any way be made to justify it, the wife and mother should have assistance. The balance sheet at the end of the year will show the wisdom of it.

M. F. H., of West Oakland, Cal., sends a note expressing her high appreciation of firemen.

The intense heat of July shows its effect upon our correspondents. Only twenty-five letters were received this month, the smallest record for a number of years. It has been too hot to think, much less to put one's thoughts on paper.

A FIREMAN'S COUSIN, of Maysfield, Texas, is a new reader of the Magazine and greatly admires it. She finds many men of education and culture among railroaders, and has high esteem for their good qualities.

In answer to several questions, we are authorized to say that Mrs. Nellie Bloom is not a nom de phune, but the real, poetical name of one to whom the Woman's Department is indebted for many pretty verses.

A BRAKEMAN'S WIFE, of Port Morris, writes of her enjoyment of the *Magazine*. She especially admires the sermons of "Rev. Emory Polisher, Dee Dee." She praises Byram Lodge, 271.

A FIREMAN'S SISTER, of De Soto, Mo., compliments Pride of the West Lodge, No. 6, of which her brother is a member.

Mrs. L. C., of Los Angeles, Cal., has read the *Magazine* three years. She is proud of Orange Grove Lodge, No. 97.

Will our letter writers please write out the word "and" instead of making the symbol "&"?

THE campaign has opened but women are not in it.

## THAT "INEVITABLE VERDICT."

"Judge not the working of the heart,
Nor of the mind thou canst not see.
What to thy dim sight appears a fault,
In God's pure light may only be
A scar brought from some well fought field,
Where you would only faint and yield."

I have attempted to quote the above from memory and cannot vouch for its literal correctness, neither do I know the author's name, but it seems to me that the lines, whether correctly quoted or not, give expression to a sentiment that never ought to be lost sight of in the consideration of the subject referred to in "Philippa's "inquiry in the March Magazine. In that issue "Philippa "calls on her "sisters" for their opinions relative to the difference in sentiment shown by society toward men and women in cases of mutual transgression of the laws of chastity. As no "sister" has replied,

thus far, for "Phillippa's" delectation in this regard, and notwithstanding her invitation was not extended to the male sex, I have decided to volunteer my services in her behalf. Yes, "Phillippa," "two pieces of white cloth dipped in the same dye sure-ly partake of the same blackness," but if society, men and women, and particularly women persist in calling one black and the other only dark brown I am at a loss to understand how the right to vote is going to in-fluence the "verdict." The application of the "Chinese law for bank failure" to the "male sinner" will not affect the "verdict," and would not be in accordance with any one's views of equality between the sexes. The truth or falsity of the "verdict" has nothing to do with its inevitability. Why mankind has so generally and persistently voted the woman in the case the greater sinner is not altogether clear. To our orthodox friends I suppose the reputed little episode in the "garden" is an all-sufficient explanation. But your worthy (?) "Friar" has another theory, and much as he dislikes a controversy, and especially with the ladies, he will submit it.

If it be true, and I have never heard the proposition controverted, that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," then it is equally true that woman's inclination to proclaim her own virtue by directing the finger and hiss of scorn and contempt at her erring sister, has driven countless thousands of the most affectionate, tender-hearted and charitable women to the "demnition bow wows," to use the favorite expression of "Mr. Mantalini" and to put it in no more serious language. No matter what other redeeming qualities a woman may possess, a suspicion of unchastity once firmly established against her and her case is hopeless; and compared to her male partner in sin,

"The worthier of the two, no doubt; And yet 'society' locks her out."

Let me attempt to outline a picture and color it from observations in real life. Mr. A. and Mrs. B. are discovered under compromising circumstances. The scandal gets out and every one knows it. Mr. and Mrs. C. have been in the same "set" with Mr. A. and Mrs. B. Mr. C. meets A. and something like the following takes place: "Hello, there, A., old fellow! Pretty hard story out about you. By Jove! how did you manage it? Never had a suspicion of anything of the kind. You must be pretty smooth." Mrs. C. meets Mrs. B., but does not "see her" at all. On the pext corner she encounters Mr. A. but does not fail to recognize him—a little coldly, perhaps—as though she deprecated his choice but did not blame him. Mr. C. meets Mrs. B. and, if alone and in public, he bows to her with his eyes only; if in company with his wife he does.

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not see Mrs. B. at all but is very much engrossed with attentions to his wife; but lo, if it be alone and on a back street where no observing eyes are present to see, his hat, almost automatically, raises, and he makes his most patronizing bow and smiles very sweetly indeed. Now don't all jump onto the poor (?) Mr. C. at once, for "time and time again" have I heard women say: "I don't blame the men a bit. If I were a man I would do the same as they do, but I think a woman is a fool to give up to a man." And this from women as chaste, so far as their own personal conduct is concerned, as any on earth. "Why is it," I said to a very intimate lady acquaintance not long since, "that women will not defend and recognize each other in these cases as men do?" "Because the men are all alike and the wo-men are not," came the quick and some-what severe rejoinder. I cannot affirm that her statement was a literal verity, but I do not think more truth was ever tied up in a "I know much smaller bundle of words. one thing," said a bright little woman to me not long ago, as she tapped the carpet thoughtfully with the toe of that seductive little slipper that somebody in the March Magazine knows so well the influence of. "What is it?" said I. "That one woman will cut another's throat," said she, slowly, as though memory had taken her back to a time when some one had made a "slash" at the character of some one known to her. "The sinner (male) reformed

And the Christian people threw open the door, With a warmer welcome than ever before.

The woman repented and turned from sin, But no door opened to let her in."

The above, from the pen of Ella Wheeler, I think puts the situation right pat. voices the popular verdict to a dot, and it will remain "inevitable" so long as woman maintains the same attitude toward her own sex that she has in the past. Yes, "Phillippa," the women can be as naughty as the men and no more notice will be taken of it, if only they will "stick up" for each Friar Tuck. other as the men do.

[This letter will receive editorial notice hereafter. We delay because we are very anxious for an expression from our correspondents upon its propositions, and we commend it to their attention.-ED.]

### GIVE A FLOWER.

It was years ago, yet it seems only a few weeks. I was so weary and tired, so sick and hungry. Weary and tired of struggling with poverty and disappointment. Sick of deception and false promises, hungry for rest, peace and quiet. For years one trouble had crowded so close on another that life and hope were being crushed out. Strength

was ebbing. Everything seemed slipping from my grasp. I dragged my weary limbs to the bed and lay down, not caring to ever rise again. The twitter of the birds in the old apple tree by the gate seemed mockery. All at once there was a delicious fragrance in the air, and in my extreme nervous state I actually wondered if I had died and was passing into the land of flowers. But I was quickly undeceived, for a voice said: "Here honey, I done brought you some tuberoses; deys too purty and sweet for an old colored woman like me. Ise jest gwine to gib em to you, honey. You's sick and you need some-

thing to cheer you up."
Well, they did cheer me up. Maybe they saved my life or kept me from going mad. The very sight of them did me good; their fragrance seemed to invigorate me. They appeared like ministering spirits sent to soothe and relieve my over-taxed nerves. I took up life's duties anew. Health and hope returned. That was long years ago, but the fragrance of those flowers is still in the atmosphere about me. So I plant and grow flowers plentifully and give them gener-ously, for who can tell what the gift of a flower may do for the sick and weary, for they are messengers of love. Give a flower. Pebble. MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

TEMPER, TEX., July 1, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

"S. D.", of Palestine, in the June Magazine, is a disgrace to manhood. His associations must be of the lowest order or he has a mind that cannot soar above pots, kettles and pans. If in a wife he only looks for a household drudge, may he find her, is my wish, and I hope all well educated, refined young ladies will shun him as they would a viper, and the ladies of Palestine blush that his mother was a woman. "S. D." is to be commiserated, as his family connections must have given him an insight into the perfidy and sinfulness of woman's life. have visited Palestine, and found true women, as true as Mrs. Martha Washington or Mrs. (President) Harrison. For "S.D's" future I predict a disgraceful career, a lonely deathbed and a tearless funeral, for it will not be long before Neches Lodge 156 will awake to the knowledge of the unworthiness of its member "S. D." and deal with him as the laws require. A man without women's refining influence is lower than the brute creation.

The young ladies who have firemen for beaux are having a very pleasant time, for business is so dull the boys have a long lay over here. Wishing the Magazine and B. of May Temper. L. F. success, Yours,

[Our correspondents seem to think it would be a good plan for "S. D." to "go off and die." Perhaps he has already done so.

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#### TO MY ABSENT FRIEND.

We have parted to day no more to meet, Perhaps for many years, My heart is filled with sorrow deep, My eyes are suffused with tears. I've grasped each hand with friendly clasp, My heart hath treasured every word O'kindness you have said to me, By which its depths are stirred.

We have parted. Ah, and who can tell, If we shall ever meet again! If we should not, I'd kindly ask Thy friendship to retain: The many miles may intervene Between myself and you. Forget not in your far of home The one you bade "adien."

The last goodbye has now been said—
The last farewell been heard.
And here I say to you again.
This kindly parting word:
God bless you though so far away.
And shield you from all care.
God bless my absent fireman, true,
Shall be my fervent prayer.

Maude.

BLOOM COTTAGE, TEX.

#### CHRISTIANITY.

I deem it a great kindness in the editor that he has given us space in the Magazine to express our opinions and advice, one to another, and while we are improving this opportunity, let us not abuse it, for I consider the Magazine too worthy a book to be used as a tool for false accusations or sarcastic criticisms. I do not believe in wearing a subject threadbare or until it becomes monotonous to the reader. But under the circumstances possibly I may just step over the mark for this time. Now, in regard to Mrs. J. W. Stuart, she is not a person that talks about any one, neither will she report a scandal told by others, and as to her heart, that is very easily found, as she carries it in her every day life. I profess to be a Christian, and I practice what I profess by walking in the lootsteps of Christ, and if we can find any place in the Bible where Christ played cards or taught his disciples to play then I say, let us all play, for I for one, certainly would not be ashamed to do anything that Christ did. This is all I have to say on this subject, as hereafter when I meet with an insult, my only weapon will be silent indignation.

If space will allow I want a little talk to the sisters on the subject of church going. Boes your husband attend church with you? Or is his Sabbath otherwise employed? I will give you a little of my experience in this matter. I was four years in trying to get my husband to go to church. He seemed to enjoy the meetings at the round meeting house so much better than to go to church with me. I did not go at him with hammer and tongs but kindly and prayerfully, and I at last gained the victory, and to-day, there is not a more

strict church goer than my husband; and there are others that not only go to church but have become church members, and are now as earnest workers in the church of God as they were at the round church, While we are trying to use our influence over our husbands for good, let us be careful that our own examples are what they should be. I have heard my husband say he has never seen an example in me but that was worthy of imitation. There has never been a time that the influence of woman has been so deeply felt as at the present time, and I feel to rejoice that women have awaked from the lethargy that has so long enslaved them and have come boldly to the front, and have taken such a decided stand in the Christian work. I would say to my sisters in Christ, "Be not weary in well doing, but let us ever be found a true and faithful follower of Christ, that we may be instrumental in bringing others to Him. I have not done this sub-ject justice for I am fearful of taking up too much space. I must say a few words for our worthy boys of Gravity Lodge, No. 404, of Dunmore. As far as my acquaintance extends they are worthy of praise. There is the receiver Dan Wescott, the secretary Cass Callens and others that have visited my husband in his recent sickness, that are sober and honest young men, and are held in high esteem. With my best wishes to all writers of the Magazine, and especially to the noble firemen,

I am still your sister in Christ,
Mrs. J. W. Stuart.

Dunmore, Pa.

#### OF WHAT DOES A TRUE WIFE CON-SIST?

Intelligent criticism all writers expect. The article "Employ Help" is being quite freely commented upon by Magazine readers; proof positive that it attracted considerable attention. One would think from criticism thus received that I had advised women to be mere doll babies, change garments half a dozen times a day, and do nothing but recline on divans in some cool, shady spot, while their husbands toiled from early morn till sunset, earning by the sweat of their brow the money to encourage such idleness; whereas I did nothing of the kind. If "Mrs. T. H. M.," "A Fireman's Wife," and others will please be so kind as to reread the article in question, they will find therein nothing whatever said advocating "lady dolls."

By advising women to employ help I did not imply this to be a means of gaining the end of changing garments half a dozen times per day. It is to be regretted the article was condensed and did not express the full views of the writer, on account of

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space in the Woman's Department. By employing help it is not meant to indulge

in laziness.

But has not every woman a gift in a financial way by which she could earn sufficient or even more to pay for hired help, and thus have time for more refined occu-pation herself. By doing this employment would be furnished to a great number of

needy orphan girls.

It is becoming daily more evident that a woman can work successfully in no more fields at once than can a man. If a woman is nurse and housewife she is not also the easy, well bred, well read, and well dressed woman of society. Shall a woman who longs for the companionship of books, one who has given years of faithful apprenticeship to music or painting, or another to whom friends, the contact of bright minds, the lightness and brightness of society bring exhilaration and happiness-shall it be the duty of these women to set each taste and fancy aside to do the working and planning that might be done by any simple Bridget, who lays upon the altar no such sacrifice of longings and tastes, but is en-dowed with faithfulness and common sense? Must we give our best gold for things that should be paid for with copper

If long years of drudgery have so dwarfed the mind that you no longer have a desire for improvement, and if your mind never soars above your pots, pans and kettles, then I do not advise you to keep a girl, as you make no sacrifice by performing such

labor.

Mrs. T. H. M. says: "I do all my own work for a family of five and four board-ers." Why not take the money thus earned by keeping the boarders and employ help?

And if you are an engineer's wife and keep four boarders, your income should be more

than ten dollars per week.
She also says: "I think a woman should do her own work if she possibly can, for it seems as though a man cannot support a large family on the wages now received."

Has any man the right to marry if he is not receiving wages sufficient to support a

family, large or small?

"A Fireman's Wife," of Oil City, Pa., "My husband is away half of the says: time, and while he is working wouldn't I look mean and selfish in having a hired girl to do the work, while I thought of mental improvement or sat reading a novel?"

You are not doing your duty to yourself or husband unless you do think of mental

improvement

But you will not advance very much if you simply "sit reading a novel."
"The first of our duties to ourselves and to God is to grow."

"Nature never stands still; nor souls either. They either go up or go down.

Nothing could be truer than these lines. There is far too much false economy practiced to-day at the sacrifice of both health and happiness. I would like to ask these wives of laboring men who cannot afford to keep a girl if their husbands are as economical as they appear to be?

Do they give up smoking cigars, chewing

tobacco, drinking, and perhaps gambling Personal observation has proven to me that the majority of workingmen spend each week for cigars, tobacco and "treats" more than what it would cost to employ a girl.

The question presents itself, of what does

a true wife consist?

Is it to make the beds, sweep, cook, sew, that a man principally wants a wife? No, it is not. For if this were all, a hired

girl could do it cheaper than can a wife.

If this were all, when a young man calls to see a young lady, why not send him into the kitchen to inspect the bread, cakes and pies that she has baked?

Why not place a broom in her hand and

send him to witness its use?

These things are important and are not to be overlooked, but chiefly a man marries for the companionship, sympathy and love of a woman. All through life man needs a woman's love.

In discussing this question with one of the most eminent physicians of the present day, a man who has occupied both the lecture platform and the pulpit, he said: "A small woman without a cultured mind is fit for nothing but housework. But a small woman with a thinking mind should never perform hard, physical labor of any kind. Even though she may marry she should not do her own housework.

"Why not, Doctor?" I asked.

"Because she has not the strength for both mental and physical work. While she is doing her daily tasks the mind keeps constantly working. Hence, her strength is soon exhausted. This is one cause of so many broken down women. Let a small woman when she marries take up some study or life work, if she have a mind, and employ assistance with her housework. Her physical strength is not exhausted and her mind really has some food to work upon. By this I do not mean for her to neglect her home. In doing this she can direct her household affairs much better and will have more time for the proper training of her children.

The above words are food for thought for thinking men and women. And I think you will all agree with me in saying that there is a great deal of truth in them.

I have not time to discuss this question further. And now, in conclusion, let me say to you, readers, one and all, that there has been no law passed compelling you to

employ help.

And, after considering all things, if you don't wish to employ help, why, don't do it. Wilda Chesterfield.

Микрнуввого, Ісл.

Norwich, N. Y., July 5, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I enjoy reading the Magazine very much, and am pleased to hear from the ladies whose friends and relatives are members of the brotherhood.

Lyon Brook Lodge, No. 216, has very active members and two of them are my

brother and brother-in-law.

How many ladies enjoy preparing a hearty meal such warm weather? Until we have worked under difficulties amid heat and steam, we can little realize of what a fireman's work consists. Sometimes they are too much censured. They labor under many difficulties, for poor coal and engines everywhere are found. How hard they strive amid the heat, steam and confusion to convey us safely over the road; and yet how often we hear it said, "He is a poor fireman; he can't make steam," etc.

We ladies do not enjoy being blamed if dinner is a trifle late; and surely the fireman feels the cruel words he sometimes

hears from the fault-finder.

I hear a long whistle and know by the approaching engine bell, that my brother is coming, so, as I go to prepare supper for him, I bid you all good night.

WILLINGTON, July 7, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

The article from "Observer" calls to memory many pleasant days spent in and near Moberly. I then knew a number of the R.R. boys of that fair city. I also had the privilege of attending a few of their entertainments, yes, and how we did enjoy those games of croquet. Those days are gone; we are older now. Are we any wiser? I also remember a laughable episode which took place at the depot there. A newly married couple were going to St Louis on their "tower." In some way the groom became separated from his bride, in came the train, and the newly made husband had not yet appeared, while she, poor thing, acted as though she thought he had gone for good. Many times I have laughed to myself about it. Perhaps he thought she might try to manage him, and he would just give her a bint.

I see some of the "wimmen folks" are "picking" at Wilda Chesterfield. It reminds me of a remark I made to my "Sam." I thought before we were married that he

wanted me for my beauty, just have me to look at, but dear me! what a mistake I made. I have always done my own work, have children to look after and Oh! sakes, yes! lunches to prepare for a husband who has never been managed by his wife, and, will you believe it, he is just real good too. I wonder why we can't branch off on a "subject." Let us tell how we do our work instead of not doing it. Give us a hint on flowers; as I have just lost a fancy begonia that would interest me. Also talks on the best way to train boys. I could be taught much on the subject. We have passed through a fearful cyclone since my last writing. Your minds cannot imagine, nor my pen describe the awfulness of that storm. We barely escaped. It shook us up some, but we got not one scratch. trust our editor has returned safely and if she accummulated more energy than she can use, hope she will pass it this way.

Estelle.

[Thanks for pleasant words in private note. Start a new topic by giving your own opinions on it and that will call out the views of other correspondents.-Ed.]

SAN DIEGO, CAL., July 1, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

In the year 1873 I was a pupil of the Roman Catholic female seminary of our little town, and at the close of the school year, we had our usual commencement exercises, which, as a rule, were hailed with delight as the harbinger of the pleasures to be participated in during the vacation months. As preparations for said exercises are generally made several months previous, our Sister Superior startled us one morning by announcing that one of the numbers of the programme would be on "Woman's Rights," and she desired the elder pupils to prepare a short essay on the subject, but that we would have to assume equally the position of "for and against" the title, at the same time calling by name the young ladies who were to assume the "affirmative" as well as those of the "negative" side in our proposed dialogue.

To speak for woman's rights filled with dismay those who were so appointed, but no entreaty, however beseechingly made, would cause our kind preceptress to deviate from the course she wished us to pursue. It fell to my lot to be on the affirmative side, and in searching for some occupation I thought I might fill with credit and distinction, my girlish fancy portrayed the business and practice of a lawyer as that of

the one I should like to adopt.

My little part was spoken in a manner that won the warm approval of my kind instructress, but with no thought of what the future might bring forth.

Several years after, my father was elected from the position he held as a railroad man to fill an important county office. He is a man of broad views, believing a woman can fill any official position as well as those of the sterner sex, and on this basis at once appointed me as his clerk, and after consultation with several attorneys and a decision from the Attorney-General of the state, I was duly appointed his deputy, after taking the usual legal oath of office, which position I held for six years. During this term of office, while Gov. Jno. P. St. John was the executive officer of our noble state, I received an appointment as a notary public of our county, for the term applied by law, being one of the several women who received such an appointment from his hand, the Governor firmly believing women were entitled to certain rights and could creditably fill this position.

His successor in office, Gov. Geo. Glick, however, does not seem to have entertained the same opinion, for, upon the expiration of my commission during his term, I presented my application for renewal, but was met with a prompt refusal on the grounds that "no woman was capable of filling such an important office, and as so many errors had been found in their clerical work, he deemed it sufficient evidence to warrant a refusal of the application." Mr. Glick rerefusal of the application." mained one term in office, and was succeeded by Jno. A. Martin, now deceased, whose views of the ability of woman must have been of the same tenor as that of his predecessor, St. John, for, again making application in proper form, having found it positively necessary in my work of abstracts of title and conveyancing, my petition was approved and proper certificate returned.

In a business life of fifteen years, the little part spoken of in the commencement exercises often recurred to memory, and although not entering the lawyer's office as a student, much less receiving my diploma, I was filling a position very similar in practice, if not acquainted with phrases of legal

It will be seen I am a believer to a great extent in woman's rights, not in the caricatured statement of husband doing housework while wife is attending meetings, but as the helpmeet of man, the mother of children, or the only support of herself, and perhaps others dependent, she is entitled to such rights as her acquirements and position may offer her.

The common interests of the wife of a railroad man, whose life is "as in the hollow of his hand," should cause us to make every effort to secure the rights that right-

fully belong to us as women.
All phases of life can be touched upon in this matter, but that of the men on the foot board seems to be more favorable for con-

sideration, and I feel no true woman would resist the appeal of conscience or ballot as the case may be, could she lessen the burden of life by shortening the hours of labor for those who are nearest and dearest to her earthly existence.

This point of interest is forced upon my notice almost daily, and I see the need more and more of the woman having her rights established for the best interests of self and family, but there are only a few states in our loyal Union that now grant us a hearing and heed our request. We can but hope that continued knockings at the gateway of intelligence may gain us admittance to the portals of reason which we so ardently desire.

[Our new correspondent, as her letter shows, is engaged in a work which a few years ago was considered as belonging exclusively to men. Her business experience has shown her the great need of an absolute equality of rights on the part of women. This is almost the universal testimony of business women. Our contributor accidentally came across a copy of the Magazine and was so pleased with the Woman's Department that she subscribed for it. We hope to hear from her again.—ED.]

Editor Woman's Department:

Let me kindly thank the one who sent me a copy of your valuable Magazine. I appreciate the kindness and think the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine is as good a book as any one can read, and I trust it may find its way to many homes, that its influence and kind words may be felt by all My heart has just been made glad by reading the communication signed "Justice." I heartily endorse it and am glad to greet him as a true and brave man. I wish all the firemen were such men. It is the desire of my heart that every fireman and engineer in our land will come out as this one has done. Remember that none are too small, too feeble, too poor, to be of service. Think of this and act. Life is no service. Think of this and act. Life is no trifle. If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust. But if we work upon crumble into dust. But if we work upon the market market we induce them with interest in the with the just fear of God high principles, with the just fear of God and of their fellow-men, we engrave on these tables something which no time can efface, but which will brighten to all eter-nity. It is a great thing to stand in a place of God and proclaim His word in the pres ence of angels and men. If you would show yourself a man in the truest and noblest sense, go not to yonder tented field or gilded saloon, where death hovers. Go not to the billiard rooms; they are the stepping stones to ruin and destruction. Go not to the palaces of kings or where men are

carving monuments to perpetuate names which will not live in our grateful memory? Go rather to the widow and relieve her Go to the lost and save him. Go to the fallen and raise him; to the sinner and whisper in his ear words of eternal life. These are little things, but they are stepping stones to heaven. Then do good with what thou hast or it will do thee no good, and remember, he who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any. is done by degrees. Life is made up of little things, the same as your railroads are built, by one shovel full of dirt after another. Thus drops make the ocean, hence, we should be willing to do a little good at a time and never wait to do a great deal at

"How sweet 'twill be at evening How sweet twill be at evening If you and I can say, Good Shepherd, we've been seeking The lambs that went astray; Heart-sore, and faint with hunger, We heard them making moan, And lo! we come at night-fall Bearing them safely home."

Mattie V. Bolton.

[Come again and put the post office address at the head of your letter.-ED.]

KEITHSBURG, ILL., July 5, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

Another "Fourth" has come and passed by, and everybody to-day is tired, and feels

a trifle less patriotic than yesterday.

How fast the years roll round bringing their measure of happiness, pleasure, grief and sorrow to all. We go through life blindfolded, little knowing what we are approaching. If we knew, oh, how many of us would stop and say, "I can not live on and face that trouble when it comes to me!" It is well that "we know not what awaits us."

While some here are rejoicing others are

bowed down with bitterest grief.

July 3d was a sad day for the railroad men here, for they buried a dear friend and brother who was killed in a wreck the Friday before.

Truly "The King of Shadows loves a shining mark." This young man leaves behind him a rich legacy, the love and respect of all who knew him. He left his home with a light heart, and in a few short hours was brought in a corpse.

We sympathize with those in trouble, stop and shed a tear, and the ranks close; some one steps in his place at work, and the world moves on as before. What a queer world this is. We must believe that whatever is is right. We are in this world for a purpose. We all have our trials,

there is no shirking them. Death comes to the rich and poor alike. "Hearts may break but still beat on." We live and gradually the wound is healed. How these accidental deaths set us to thinking, perhaps more than a dozen sermons would. Few of us are ready to go at a moment's warning.

It seems to me that railroad men's wives need especially to cultivate patience, kindness and forbearance, for their husbands are in danger at all times, and we know not when we say the last good bye. But how much easier it is to say than to do.

The father of waters has been a little too familiar and fondling with its lapping waves of late. All admit it a grand sight and no great damage is done here.

Good wishes to all.

Śee Em.

Bentonville, Ark., July 26, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

Guess you big folks all think us small,
To try to write in the columns of the Magazine
with you all,

But once you were no bigger than we, And before you wrote you had to try, don't you "see"?

But then the greatest people are not those who "despise the day of small things." Often what seems a trifle, a mere nothing by itself, in some nice situations turns the scale of fate, and rules the most important actions. The cackling of a goose is fabled to have saved Rome from the Gauls. Little acts are the elements of true greatness, they raise life's value like the little figures over the larger ones in arithmetic, to its highest power. It is the close observation of small things which is the secret of success. In business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit in life, human knowledge is only an accumulation of small facts, made by successive generations of men. The little bits of knowledge and experience carefully treasured up by them growing at length into a mighty pyramid. Though many of these facts and observations seem in the first instance to have but slight significance, they are found to have their eventual uses and to fit in their proper places. It matters not so much where we are as what we are. It is seldom God pity the poor young wife and little Rather the real heroism of the is simply to do all its duties promptly and faith-

But we are not, however, going to talk altogether about "small things" because we would like to give our idea of a "true gentleman." When you have found a man you have not far to go to find a gentleman. You cannot make a gold ring out of brass, you cannot change a Cape May crystal to a diamond, you cannot make a gentleman

till you first find a man. There is true dignity in labor, and no true dignity without it. He who looks down scornfully on labor is like Hermes, who had a mouth and no hands and yet made faces at those who fed him—mocking the fingers that brought bread to his lips. He who writes a book, fires an engine, builds a house, tills a farm or follows any other useful employment, lives to some purpose, and to contribute something to the fund of human happiness. The "dandy" is a dry goods sign and not a gentleman, for he depends upon dress and not upon his honor and virtue for his passport to the best circles of society. Only the poor in spirit are really poor. He who has lost all else but retains his courage, cheerfulness, hope, virtue and self-respect, is a "true gentleman."

We wonder what is the matter with you

We wonder what is the matter with you S. D., that you are so down on the "heartless coquettes." Has one of them jilted you, "or has your best girl been flirting?" We sincerely hope that all the boys of Lodge No. 156 are not of the same opinion of yourself. We did not know that you were not fond of praise or else we would have mentioned the fact, so hereafter don't think any of it is intended for you and our advice is when the "shoe don't fit don't wear it." In our opinion the boys never receive one-half the praise they deserve and we like to give "honor to those to whom honor is due." It has never been our lot to know any of the "heartless wives" you seem to know so well. We did not know that a woman could be so inconstant. We hope you will excuse us, for perhaps it may be indiscreet to express our thoughts, but we are impressed with the idea that you are inconstant yourself and not at all one of those who could boast of great fidelity as a virtue.

of great fidelity as a virtue.

Dear "fire boys" may the ministering nymphs bring you the lilies of life in full baskets. May the fair naiads bind to you a circle of friends and your journey be through Hesperidean bowers, where you can pluck the golden apples of wealth by only reaching for them and when the cycle of your mortal existence has reached its western horizon, may you then lie down in your windowless palace beneath a pavilion of flowers strewed by loving hands. Kindest regards to the Magazine.

Nanna and Juliette.

Wheaton Settlement, July 3, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

My brother is a fireman and he sends me one of your Magazines occasionally, and I take great pleasure in perusing its pages, and more especially in reading the Woman's Department, so I will write a few words to you on kindness. More hearts pine away in se-

cret sorrow for the want of kindness from those who should be their comforters, than from any other cause in life. If a word or two will make another happy, we must be wretches indeed, if we do not give them.

wretches indeed, if we do not give them.

There is nothing like kindness in this world, it is the very principle of love and it should be encouraged in all our intercourse with our companions, not only in the home life with dear ones, but wherever we go we should not say a word or give an expression of the countenance that will offend another. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts which a word or look, even, might fill with sorrow. So many of us lose the chance of saying a kind word by waiting to weigh our words too long. Our best impulses are too delicate for much handling. kindly whether it be to an honored guest, the poor servant girl, the gray haired or the young. And when we find ourselves far from home and loved ones, may some good hearted being, by kind words and acts, cause our hearts to thrill with gratitude. We never know how we love our friends or how good they are till they are gone, so we should prize them while we are with them and take every opportunity, even at the sac-rifice of our own pleasure, to make them happy, knowing that those that sacrifice the most are the noblest, realizing how great are small blessings when properly conferred. With kind wishes from a fireman's sister.

Mrs. Fred Lutz.

#### COULD WE KNOW.

Could we know the heartfelt anguish.
Of the friends we meet each day;
Could we but see their darkened lives,
Wherein no sunbeams stray;
Perchance our better feelings would
With kindly thoughts be stirred—
Perchance, in place of frowns, we'd give
Some genial, friendly word.

Could we but know how oft a smile A bleeding wound doth hide: Could we but see the inner life. Where swiftly rolls the tide Of human feelings, would we not Some gracious act bestow? Give love in lieu of bitter hate— Forgive each pittless foe?

Could we but know the doubts and fears, That assail our friends with dread, Could we but know bright hopes of morn At eve, would withered be and dead: How giadly we'd extend the hand In friendship's loving grapp, And help to drive dark clouds away, With kindness unsurpassed.

Then let us try with willing hands, And hearts so just and true, To do unto others as we are taught Through Christ that we should do: Let us be ever charitably inclined, And deeds of kindness sow— Grief-stricken hearts will bless us then, If we could only know.

Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

WEST OAKLAND, CAL.

#### TO A FRIEND.

Soon as I saw those beauteous eyes, They played a roguish part. They first enthralled me by surprise, Then robbed me of my heart.

Since thus you now may boast of two, Disputing is in vain, Render to me your own in lieu, Or give me mine again.

If not, then you're by all confessed,
The masterpiece of nature.
I'll paint you to the world, at best,
A double-hearted creature.

E. W.

ROANOKE, VA.

Belleville, Ill., July 7, 1889.

Editor Woman's Department:

We all love the Magazine at our house, and I will try to answer (as I see the editor requests it) the letter of "S. D.," of Palestine, Texas, in the June number of the paper. I will open the door to his tap, tap, tap, but will not bid him enter for fear he will set me down as one of those heartless coquettes who start out as soon as their "hubbies" backs are turned to firt, but will just stand at the door long enough to tell him that I believe he wrongs the Texas girls, and to give him a little information in regard to what the Illinois firemen think of their wives and sweethearts, and to draw a picture of a fireman's home in the "Sucker State." If all of the twenty-two single members of Neches Lodge are like "S. D.," I do not blame the girls for flirting and having their fun. Their "precious jewels" seem to have their's! Oh, no! I hear "S. D." say: "There is not one of us who will dare to look at any other young lady while we are away from home." Of course, any true, loving wife will try to stay at home when her husband is there (unless duty calls her away). His face is never too dirty for a kiss of welcome. She will have his slippers ready, take the dirty jumper and overalls, have a pillow ready for him on the couch or in the hammock, or have an easy chair in some cool, comfortable place where she can talk to him while she prepares his supper (our boys are generally hungry and tired). Tell him everything that happened while he was away. She tells him here that she roted. The ladies in our town were given a chance to vote, and he laughs at the idea of his little wife marching up to the polls to deposit her vote, but does not think it near so bad as to "dig his own grave." Tells him about the new novel she has bought (yes, this "deceitful little woman") has spent some of his hard-earned money for a novel) which she will read to him just as soon as she has a minute to spare. When supper, perhaps, is over, she finds the cigar which she has quietly hid away to keep him at home some time when she is lonesome and he wants a cigar. Some of our

firemen's wives and sweethearts can sing and play for them a soft, sweet melody which will make them forget they have shoveled coal and faced danger for twelve long hours. Then she will steal quietly away and fix a nice lunch, for he has told her he may be called for an extra before morning. Or he may be called to work in the high water where he cannot see the rails in daylight, and after night it is much worse and very dangerous.

Does she start out to flirt as soon as the sound of his footsteps have died away? No. She bids him good bye with a smile and a kiss to encourage him, for she does not want him to see her despondent and thus make his burden harder to bear. But as soon as he is gone she is praying, perhaps, with her pillow wet with tears, for God to take care of her "precious jewel," her fire boy. Our boys would not want a wife or sweetheart who did not have any friends. Yes, they all have their friends, and sometimes they go to see them while their "precious jewels" are at work. They generally wait to go to market till they, hear his whistle out of town so there will be no danger of him coming back for something which he will not be able to find alone. I have tried to draw a true picture of an Illinois fireman's home. There may be some homes which are, perhaps, not quite so bright, but they are the exception and not the rule. I am well acquainted with several firemen, members of the F. W. Arnold Lodge No. 44, of East St. Louis, Illinois, and have known some of them who are now no longer knights of the scoop, but have reached the right side of the engine. Success, boys, we wish for one and all. I have known some other brave, dear boys who died at their post and have gone beneath that low green tent whose curtains never outward fling. May God bless our dear, brave fire boys, and lead them gently down life's rugged pathway, for we believe all of our boys have perfect faith in their wives and sweethearts. Goodbye, "S. D.," come again.

A Fireman's Sister.
[This ought to put a quietus on S. D., and all like him.—En.]

PALESTINE, TEXAS, July 6, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I like to read the Magazine, especially the Woman's Department. I saw a letter from this place in last month's Magazine that forces me to write in self-defence. My husband is a member of No. 156 and runs on the T. & G. N.

I don't think the ladies in praising the noble hearted firemen had any reference to S. D., a wolf that has donned sheep's clothing to cover up deceit.

All the firemen's wives that I am acquainted with do their own cooking, house

work and sewing. I don't see where they get the time for "an afternoon or evening flirt," as S. D. says.

I do not believe in novel reading. I think there is too much real sorrow and trouble in the world to waste our sympathy

on imaginary woe. Now ladies, you have seen S. D.'s letter and you see about the channel in which a professional novel reader's mind runs. If S. D. had the best woman in the world for a wife he would pull her down to his own level. Then I would not be surprised to see her flirting with young men when he is

out on the road.

I do not think that a fireman, or engineer's wife should employ help all the time if she is able to do the work. She should assist her husband all she can and try to save something every month and not be "broke" as soon as he is out of work. I do not believe in wives trying to manage hus-bands. If they love each other as they ought they will consult each other's feelings and rights in everything.

Readers, do not think that the members of No. 156 are all like S. D., for I know that the majority of them are noble, hon-est, brave boys. May God bless them all. With best wishes for the Magazine.

The Engineer's Wife.

East Birmingham, Ala., July 16, '92.

Editor Woman's Department:

In looking over the daily paper this evening, I noticed that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Red Mountain Lodge No. 339, are to give their second annual picnic at Bangor Cove, July 20th. Speaking of picnics, reminds one that they who go would like something nice to drink while there, or at any time at home. Below are two very

nice recipes: BLACKBERRY WINE. - To one gallon of blackberries put one pint of boiling water, mashing the berries well with the hand; let stand twenty-four hours; then strain through a thin cloth without causing any of the pulp of the berries to be carried through the cloth; add three pounds of sugar to one gallon of this juice; strain again through a flannel cloth; put in bottles and cover lightly with a thin cloth and let stand in a dark place for nine days, and

it is ready to cork and put away. RASPBERRY SYRUP.—Take red raspberries and place in a stone jar; cover with good, first-class vinegar, then cover jar well from flies and let stand in the sun three or four days; strain, and to one cup of this juice put one cup of sugar and boil just twenty minutes; when cool you may bottle and place in a dark cellar; the longer it stands

the better it becomes. Wishing all the brothers God-speed, I May. will close.

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[The first pages of this letter were omitted for two reasons: We cannot give space to discussing picnics, or to extolling the merits of husbands, brothers or sweethearts. may be a heartless thing to say, but they are interesting only to those who are brought into close relationship with them. Thanks for recipes. Try another letter .- ED.]

#### FLYING FUN.

A new mixed drink is called a "business brace," but its practical tendency is more that of a business suspender. - Baltimore American.

Wife—Horrors! Our daughter has eloped

with your type writing young man. Husband—Well, you wouldn't let me hire a young woman.

Mrs. Bingo—I noticed there was a rent in your trousers this morning. Mr. Bingo-Thank heaven! Give it to

the landlord when he comes.

Mr. Whitney House (pointing to young Clarence Verisopht and his girl)—Two souls with but a single thought!

Mr. Chauncey Lake (cynically)-Which has it? - Westborough (Mass.) Tribune.

She—Oh, Mr. Wedgerly, did you ever keep a diary?

He—Yes. I kept one three years once. She—Oh, how lovely. He—Charming. I kept it locked up in my

trunk .- Washington Star.

Weeks-I'll wager a new hat that man over there's a schoolmaster.

Potts-Nonsense, how do you know? Weeks-Oh, he tried his hand on the seat of the chair before he sat down on it.-Life.

Darling Mother-Well, Robbie, if sister had an orange, and papa had one and mamma another, how many would that

Chicago Three-year-old (highly offended) It would make four, 'cause I'd want one, too. - Chicago Tribune.

Lady visitor (to little boy, whose mother has been ill)—"Georgie, is your mother any better?" "Yes, ma'am, but she can't walk round above a whisper."—Organizer.

A widower who had buried four wives asked a fifth woman to "share his lot." She answered: "No, sir, I have visited the cemetery, and your lot is too crowded already.

Tom's little cousin Mabel described graphically her sensation on striking a dimpled elbow on the bed carving. "Oh, my!" elbow on the bed carving. "Oh, my!" she sighed, "mamma, I've strucked my arm just where it makes stars in my fingers! -Jewish Messenger.

# MECHANICAL.

# TECHNICAL MATTERS. NO. VIII.

The difference between possible and produced is exactly the difference that all mankind is trying to overcome, and the knowledge that such differences exist is due mainly to the physical investigations of the past 200 years into the peculiar and fascinating action of heat upon the many substances with which we are constantly in close contact, in practice; and the endeavor of so many men to accomplish a fraction more than had been done before, is the one and main motive for so many inventions, the possible result is hoped to be even a fractional improvement.

In no one of the directions in immediate connection with our subject, are there more interesting or beautiful relations than in the expansion and contraction of various metals by heat, or in the application of heat to solids, and this is to be considered properly before we proceed with the conversion of water into steam, as it lies between combustion and evaporation.

Nearly all bodies expand when heated, and it is equally a fact that there is but very slight difference exerted in heating a bar of iron one inch square, and pulling it in a testing machine. Or, to put it in another way, the energy exerted by the heat imparted to a bar of iron one inch square, causing its expansion or elongation, is the bame, and no more, no less, than if it had seen, by any means, mechanically stretched to the same length; this fact is mentioned here in order that what follows may be carefully considered.

Heat, when applied properly, will accomplish what no other force on earth has yet done, when the exertion of a tremendous power in a small or limited space is required. And cold, in the same way, will rupture almost any known substance, with a few drops of water; hence, the "range of temperature" covered by a few degrees, and combined with water in a proper direction, or as is in common use by us each day, is pre-eminently the most terriffic force in nature, measured by its capacity for destroying easily, what are considered the most difficult materials to destroy.

The blacksmith heats the tire before he puts it upon the wheel; heat expands, it goes on easier; in cooling it comes back by contraction and grips the rim with such force that it gives at once stability to the wheel, and insures unity in the wheel until the wood shrinks beyond the gripping capacity of the tire to hold the wood in position.

The tire of the locomotive driving wheel is put upon its bearings when hot, and it makes many thousands of miles with no yielding from the forces of expansion by heating, and contraction by cold.

The shell of the boiler, while cold, is put together with red hot rivets, and when they, in turn, become cool, the plates are held by an invisible force far beyond the required amount for working conditions, and frequently when explosions occur in steam boilers, the rivets are found to be an exceedingly small percentage of the wrecked portion, the sheets being torn entirely or partially asunder, far from the rivets; even when the force exerted was far beyond the capacity of the metal, these rivets, driven hot, were and are frequently almost undisturbed.

Crank pins are shrunk into cheeks or discs, expansion joints used to prevent damage or danger by expansion, and many other and common appliances might be cited

Boiler iron, when made into boilers and in operation, are often ruined by a lack of care with reference to changing the degrees of heat to which they are subject, from one to another extreme, frequently, and then wondering when a crack or bulge appears.

Engine cylinders are sometimes crocked or carried partially away by heating them too rapidly and causing unequal expansion, and usually there is much wondering at "what on earth made it act so;" curious such affairs may be, but they follow natural

All steam machinery should be heated or cooled slowly, and as infreqently as it is possible to do or have done; once a week is ar better than several times a day.

Drawing the fires frequently and getting up steam in a hurry, are the most certain ruin of or to any boiler, old or new.

Expansion and contraction takes place in any part of the steam machinery every time steam is "let down" or "got up," or as often as the process of heating or cooling is repeated, and the variations in temperature are as certain to produce a change in the structure of the metal as they occur. From this cause we have crystalized spots buckled plates, and various other elements of weakness, which, in time, become sources of danger, and that all possible ways should be avoided by those who are in charge of the working of the boiler.

The heating of stam cylinders, when starting large engines, is one of the things to be done with a great deal of care, and in compound engines, where steam of 140 to 180 pounds is used in the high pressure cylinder and a condenser on the low, we have a considerable "range of temperature," and unless all the parts are well warmed there will be trouble in time, by

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cracks or unequal expansion or by the weakening effects of strain caused by heating one side or end more than the other, and this, when repeated, will certainly cause trouble, and such trouble usually comes without an instant of warning.

In dealing with these forces we must remember that there is no metal, so far as is known, that can withstand the action of either heat or cold and maintain their integrity; hence, we must use these tremendous forces gently and with wisdom, in our application of them to the materials of which our engines, boilers and condensers are made, if we wish or expect to get the best results or the longest life from them, and with a certainty that if we do not use wisely we shall get into trouble, frequently danger.

GASES. When heat is applied to air or other gases, the volume of the gas changes as the absolute temperature under a constant pressure, or the pressure of the gas at constant volume varies as the absolute temperature, so that we can, by compressing the air, heat it, and if we can expand it by any means, we can cool it, the absolute temperature [previously referred to] being the apparent temperature 461 F. or

273 C.

Absolute pressure, or the pressure of the air upon our bodies, the surface of the earth, etc. We live, in reality, at the bottom of a sea, in which we are subject to a constant pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch in all directions, and if we could rise to the surface of the sea, we should find a less pressure as we rise, until finally we could breath with difficulty, on account of the rarity of the air.

The pressure of the atmosphere is one of the important factors in all computations having reference to steam or physical matters, and the pressure changes slightly in amount at different latitudes and at points which vary much from the level of the sea.

For a latitude of 45° it does not vary much from 14.7 at sea level, and when we speak of an engine as having only 3 pounds of back pressure, we must quality that statement as to whether it is a condensing or a non-condensing engine; if it is a non-condensing, then the 3 pounds is observed, not absolute pressure, and, as a matter of fact, the three pounds as observed, would have to have added to it the atmosphere of 14.7, making 17.7 in place of 3 pounds; hence, an engine of any kind that does not exhaust into a condenser, has a back pressure of 14.7 pounds, and if any obstacle exists in the machine itself, to a free exhaust, then the sum of both back pressures is the real amount against which the engine works.

This matter may seem trivial, but it is of great importance, from the fact that all the

testing of engines is made from absolute pressure or from what would be a perfect vacuum in case the condenser was attached and doing its work perfectly, a thing we rarely find.

The loss in condenser is from various causes, but must be considered, as it helps us in accounting for the very great loss between the possible and produced, and it is this very question that we are looking into.

Before applying the laws of heat to water, and the making of steam from the water in contact, we must take into consideration the ways of doing our work with the least losses in all respects, some of which are hardly separable from the locomotive engine, on account of its prescribed way of working, thus: It is not possible to make a locomotive carry a condenser, and so we cannot overcome the loss in the use of fuel that is unavoidable by non-condensation; we can, however, consider the loss by poor radiation, in the furnace, and the conduction of heat through metallic sheets, and the loss due to surfaces, that are dull instead of bright; then the loss due to lack of realized pressure in the pipes and in the cylinders; also the moisture in coal, and the ashes and refuse matter in coal or what we are given to burn for coal, and which is not of any use in combustion.

The total losses are far more than the realized amounts, and we are now to study that part of our lesson, as immediately preceding the next important one of turning water into steam, and what becomes of it,

in its use.

Thomas Pray, Jr. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### COMBUSTION.

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Combustion, under ordinary circumstances, means a chemical union of combustible matter with oxygen at a sufficiently high temperature to generate heat and light. Combustion, spontaneously or mechanically, is the source through which increased temperature is incited, and oxygen is the matter by which combustion is supported. Any combustible matter employed for the purpose of creating heat or light is termed fuel; but coal is the princi-pal substance used in this country as fuel for locomotives. There are two kinds of coal commonly used, anthracite and bituminous, the latter being the most common. The burning of bituminous is a much more difficult operation than the burning of anthracite, for the volatile gases in bitumin-ous coal contain great heat-generating power, and are very difficult to burn so that none of the heating qualities are lost. Bituminous coal on an average contains 69 per cent. of carbon and 22 per cent. of

hydro-carbons; } by weight of the latter is hydrogen gas, which makes the hottest fire that can be made, but it will ignite only at a very high temperature and if any part of the fire box gets cooler than a degree of heat sufficient to ignite it; all of the gas passes away unconsumed causing loss in two ways: first, by the loss of the gas, second by the waste of heat required to generate it; for to turn a solid into a gas uses up heat in the same way that evaporating water into steam does. When burning, hydrogen gas unites in the proportion of two parts by weight (two atoms) to sixteen parts by weight of oxygen (one atom) and the product is water. It may seem strange that the burning of a fire will form water, but such is the case and a terrible heat is evolved by the operation

When a fire has been newly lighted in a locomotive fire box, water is sometimes seen oozing out of the cracks in and around the smoke arch; this is caused by the hydrogen of the fuel coming from the burning fire in the form of vapor and coming in contact with the cold sheets of the front end condenses causing what is commonly called sweating.

The combustion of each pound of hydrogen gas, if it unites with eight pounds of oxygen, produces about 55,000 heat units and a pound of hydrogen gas requires eight pounds of oxygen for perfect combustion, while one pound of carbon re-

quires only 23 pounds of oxygen.

The nature of the fuel, the composition of the air that feeds the fire, and the character of the gases formed by the burning fuel, the proper proportions of air and fuel to produce the greatest degree of heat-are the principal things to learn in the study of combustion. There are sixty-eight elementary substances in and around the earth which have combined together and formed the various elements found in nature. A simple element is something out of which nothing can be gotten.

Elements unite to form compounds or with compounds to form other compounds. No one can tell by the appearance of a sub-stance whether it is simple or a compound. That has to be found out by chemistry. Water, when it falls from the clouds, looks as simple as anything in nature; still it is a compound formed by the union of oxy-

gen and hydrogen.

When elements or compounds unite to form new substances, they do so in fixed proportions by weight, and if an excess of any substance be present it does not combine, but remains unused. This is very important as it bears directly on the economy of fuel. Some of the chief elements are oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, nlating the chief elements are oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, hydrogen, latinum, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead,

tin, sulphur, nickel, mercury, arsenic, bismuth, antimony, etc. The principal ones to be considered in combustion are oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbon. Oxygen and carbon perform the most important functions in the burning of a fire. Carbon is the fuel, and oxygen the supporter of combustion. Oxygen is the most abundantly diffused element in nature and is never found in a pure state. It combines with every element but one which is fluorine. It has no odor, color or taste. From some of its compounds it escapes explosively, as for instance when the fire in a locomotive fire-box is drumming; this noise is due to the explosion of gases formed by oxygen. Its action on a substance is called oxidation of the substance. It is incombustible, but a vigorous sup-porter of combustion. All ordinary processes of decay and fire, are produced by the action of oxygen and are different forms of oxidation. If oxygen unites rapidly it is called fire; if slowly decay. Yet the process and the results are the same. A stick of wood is burned in the stove, and another rots in the forest, still the chemi-cal change is identical. In the oxidation of an atom of carbon a certain amount of light and heat is produced, and the stick of wood that decays in fifty years, gives out as much heat as if it had been burned in as many minutes.

The water of a river becomes foul from the discharge of sewers, but as it flows along exposed to the air the oxygen dissolves in it, attacks each particle of organic impurity and slowly burns it up. thus making the water once more pure and

fit for use.

An animal dies, and the oxygen is an important agent in removing its body. The molecules which have been used to perform the functions of life are broken up by the oxygen, and their atoms enter into new combinations. We inhale air into our lungs and the blood absorbs the oxygen, bearing it to all parts of the body dispos-ing it wherever it is needed. It sweeps tingling through every artery to the re-motest capillary tubes, sends the flush to the cheek, combines with a portion of the food thrown into the circulation from the stomach, breaks up every worn out tissue, burns up the muscles as they do their work, until at last it comes back through the veins dark and thick with the products of the combustion of the flameless fire within us. The body is like a stove in which fuel is burned, and the chemical action resembles that of any fire. This combustion produces heat, and our bodies are kept warm by the continual fire within us. When there is plenty of fuel in our human furnace, as food, the oxygen burns it, but if there is a deficiency, the oxygen must

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unite with something, and so it combines with the flesh; first, the fat, then the muscles, then the brain and the man becomes weak and worn out. He has burned up as

a lamp burns out in darkness.

As soon as we begin any unusual exercise, we commence breathing more quickly, showing that to do the work we need more oxygen to unite with the food and muscles. This increased fire within us elevates the temperature of our body and we say we are so warm; we pant, but it is the panting that causes our warmth.

A man weighing 150 lbs. has 64 of muscle. This muscle will burn out in about 80 days with ordinary labor. As the heart works day and night, it burns out in about 30 days, so that we have literally a "new heart" every month. We thus melt away in time, and only the shadows of our bodies can be called our own. We are like the flame of a lamp which appears for a long time the same, continually fed and ceaselessly melts away. All our life is produced by the destruction of our bodies. We can not perform an act except by the wearing away of our muscles. Thus we see why we feel exhausted at night and re-freshed in the morning. Oxygen sweetens water, keeps the avenues of the body open, it preserves the air wholesome, every recess of the body, every nook and corner of creation finds it waiting and the instant an atom is exposed the oxygen seizes it. limb dies on a tree and the oxygen begins its removal at once. Even the stone erected above our final resting place is gnawed upon by what we call the "insatiate tooth of time" but it is only the constant corrosion of this destructive agent-oxygen.

T. J. H.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

#### EXAMINATIONS.

It is with pleasure that we hear the old familiar whistle, that assures us that "Eccentric Strap" is still on the rail, and hopes to make time even if he has to run

wild" to do it.

It seems that the article on "Concentrated Essence of Meanness" with my comments have stirred up some of the brothers, and "E. S.," Mr. Tucker and others are giving their opinions on it. Brother "E. S." takes it for granted that that engineer, who after thirty years' experience could not tell where the steam went after it had driven the piston to the end of its stroke, did good work. From the very nature of the replies (which were evidently given without hesitancy) it is utterly impossible that the word good should be applied to his work. Many men were re-quired to man the railroads which were just beginning to develop and spread thirty years ago, and so by a lucky circumstance

for him, said man was enabled to secure the position he has since held, but we have no account of how many mistakes he may : lena have made, how much fuel he may have CEPTON'S wasted, how much unnecessary work he - 5 11 may have imposed upon his fireboys, (it is to be hoped he had many, so as to divide it around, for it ought to be enough to go a good ways), nor how often only his years of service saved his job for him. We do not even have the assertion that his failure to answer these questions properly was used against him, but presume he is running yet. Nor does it seem that the examinations made among the men on "E. S.'s" road were used to throw them out of a job, but simply to place them on a level with younger men who were obliged to pass the examinations. "E.S." says they were successful runners, but how much more successful they might have been with a little more knowledge no one can tell, and this brings up the point of promoting or hiring engineers. In writing on the "Essence of Meanness" I condemned the action of the men who wished to shut off promotion entirely on their road, and no man deserving the name can help feeling indignant at the idea of men who at one time were anxiously waiting and watching for promotion and who have now got it, caring so little for the men who fill their former places as firemen as to wish to deprive them of all hope of anything better in store for them. "E. S." thinks that if promotion were stopped for several years it would be a good thing for all hands, but a restricted promotion would be the best of all, and this restricted promotion would be brought about by a fair system of examination. A road needing more engineers should certainly give its oldest firemen a chance to prove what is in them by an examination, if the oldest do not pass go on to the next until some one is found, and if none have served long enough as firemen to entitle them to examination, engineers could be hired; but if all that the roads and men require is that each man shall be promoted in his turn and utterly ignore the words usually inserted "if found worthy" there is really no incentive to study, for each feels that he need not exert himself, for when his turn comes he will be promoted anyway. Many men have adopted rail-roading as their life work from stress of circumstances, with no love or inclination for it, and work on in a heartless discontented manner far different from the man who has some liking for his job, and who, instead of taking it for granted that the engine will run forwards when given steam with the reverse lever ahead and vice versa will try to find out the why and wherefore of it, nor remain content until he does obtain a full knowledge of the matter.

If there are "too many men promoted for their own good" as "E. S." says, it would certainly help the matter by promoting only those who could qualify themselves, and it would not be the man who could "spout about lap and lead, and eccentrics and links" and then betray his ignorance by talking about "raising up and hooking in the valve stem" or "pulling an eccentric out to its proper place." I doubt the statement that he could pass any fair common sense examination, and feel assured that no M. M. would give him a chance to see what he could do on the road.

I believe it is one of the wise designs of Providence that men should differ in opinions as well as in features, for it would be a queer world indeed if all men were alike both in face and in mind. While it would no doubt be pleasant for a while to find that every one thought and acted upon the same line of thought and opinion as one's self, the constant repetition would become monotonous and insipid, and would beyond doubt be productive of evil. For instance suppose we were all to be "cast in a common mold" as farmers, what would become of the mechanical arts; or if we were all made mechanics who would till the soil? Again we might all be Methodists or Presbyterians or Baptists or Catholics or Infidels, and how monotonous it would be to have no one to contradict you and make you "give a reason for the belief that is within you." But being molded in the different forms and opinions shaped by divers circumstances we differ in features, in modes of thought and in expression of opinion, and our M. M.s being only a selection of men like the rest of us, could no more be expected to have a uniform opinion on any given subject than the same number of ordinary men, and we therefore find great differences on the topics which come up from time to time in the conventions.

Our switchlights have a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other; and a person viewing them from one point says they are red, another taking a different stand says they are green, while still another says it is only a white light; you are both wrong. All were right and had the appearance of right when viewed from their point, and therefore believed themselves and wanted others to believe like them, and yet the others had just as plain evidence that they themselves were right and the others wrong. And thus it will ever be as long as we have "Many men of many minds" to make up our world.

Another thing that tends to confusion is that our railroad system with all its improvements is as yet in its infancy as compared with some industries, and rapid

strides are being made in improvements which leave some of our M. M.s behind, and as a consequence they have crude ideas about some things which others have fully tried and have either adopted or condemned as the case may be. For instance some roads fully alive to the fact that much fuel can be saved by a more perfect combustion and a fuller absorption of the expansive force of the steam have tried a number of compounds of various makes. while others have not yet made a start in this direction. Some have by their trials become convinced that compounds save a great deal, while others are in doubt about it and do not increase the number in use on their roads. A person would think that the rate of saving would be alike and have no room to doubt their economy, but it appears that men will differ even on this; so it is very doubtful whether we could all agree on any one thing. The laws of mechanics ought to afford less room for argument than any other subject, yet we find that even on some of the fundamental principles men differ and argue, and I suppose it will continue that way to the end of time.

Wm. Weiler.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., August 8, 1892.

MR. EDITOR: In the July Magazine "W. J. S." gives us some very valuable instruction on triple valves in service stops and also in emergency, and he also asks some questions which I am going to try to answer to the best of my ability.

First, The difference between a high and

low pressure engine.

The only difference I know of is that a low pressure engine is constructed with more leverage (which the larger surface of the piston-head gives it) than the high pressure engine, to do the same work. They both work with live steam in the same way, but the low pressure must have more surface to equal the power of the high pressure engine, because, if the high pressure is working with 150 pounds to the square inch and the low pressure at 50 pounds, the difference must be made up in leverage, as it is well known that you have to use more power to move a given weight with a short lever than would be required if you were raising it with a long lever. This is all the difference I can find in them, as they are constructed with the same kind of steam-chests, cylinders, valves, piston-heads, and have the same motion of the valve.

Second, The least amount of air that will work a triple-valve in ordinary practice.

The very slightest reduction of air in the train-pipe will cause the piston in the brake valve to move, and the motion of the

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piston in the brake-valve and that of the piston of the triple valve are simultane-The action of the piston in the brake-valve is greatly affected by the packing, for if this is so tight against the walls of the chamber in which the equalizing piston works as to prevent it from working easy it will take more air to move it, con-sequently it will take more air to move the triple valve in this case as the triple will not move in ordinary use until the equalizing piston in the brake valve does, but in case of the train-pipe being broken at any time it will work independent of the equalizing piston in the brake-valve.

Third, The cause of the air gauge not showing air when it is known to be in good working order when the air pump is started

on a cold frosty morning.

There are two things that may prevent the gauge from showing the exact amount. First, the gauge pipes may be stopped up. Second, they may leak badly at some of their joints. If there is air in the drum (as he said they had 25 pounds of air shown on the gauge) there must have been a very bad leak in the pipes, if the pump was working free and easy, but if the pump was working hard, as it does when it is pumping against train pipe pressure, the difficulty was in the pipe that connects the pump with the reservoir, and it is very likely was partly filled with water which ran into it when the pump was last stopped and which had frozen, and had thus nearly filled the pipe, and so choked the passage of the air to the drum. In this case the pump would work the same, after it had made one or two strokes, as it would when pumping against a large reservoir pressure with the governor cut off, and should this be the case I should take a torch and hold it under the pipe between pump and drum, so as to thaw the ice in it and the force of the air would cause the water to go back to the drum, and I do not think I would go under the tender unless it were to look for a leak.

To stop an engine running, with only one side connected, without getting caught on the center, I would slow her down with the brake, then reverse it and give her steam, which would cause it to stop where the steam is the most powerful, which is on the quarter or when the cross head is at half stroke, and this would leave the engine on the best point to start again when-

ever you wanted to go on.

Now that I have tried to answer these questions I should like to have some one answer one for me, and it is this: In case you were running an intermediate connected link motion ten-wheel engine and it was very lame, and you knew that the valve stem was of the right length and your eccentrics were not slipped, and that you

were on some branch road without shops to have the work done, what position would you place it in to find out whether it was in the eccentric blades or in the intermediate bars, and why should it be placed in these positions? Can it be tound out in any other way than by measurement?

As this is my first appearance in the Magazine, I will close by introducing myself as a fireman of two years' experience, and a member of Davy Crockett Lodge, No. 145, of the B. of L. F., and am in the employ of the San Antonio division of the South-

ern Pacific railroad.

George W. Norton.

## EXPIRED RAILWAY PATENTS.

The following list of railway patents furnished by F. B. Brock, Patent Attorney, room 26, Atlantic building, Washington, D. C., expired during the month of August, 1892, and are now free to be used by any one, viz:

ne, Viz:
Car coupling, J. M. Marlin.
Car axle lubricator, C. D. Flynt.
Station indicator, L. V. Adams.
Electric railway signal, D. Rousscau.
Railway switch, Gil & Beisler.
Raising water into railway tanks, T. Rodes.
Permanent way for railways, R. E. Nichols.
Steam whistle, J. Reipple.
Snow plow, A. J. Smith.
Boiler cleaner, T. O. Kemp.
Sleeping car, C. E. Lucas.
Car wheel, A. Schroet, J. Corson.
Railway joint fastener, J. Corson.
Railway frog, J. Cumming.
Fire box for locomotive and other boilers, Z. S.
Durfee.

Locomotive tire heater, T. R. Peak.

Persons desiring copies of patents, drawings and specifications, can obtain the same for fifteen cents, by applying to Mr. Brock, whose address is given above.

## A TAR'S IDEA OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

"Why," said he, "there's nothing manly about it. Watch a ship, now, with her canvas filling out, laying down to it just enough to show she feels the breeze, tossing the spray away from her bows, and lifting her head over the seas, as if she stepped over There's something like life there. There's something noble about a horse; he steps as if he knew he was going, was proud of his duty and able to do it. But the lub-ber—bah! that there concern comes insinivating, sneaking, snorting along like a thundering long snake with a pipe in its mouth.—National Car and Locomolive Builder.

ELECTRICAL headlights are coming extensively into use on locomotives. One Indianapolis house has already placed seventy of these lights on nine different roads, and has an order for the equipment of the engines of the "Royal Blue" trains between New York and Washington, on the Philadelphia and Reading road, with electric headlights. -The Engineer.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVEN- York; the association was no TION OF THE AMERICAN RAILWAY, zation having legal standing. MASTER MECHANICS ASSOCIATION.

Beginning June 20, and continuing three days, the Master Mechanics held, at Saratoga, N. Y., their twenty-fifth annual convention, which is very generally conceded to have been the most successful one so far held by the association. With the usual promptness attending the meetings of this association, the call to order on the first day was but little later than 9 o'clock A. M., the hour set for the meeting. were present, as shown by the roll call, about 150 members; there were also present a good many friends of the members. As usual in late years, the convention followed immediately after that of the Master Car Builders, which doubtless helped to swell the attendance!

The customary formalities, such as an address of welcome by the president of the village, were gone through with, followed by President Mackensie's annual address.

The president referred to the satisfactory condition of the association after an existence of 25 years. Especially during the past five years the growth had been phenomenal. When they met at St. Paul, in 1887, the membership was 270. Since that time 241 names have been added, making the membership at this time 511. They were now an organization composed of representatives of the mechanical departments of nearly every railroad on the continent of North America. "We are recognized," he said, "because, by our perseverance, we have shown to our superior officers that such recognition is our due, from the fact that we have shown a determination to promote their interests by a faithful desire to improve upon and care for the property confided to us in trust. Let us feel greatly encouraged in our own enterprise, and enter upon the work before us with renewed zeal, and a permanent and gratifying suc-cess will crown our efforts." He hoped members would continue with their advice and their work, until the workings of the mechanical department of railroads come to as near perfection as possible.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Sinclair then presented his report. In it he said that there had been an increase in membership of 53 during the past year, which is greater than the average for five years as given by the president. There were a large number of men eligible to membership, from which members could be drawn. There was no reason why the increase in membership should not go right along. Application had been made to the Secretary of State, and as a result of such application, the association had been incorporated under the laws of the state of New

York; the association was now an organi-

The association has four memberships in Stevens Institute at its disposal. Referring to this, the secretary said that only one applicant passed examination, owing to its rather severe nature, and the short time for preparation. Arrangements had, however, been made by which scholars could be admitted to the preparatory school of that institution sufficient in number to keep the scholarship full.

EXHAUST PIPES, NOZZLES AND STEAM PASSAGES.

This committee on the above subject felt obliged to say that no report was ready. There had been much in the way of getting information, and but little in the line of increased knowledge on these subjects could be hoped for until some arrangements for more definite tests could be made.

The committee is, we believe, an old one, and, as it is dealing with important questions, doubtless the association will give it opportunities for making tests of value.

#### CAR COUPLERS.

It is not for the reason that the country is not full of automatic car couplers that the committee had so little of value to report. The very multiplicity of these devices may have something to do with the matter. Master Car Builders are wrestling with the subject, and the Master Mechanics are perhaps more prone to adopt their conclusions than to arrive at conclusions of their own.

#### STANDARD TESTS OF LOCOMOTIVES.

It was brought out by this committee that nothing particular had been done, owing to the fact that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was working on the same question, and it was thought that there should be a conference.

#### COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES.

The report of this committee, and the discussion it brought out, was the great feature of the convention. The report of the committee was to the effect that it was as yet impracticable to present a theoretical discussion of the subject; the consideration of the subject had gone from the realm of theory to that of practice. To-day the engine was in such an early stage of development that designers were not fully prepared to give the required guarantees. The report continued:

Your committee wish to offer a word of caution here regarding locomotive tests in general. Those who expect to find that any set of tests, however complete, will give a complete history of the machine under all the complicated conditions found in service, will be greatly disappointed. No scheme which would furnish such results has been advanced by authorities. The

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number of undeterminable variables entering into a road test is enormous, and the conclusion to be drawn from the determinable ones even is a most perplexing problem. Both these classes of variables are mutually dependent, and a change in any one introduced a change in the economic results of an engine performance. Probably a combination of two methods of test would furnish a conclusive basis for comparison, but, unfortunately, both these methods involve practical difficulties, making them almost prohibitory. The combination referred to is a shop test of the engine, where an absolute uniform set of conditions could be maintained and its economy as a producer of a varying amount of work determined. These conditions of work could be made to imitate those obtained on road with all practicable train weights. To obtain the comparative economy of the locomotives as a whole, including the boiler and engine functions, a standard set of road tests is essential. would involve hauling successively the same special train with each engine over the same road, at the same speed, with same crew, and with all extraneous conditions alike; and afterwards repeating such tests for the entire range of train weights. It is needles to say that your committee have not been able to entertain such a programme. In absence of this scheme the best plan seemed to be an imitation of the average service conditions prevailing over a considerable period of time. It was assumed that if the test could be prolonged for a period of say one month with each engine, taking the trains as they were offered by traffic conditions, there would result an average figure for economy, which would be repeated month by month, and consequently give an idea of the economy ap-

pearing on the performance sheets. The report of the committee was very voluminous, representing a good deal of labor, but as the committee intimated in the beginning, was not conclusive.

In discussing this question, Mr. Vauclain, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, referred to tests made by the works showing a saving by compounding of 17 per cent. to 45 per cent., which would go to show that other conditions than that of higher steam pressure on the compounds influenced the results.

Mr. Pitkin, of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, said they had gone into compounding as a matter of experiment. asked whether we could recommend the compound, we have said no; here is the simple and here the compound; take just which you please."

Mr. Lythgoe, of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, said they were not advocating compounds very strongly. They had

built a number, and they were showing a saving of from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. Others had found saving from 5 per cent.

Mr. Lauder was conservative. He did not believe savings of 25 to 30 per cent. were obtainable. If, as Mr. Casanave had stated, the saving was only 5 per cent., he did not believe that it would pay any railto 25 per cent. road to use compound locomotives because they must cost something more, and the cost for repairs would be greater. Mr. Laucost for repairs would be greater. Mr. Lauder had made experiments with compounds, and spoke favorably of them in some respects, but he was evidently unprepared for believing strongly in their greatly superior qualities. He thought a good deal of experimenting was necessary. This evident disbelief in existing types

or a type, brought out Mr. Vauclain again, who disagreed with the statement that the compound would cost more in the way of repairs. He admitted that, in some respects, the repairs would be greater, but made an offset by the greater life of the fire box of a compound. He said: "The life of the steel depends upon the number of gallons of water evaporated." One of his previous remarks was: "I cannot see why there should be any difference in the water per horse power given out in either type." He disclaimed the idea that a compound engine should be constructed with special relation to peculiar work.

His argument, in effect, was that rail-roads must put compound locomotives to the test before the possibility of formulating conclusions. This was in opposition to the remarks of another member, that railroads must be satisfied with the merits of compounding before purchasing compound

engines, was good. Mr. Lauder replied to Mr. Vauclain's

strictures, in part, as follows:

I do not agree with Mr. Vauclain on the question of repairs. I believe his position entirely wrong. I do not agree with his statement that the life of the fire box depends on the amount of evaporation of water, but he neglects to mention one of the important features which has quite a bearing on the life of the fire box; that is, the higher pressure we can carry on the compound. I think every railroad man will agree with me that the higher the pressure carried the sooner the fire box will wear out. If you can secure 15 per cent. saving I believe you are warranted in using the compound. It is not necessary to build and maintain four cylinder compounds when you can get equally as good results out of the two-cylinder type.

COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES AGAIN.

On the assembling of the convention on Tuesday it was soon made apparent that

those who had entertained the belief that the major part of one day would suffice for for the purpose of discussing compounds had wrong views; for the discussion was even more interesting on Tuesday. The discussion was opened by Mr. Mitchell, who practically ignored the question of find concerns and hought with the authority of the concerns and the co fuel economy, and brought out the superiority of the compound, in that it threw less fire, and thus endangered property less. This consideration, he thought, was going to be one of the main points in the compound, in addition to the saving of

Mr. McBeth had experienced no abnormal oscilations in riding on a two-cylinder compound down grade at 30 or 40 miles per hour, with an especially arranged drawbar between engine and tender. He had just finished making a test on the Central Vermont, the compound showing a saving of 30 per cent. to 35 per cent., and the evaporation was 81 against 51.

The noticeable point in this is that the saving in evaporation was, as far as can be seen, exactly equal to the total saving.

Mr. Dean had made tests in which, after increasing the clearance on the compound, he had obliterated undue side oscilation; he found an advantage in some instances of 19 per cent., and in others 30 per cent. in favor of the compound. He found a saving in water in favor of the compound sometimes about equal to the saving in coal.

Mr. Forsyth referred to the discrepancies in the records of the committee, whose work, he said, was superior to anything of the kind previously done. Still the records showed that the variations were very great in cases where there should have been little or no variation. The committee admitted that the discrepancies pointed to the fact that the tests could not be depended upon. For example the coal per ton mile with the same engine varied from .075 to .150-in one instance nearly double that of the other—and in one case the coal per horse power was 5 pounds against 31 pounds in another, showing that the attempt to get an accurate test of locomotives with a train in regular service is not very satisfactory, and the figures give an economy of 6.1 per cent. one way and 9 per cent. another; then there is a further conclusion that the economy was 16.9 per cent. and 14.1 per cent. We should expect from a compound engine of this type [the Vauclain] on passenger service a saving of not more than 7 to 8 per cent. The committee's tests showed an economy of 30 per

Mr. Leeds gave some figures that were not calculated to show more than a nominal control of the inal saving for the compound.

Mr. Setchell, of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, remarked that they were constructing a compound, and that by giving an increased heating surface, a much larger boiler and all the other advantages they could over the plain engine, expected to show a saving equal to any of our compet-

Mr. Smart spoke in a way to show that in his opinion a compound must be designed rather especially for the work to be done, and that where the work was heavy one way and light the other, the gain in one would be neutralized by the loss in the other direction. He had never claime ! (on the Michigan Central) a saving of more than 12 to 15 per cent. for the compound under the most favorable conditions.

Mr. Soule had found a saving of 20 per cent. in fuel, some changes in boilers having been made in favor of the compound.

Mr. Barr, as the result of research, failed to find evidence that there was a saving of 10 per cent. in favor of compounding.

Mr. Forney, who had quite generally been accredited with favoring compounding, declared himself as being an agnostic. that the advantages and superiority of the compound have not yet been fully proved. In taking up this subject, we should see clearly what the real question is. I conceive it to be this: Supposing a railroad company wishes to have locomotives weighing 100,000 pounds for a certain traffic. Supposing the general manager should go to the advocate of the compound engine and say: 'We want you to build an engine weighing 100,000 pounds for such and such a traffic. Supposing the general manager should then go to some other builder and say, 'Build us some simple engine of 100,-000 pounds weight,' naming to this builder the same traffic. He should tell them both that what they have to do is to put 100,000 pounds of steel and iron into their respective forms of locomotive that will give the best service for the work to be done-that they are to avail themselves of whatever advantages they may have. In this suppositious case he would then have the highest degree of efficiency of the two sys-A test then made would develop something. It is generally acknowledged that compounding increases the weight of the locomotive considerably—to that extent it is a disadvantage. The simple engine man might take that extra weight and put it into a boiler, getting a larger boiler on the simple engine. If the simple engine has an advantage in weighing less, you have a right to avail yourself of that. In all the discussions in nearly every instance the compound engine advocates have asked for odds in their favor. They ask to make the engine heavier. It seems to me the conditions should be exactly the same under all the circumstances. At this meeting we

have been presented with additional evidence contained in the report of this committee. It is presumed the committee went at it in an entirely unprejudiced way. I have taken for example the two groups of tests made with the simple engine with a pressure of 180, using Braceville coal. I have taken the consumption per ton per mile, and find it is 1.029 ton per mile. I have taken the compound and find it burnt 1.018, making an economy of 8½ per cent. in that group of tests. I would venture to say that any gentleman here present having charge of the locomotives of a railroad might make that difference in two simple engines by painting the smoke stack of one sky blue."

During the discussion Mr. Dolbur made some remarks as pertinent as any heard. He showed that in actual use the economy of the compound engines over which he had control varied all the way from about 35 per cent. to minus 7 per cent., and that prejudice had a good deal to do in the mat-

ter.—American Machinist.

#### WHO SHOULD FEED A BOILER?

The Louisville & Nashville railroad has adopted the practice of placing both injectors on the right side of the locomotive where they will both be under the easy control of the engineer. The reasons stated for so doing are that by this arrangement both injectors can be more conveniently operated alternately and thus both be kept in good condition, which is seldom done when one is placed on either side of the engine; and also with this arrangement it is possible to use a double check valve with but one opening in the boiler, which of course reduces by one-half the danger of having check valves knocked off in case of accident. While this is a radical change, the reasons assigned are eminently sensible and there can be little doubt that the benefits anticipated from the change will be realized. Probably the old saw about disuse being the worst abuse has no more forcible application than in reference to injectors, as all who have had experience with them know. The combining of the two check valves into one with but the one opening in the boiler instead of two is a step forward in the direction of safety and economy.

But the aspect of the case to which we invite attention is that by this arrangement the operating of the injectors is almost imperatively assigned to the engineer, since it would be inconvenient and undesirable for the fireman to go to the engineer's side of the cab to start or shut off

an injector.

This suggests the question asked in the above caption, Who should feed a boiler? Long established and general custom has

familiarized us with the idea that, in locomotive operating, the engineer is the proper man to attend to the very important matter of supplying water to the boiler. But is he really the best man to do so? Are his duties such that he can always give the attention to feeding water to the boiler that will bring about the best results?

Fuel economy in locomotive operating depends very largely upon the management of the injector, and the management that will give the best results demands much careful attention. With the responsibilities necessarily placed upon the engineer of getting his train safely over the road on time and watching the tracks, the signals, his engine and his train, he is often so absorbed in attending to these imperative duties that the feed of water to the boiler is neglected to the serious detriment of fuel

economy.

On the other hand, the necessary condition of the fire (especially in soft coal burning engines) and the work of the fireman, is really governed more by the feed of water to the boiler than by the working of the engine. They are the two conditions of locomotive management that most necessarily go hand in hand, each depending upon the other. This being true, it follows that such mutually dependent conditions should be treated by one man, and he the fireman. He has no duties to call his attention away from managing the fire and regulating the boiler feed to secure the best results, and as neglecting his injector would generally add greatly to his labor, he would always have the most effectual inducement to give it proper attention.

As to the responsibility for the safety of the boiler, the fireman could be made equally responsible with the engineer; neither is under bonds, and neither has more at stake than his personal safety, reputation and position. We have no doubt that if the responsibility were placed upon the firementhey would generally acquit themselves as creditably as the average engineer, and with the engineer responsible as he now is, for his whole engine, there would be an added assurance of the safety of the boiler, a relief to the engineer of what are sometimes petty attentions, a lightening of the fireman's labor and increased economy for the

engine.

In presenting this view of the case we are not suggesting an experiment. It has been the practice for a number of years on at least one division of a large railroad to have the fireman, instead of the engineer, feed the boiler; and the results have in every way justified the practice, no damaged boilers resulting, and the division being noted for the economy of the fuel consumption of its locomotives.— National Car and Locomotive Builder.

#### AN OLD ENGINEER.

One of the oldest if not the oldest, locomotive engineer now living in America, is Captain Joel Barlow Sawyer, of Denton, Tex. He was born in Heniker, N. Y., over eighty years ago, on November 23, 1812. He was in the navy during the war, and was captain of the surfboats at the taking of Hilton Head, S. C. In 1835 and 1836 he was one of the four engineers on the Boston & Worcester railway. The length of the road was then forty-four miles and extended from Boston to Worcester. The road was opened July 4, 1835, and Mr. Sawyer went on the road the month following.

He is fond of relating that the passenger cars of those days would only accommodate about twenty-four persons, and that while frail in construction and carried on four wheels only they were yet often elaborately painted. The average passenger train consisted of four or five cars, and the time table for the forty-four miles was two and a half hours, with nine stops, and and the fare was \$1.50 for the entire distance. In 1835, when he began his career as a locomotive engineer, there were perhaps less than fifty locomotive engineers in the country. Captain Sawyer says that he has heard of none of his contemporary engineers being alive. He was an engineer on different roads, principally in Georgia and South Carolina up to 1853, when he accepted and filled for three years the position of master mechanic on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern railway. He was offered the superintendency of the Houston & Texas Central railway in 1858, but declined to accept the place, as he was then in good circumstances. The venerable old man has long since quit railroading, and for twenty-one years has been a citizen of Denton .- Railway Age.

## THE WASTE OF POPPING.

The committee of the Master Mechanics' Association on compound locomotives expressed surprise at the result of its test to determine the waste of steam through popping. We quote as follows from the report:

Two three-inch pops were used on the dome. The waste from these when blowing off was found to be a surprisingly large quantity. Its amount was determined by causing the valves to pop for ten minutes [steam pressure being maintained] and taking measure of the water used.

The quantity blown off as above was found to be not less than three boiler gauges, giving an average of 168 pounds of water or steam waste.

steam wasted per minute popping.
It is really very fortunate that the committee made this test and found, to its surprise, that popping is as wasteful as it is. A somewhat similar test was made on the

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in 1889, the result of which appears on page 79 of Baker's "Manual of Instruction for the Economical Management of Locomotives," as follows:

By an actual test on a locomotive blowing off steam for four consecutive minutes for the purpose of the test, it was practically demonstrated that six cubic feet of water, or 336 pounds, was converted into steam and wasted. This was at the rate of \$4 pounds of water per minute, or 1\xi\$ pounds per second.

In this case it was found that in using one pop the waste was 84 pounds of water per minute; in the committee's test it was found that in using two pops 168 (twice 84) pounds were wasted per minute, certainly a remarkable agreement in results of independent tests made on different roads, and years apart.

The ordinary frequency of popping of locomotives is one of the worst methods of wasting fuel that is permitted to continue in practice, and it is, generally speaking, simply the result of carelessness or bad judgment on the part of enginemen. This also is proved by the committee's report, for with the two crews of "careful and observing men" selected to run and fire the engines during the test, "in many trips the boiler pressure was well kept up to the maximum and yet no steam was blown off, although "the engines were for long periods worked to their full steaming capacity and immediately shut off for equally long periods running down hill, or standing on side tracks." No doubt the men share the general lack of appreciation of the waste of popping, and their enlightenment concerning it would have a beneficial influence.

National Car and Locomotive Builder.

#### AMERICA'S FASTEST TRAIN.

The seventy-minute flyer which the Reading Company put on its Atlantic City branch on Saturday is claimed by the officials of that company to be the fastest scheduled train in America, if not in the world. Ten minutes are allowed for the ferry trip from this city to Kaighn's Point, leaving sixty minutes for the 55.5 miles from the station to Atlantic City. For the first two miles, how-ever, no speed can be made on account of the grade crossing of the West Jersey Railroad, so that as a matter of fact the remaining 53.5 miles have to be made in fifty four or fifty-five minutes, which is practically sixty miles an hour for that distance. On Saturday the train, which consisted of eight cars carrying two hundred and eighty persons, pulled out of the station a minute late, but this was made up on the run, and Atlantic City was reached exactly on time. For a few miles the Empire State Express of the New York Central Railroad is scheduled to run at a rate exceeding sixty miles

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an hour, but for a distance as great as that from Philadelphia to Atlantic City the Reading's 70-minute flyer is believed to have no equal in speed.—Philadelphia Record.

THE recent accident on the Pennsylvania road near Harrisburg, by which twelve peo-ple were killed, will be rather a rude awakening to those people who have supposed that this road, about which so much has been said since the accident on the New York Central, was entirely safe from rear end collisions.

It is shown that, after all, the correct working of railroads must ultimately depend upon the fidelity, the intelligence and the vigilance of men, and that, even with the best of devices, there is always some one in whose power it is to sacrifice the

lives of passengers.

An engineer pulling the second section of an express train upon a road upon which block signals are used will naturally run all the more confidently and rapidly on that account, for, seeing the signals set clear ahead of him, he will consider that he has the right to assume that the track as far as the end of the next block is clear, and that he can run over it as fast as the schedule will permit. For this reason there is all the more necessity either for a perfect automatic system, or, in the absence of this the most strenuous vigilance on the part of those in charge of the towers. It seems that the man who made the mistake of letting the train into a section before receiving notification of its being cleared by the preceding train was young and rather inexperienced, but it also appears that the same mistake had been made before. There are devices which absolutely prevent this thing being done, the signal being absolutely blocked until the operator at the next tower

unlocks it. Another thing which is prominently brought out by this accident is that rear brakemen sent out to protect the rear of their standing trains should not consider the call of the engineer to come to the train to be an imperative one, but merely as an announcement that he is ready to go ahead, and that the brakeman can therefore come in as soon as the conditions of safety to the trains will admit of his doing so, and, where a following train or section is due in one minute or less, as seemed to be the case in this instance, he should, of course, maintain his place in the track, regardless of whistle calls, until the following train has come up and been stopped. Experienced railroad men know all about these things, of course but experience shows that they will neglect well-known precautions and assume risks especially forbidden. It is done every day and on nearly every train, the wonder being that we do not have more accidents instead of fewer .- American Machinist.

An English railway journal says that the 5,000 laborers employed in changing the gauge of the Great Western railway " not allowed to refresh themselves during working hours with anything stronger than oatmeal water,' and draws a contrast be-tween the old world and the new in these matters by referring to the report that on a new railway in Texas the tracklayers were stimulated to hasten the completion of the work by the announcement that a barrel of whisky awaited them. It will be remembered that we published a denial of this story from the chief engineer, who said that there was no barrel of whisky, but that the town people-not the contractors-treated the men on the completion of their work to "some cool San Antonio beer." The "contrast" in respect to drinking habits between railway men in the old world and the new is decidedly in favor of the latter; for while the use of intoxicants is the rule in Europe it is becoming more and more the exception on American roads, and the weight of official influence and example here is strongly against it. The very fact that the English laborers were prohibited from taking anything stronger than oatmeal water "during working hours" shows that this was an unusual deprivation, and suggests that there was a general resort to the stronger beverages after the special task was done. One of the best characteristics of the American railway service is the rapid growth of the liabit of sobriety and temperance.-Railroad Car Journal.

Mr. Garaghty thinks his MR. EDITOR: Mr. Garaghty thinks his engine slipped because of a bend in the axle, and says that the wedges had to be let down and bushings to be hored out to free her on the tight points. This would seem to indicate that she "bound herseli," and instead of having something to make her move lively, as they do in what we usually call slipping, she had something holding her back and likely to make her slide by stopping the revolutions of the wheel. Is this what Mr. Garaghty means? We gen-erally call that sliding the wheels. I do not see how it could be possible for an engine to slip her wheels, when her weight on the rails and the damaged machinery all tend to hold her from making free movements.

What is the fastest time made between Jersey City and San Francisco? Three days, 7 hours, 35 minutes and 16 seconds. Special theatrical train, June, 1876.

What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel? One killed in ten million. Statistics show more are killed by falling out of windows than in railway accidents.

# THE MAGAZINE

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LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

EUGENE V. DEBS, . . . Editor and Manager.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

#### CONFEDERATION OF LABOR ORGAN-IZATIONS ESSENTIAL TO LA-BOR'S PROSPERITY.

The century in which we live, qualify it by whatever adjective fancy or fact may suggest, is, confessedly, the most illustrious of the Christian era. The proposition is neither novel nor startling. It is so universally admitted as to sound like an ancient subcriter. cient aphorism. But when the inquiry is made for the purpose of ascertaining upon what foundations the declaration rests, and what facts can be grouped and marshaled in its support, the field of investigation broadens indefinitely, and the task of those who would respond is onerous, not because facts are few and far between, but rather because of the necessity of selecting from the mass the more salient incidents, move-ments, discoveries, and achievements, which, when arranged in their order, constitute data which defy criticism.

The space is not at my command for extended illustration, nor am I inclined to enter upon such investigations as would require a volume to do the theme full justice—nevertheless, having accepted an invitation to contribute my views upon the subject of confederation, in its relation to the the welfare of labor, certain sharply defined postulates should be stated, because they lead unerringly to conclusions relat-ing to the status of labor.

It has been affirmed by high authority that the present generation knows more than any preceding generation; necessarily so, since the present generation knows all that the former generations knew, and has added indefinitely and immensely to the world's store of knowledge, not only in carrying forward investigations which the past suggested, but in matters and directions which the most advanced of former generations never so much as dreamed of.

It may be prudently affirmed, that the

Dark Ages approached the present much nearer than historians suggest; so near, indeed, that no effort is required to point to the land where their dark shadows still linger, constituting a standing rebuke to those who are overboastful of "our Christian civilization"; indeed, it may be said, if ignorance, superstition, bigotry, and many other degenerate human qualities grew abundantly during that period of the world's history, enough remains to create no little humiliation in the ranks thoughtful men who are now engaged in the work of emancipation. But with such facts in view it may be maintained that the work of evolution and revolution has so far progressed as to inspire the hope of some sort of a millennium in the not distant fu-

Christ is credited with having said, "Ye have the poor always with you," and ringing down the centuries has been heard the same doleful and reverberating declaration, and the "poor" have always been found in the ranks of labor. From the day when Lazarus was perishing at the door of the rich man's palace, and the vagabond dogs "licked his sores," the badge of poverty has been worn by the world's toilers; and thousands of their oppressors have not yet "lifted up their eyes in hell," and it is to be hoped, will cease their oppressions before it is too late. Be this as it may, the "signs of the times" foreshadow new departures in national thought betokening a determination to change radically ancient methods of dealing with labor, every one of which, when subjected to the severest analysis, favors the conclusion that new mind forces are in operation, devoted to the solution of what is called the "labor problem.

It is in this regard, more than in any other phase of human affairs, that the century in which we live towers above all other centuries since history was redeemed from fable. Men in Congress are talking learnedly of the "evolution of money" from the time when the "standard" was a "skin," an "ox" or a "sheep," until the world reached the gold or the silver standard. Darwin and his disciples enter fearlessly the domain of the occult, those realms of the unknown, where the mysteries give full play to conjecture, and tell us that the ancestors of the prehistoric man were the prehistoric monkeys, and the world is all agog with the revelation, but with the nineteenth century dawns an era in which a purpose has been evolved to excavate not only buried Babylons and Troys, but buried truths and principles, which, through all the centuries, since the morning stars sang together, it has been the purpose of the ruling classes to keep entombed.

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No one doubts the Herculean character of the task, no one underestimates the mountainous dimensions of the obstacles to be overcome—but there are multiplied thousands who underestimate the tremendous forces in operation to achieve for labor a victory which, when it comes, as come it will, is to baptize the world with an effulgence scarcely less dazzling than if another sun were to be flung into space.

It is not required that writers who dis-It is not required that writers will discuss the possibilities of labor shall deal in hyperbole. We live in a daring period of the world's history. The impossibilities of yesterday become possibilities to-day, probabilities to-morrow, and accomplished facts the day following. To investigators, possible to be a possibility is forever relugiously in forever nature, however reluctantly, is forever vielding up her secrets. Is it to be presumed that this evolution is to be forever confined to electricity and steam and other forces of nature? Is it to be supposed that in the practical affairs of mankind, the mind is to be forever absorbed by the machine, and that man is to be neglected? Does the hallucination prevail that man, like the silkworm, is forever to "spin his task and die"?-or, like the coral insect, build continents upon which other insects are to bask in eternal sunshine while he is to remain content with the prospective possession of a tomb? Such has been the destiny of labor in the past and such it is now in many autocrat-cursed lands; but it is not true, except to a limited extent, in the United States of America, and that it should exist in any degree where our "star-spangled banner" is supposed to symbolize liberty, is well calculated to revive the ex-clamation, "Haul down the flaunting lie," uttered before the slave-pen, block, and lash forever disappeared in the smoke and carnage of war.

Fortunately for the country, and as another evidence of the distinguishing glory of the century, labor is taking high rank in the list of subjects deemed worthy of consideration in arenas where statesmen sit in council. In state legislatures and in Congress it has secured an entrance and a position from which no opposing power can dislodge it. The labor question is in politics as certainly as the silver question or the tariff question, and rightfully so; for it is a question, of not one, but all industries; a question inseparable from farm and mine, forge and factory, the loom, the anvil, and the shuttle, as well as transportation, whether by rail or water craft. It is a building question, a tax and a revenue question, and it is a capital question which,

in its sum total, staggers computation.
If the scope of this article permitted figures, they could be piled up upon solid foundations, well calculated to startle sta-

tisticians.

The men who create the wealth of the country-at least that portion of them known as "organized workingmen," are profoundly in earnest in discussing their welfare and prerogativeness. They do not have to be told that labor has been robbed, degraded, and enslaved. The mouths of the coal mines of the country, even in the absence of tongues, are proclaiming the deep damnation of the organized methods by which the workers in Plutonian pits are robbed and degraded. Impoverished foreigners, by thousands, have been imported to take the places of American workingmen or to reduce them, by pro-cesses which bear the stamp of infernalism, to conditions that arouse those fierce premonitions of vengeance which create universal alarm, and against which, in the ranks of organized labor, protests are being made to which it were prudent to listen.

The century is one of vast inventive power, and the "labor-saving machine" multiplies in every branch of industry. Labor contemplates the marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of machine and marvelous expansion of marvelous expansio sion of machine power with a composure born of fealty to citizenship, to law and order, demonstrating intelligence and a comprehension of all the forces and factors of progress. They observe the two facts, the multiplication of the machine and the steady increase in the army of toilers, the two facts combined constituting a problem, the seriousness of which it would be difficult to overestimate. Practically, every "labor-saving machine" represents a certain number of workingmen added to the hosts of the unemployed. Emigration contributes annually its vast increase to the force, and added to these we have millions of toilers, who must be fed, clothed, and sheltered; who must live as becomes American citizens or sink to the level of the hordes of imported Chinese, Huns, and Poles, who accept degradation without protest, and between whom and the machine there is practically little difference.

Invidious comparisons are always objectionable, but I do not hesitate to say that organized labor in the United States and elsewhere represents in the highest degree the intelligence of labor. In this country it embodies the American idea of government to an extent, all things considered, that will be looked for in vain elsewhere, no matter by what high-sounding title the organization may be known. The declaration invites criticism and is worthy of investigation.

Labor organizations advocate the universal acceptation of eight hours as a legal day's work. The proposition, subjected to the severest tests, is both philanthropic and economic. It proposes employment for the idle and additional rest for mind and body of those who are employed. The proposition is not only philanthropic and economic, but is as eminently social and educational; and viewed from whatever point the investigator may select, forces the conclusion that it is essential to the welfare of labor.

The real question, or that which is the most vital to labor, relates to wages.

It is to be questioned whether, within the entire realm of problems relating to the perpetuity of our institutions, there is one which touches the welfare of the country at so many vital points as that of wages. I am not unmindful of the opinion often expressed that its triteness embarrasses those who would discuss the labor problem; but it will be noticed that those who discuss the investment of money evince no timidity in referring to interest, dividends, and rent; and the fact that these terms have been employed for centuries to do duty for capitalists has won for them no furlough; and they are still on guard, nor will they be dismissed until sublimating processes of which the world has now no intimation, are introduced to elimmate acquisitiveness, at once a virtue and a vice, from human nature.

I am not an advocate of such a vagary, but do not hesitate to believe that it is largely within the domain of political or governmental evolution, to find a basis for the distribution of the wealth which labor creates, proximately in consonance with justice. Here again the intelligence, the sense of fair dealing, science, and the statesmanship of the century stand pledged to solve the problem. And here the remark may be introduced as worthy of reflection, that the stupendous wrongs which have been inflicted upon labor during the century in the distribution of wealth in defiance of justice and which are still going forward, are operating, paradoxical as it may appear, as a mighty force in correcting the injustice of which labor complains.

The attention, not only of labor organizations, but of trained thinkers, men of vast erudition, political economists, statesmen, who grasp continental questions, is burdened with anxieties relating to labor. They see coming events casting their shadows before; and they know that the time for dodging and trimming is nearing its end, and that there must be readjustments; that the few, the exceedingly few, must cease their methods by which, within periods so brief as to bewilder the imagina-tion, fortunes of colossal proportions are amassed, while labor, in ever increasing numbers, is wearing the rag badge of destitution and squalor. The eulogies of material prosperity, which constitute much of the captivating literature of the period, are to be hushed to silence by the graphic recitals, truthful as they are vivid, of the increasing degradation of thousands because wages do not meet the requirements of the victims of conditions which cannot be contemplated without experiencing the awe produced by the premonitions of earthouses.

The inability of labor in the past to correct the wrongs to which it has been subjected, need not be commented upon. The world knows the sad story by heart, nor is it required to be boastful, and to assert that even now it is able to overcome the forces in operation to beat it down and hold it in vassalage. This may be said, however, that there was never a time in the history of labor when it was so enlightened, so defiant, and so courageous as now, in these closing years of the century. It is organizing and every lodge is a school and an army post. These schools are educating and sending forth leaders and champions They are, with many sneers, deof labor. nounced as agitators, and such they are. They are voices in the wilderness, and they are blazing a new pathway for the hosts of labor. These agitators do not underestimate the forces which oppose them, nor are they unmindful that in the ranks of labor are to be found degenerate creatures, who, while boasting of their independence, are willing to accept stripes and fetters, rather than make sacrifices for their own welfare and the advancement of their fellow-workers. In such things, there is nothing new; simply incidents that have marked all great undertakings-afflictions to be borne by those who carry forward great reforms. Labor, with stoical philosophy, bears its share of such burdens, and moves forward.

Organization is the first step in the emancipation of labor, and that is going forward satisfactorily. It is a prudent estimate to say that three millions of men and women are now marching under the banners of organized labor.

The confederation of these organizations is now, more than at any previous period, enlisting the attention of the individual organizations, and the outlook for such a consummation is cheering.

That confederation is essential to the protection of labor is one of those self-evident truths, which is weakened by introducing proof. The present demands it, but as yet the demonstrations of opposing forces have not been such as to convince all "leaders" of its supreme necessity. It was the "Sumpter gun" that aroused the North from its lethargy, and labor is destined to listen to decrees which will sweep away objections as the wind scatters straws.

Labor is not unobservant of the fact that capitalists are constantly forming alliances to secure, as they assert, reasonable returns for their investments, and these alliances in numerous instances have been pronounced flagrantly at war with the public welfare; and laws have been enacted to put an end to some of these piratical combinations—notably, the Interstate Commerce law, and still later, the law against trusts. Was it worth while to enact such legis-

lation, and also to look into the character of the men against whose methods of enrichment the laws are intended to interpose barriers? Such inquiries have placed before the country hidden facts which have aroused universal alarm. It was proved that the purpose of those who controlled vast amounts of money, was to enrich themselves regardless of the rights and welfare of others; that capitalists who usually rank as the highest type of the American citizen, pillars of society and church, distinguished in finance and company the aristowance of observators of merce, the aristocracy of character and those qualities of head and heart which writers and talkers delight to dignify as the hope of the country, organize alliances for the purpose of multiplying their millions by methods which the highest law-making power of the nation condemns by statutes with severe penalties attached. It is such things that have prompted labor to organize for its protection and to resist encroachments upon the dearest rights that ever aroused men to resistance.

Labor is conversant with all the facts relating to the character of the forces against which it is required to contend. It has seen press and pulpit enlisted in the ranks of its enemies. It has experienced in ten thousand ways the dominating power of wealth; and its investigations for means of retrievement, has decided upon organization, a movement which means wastly more than the enrollment of men in the numerous orders now conspicuously before the country. It means education, study, intellectual equipment for impending struggles to maintain independence and the dignity

of American citizenship.

The more advanced members of these labor organizations believe that the ultima thule of organization is confederation. The power which confederation would confer is regarded as indispensable and, as discussion proceeds, obstacles will disappear. The difficulties in the way of confederation are entirely foreign to the question of the necessity of the compact, and relate chiefly to the adjustment of the laws and regulations under which the confederated body would act. In this, I refer more particularly to the organizations of railroad employee.

ployes.
In taking a broader view of the labor field, it is equally evident that confederation is steadily gaining powerful advocates. I am not disposed to be fanciful; the sub-

ject does not invite impractical theories—organization is an admitted power, and confederation multiplies that power indefinitely. In organization the victories and defeats of labor, though by no means balanced, bring to the front the fact that with confederation, labor would be invincible. The dawning of the Christian era was ushered in by the shout, "Peace on earth." Peace has not come, nor can it come, while labor is robbed of its just dues. It is possible to have a peaceful revolution by the ful of the ballot; it is possible to prevent war by being prepared for war; and it is possible to enthrone justice for labor by the confederation of labor organizations.—Eugene V. Debs in American Journal of Politics for July.

#### EDWARD ATKINSON.

Utterances of the inventor of the Aladdin oven—in public—and his herculean efforts to demonstrate that a workingman can live on 63 cents a week, are bringing the gentleman a large share of notoriety, and if it enables him to shove his oven upon unsuspecting people, he is the sort of a capitalist who will enjoy the free advertising immensely.

immensely. This Massachusetts, Bostonian Yankee is manifestly a crank, but he is nevertheless shrewd-as cunning as were the Connecticut wily fellows who manufactured wooden nutmegs once upon a time and did a thriving business in the "back townships" of New England. The Firemen's Magazine is interested in Mr. Edward Atkinson's schemes only because he is a blatant enemy of organized labor-because we infer that the codfish, mackerel and clam aristocracy of Boston approve of his hostility, and butter Mr. Atkinson's bread as a reward for his la-borious mouthings. We are receiving gratifying assurances that the Magazine struck a key-note when it punctured this Boston bubble, and many friends seem anxious to help on the good work. As an evidence of this we print the following from a gentleman who is interested in giving the socalled investigator, inventor, scientist and statistician, a boost :

Edward Atkinson is president of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., which is an association of manufacturers who some years ago started this company to avoid the skir process of the stock insurance companies. A Mr. Edward Manton was its first president, but he was called away home at a ripe age, after a splendid recod as a man and manager, full of years and honor. Mr. Manton's assistant and helper was a Mr. William B. Whiting, another old style man, but who did not care for the ornamental, and a Mr. E. Atkinson who had for some little time been treasurer of the Indian Orchard Mills, at Chicopee, Mass, and was at the time of Manton's death out of a job, was put in his place at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, and has so far managed to retain it; but there, is power behind the throue, and it is William B. Whiting. Rumor has it that the stockholders of their

(late) treasurer. In his experiments in the way of improvements, and for that reason be was out of a job. Since his position was banded over to him he has been a great man, but he don't think the workingman has any rights unless they work for cheap wages, and he has a son or two who don't live on 12 cents a day. Not much; both are Harvard College men and will be taken care of at the crib. Mr. A, has earned the reputation at the hands of the New York dailies of "knowing more things that aint so" than any other man in America, and this expression was actually used in their criticism of a lecture (?) at or before the Columbia Law School a few months ago. He has never yet delivered an oral address; he reads it from manuscript, and as ahe has a months ago. He has never yet delivered an oral address; he reads it from manuscript, and as he has a half a dozen shorthand writers in the insurance office, he can do lots of that work. He was careful to secure the appointment under President (Teveland to go to Europe to attend the bimetallic fiasco, probably to get points on how low the European beggar could be hired to do the work of American workingmen; but he is a great man to get, if possible, the advance points of anything that is coming out, and then he goes to the Century Magazine or some other such place to ventillate his (?) ideas. He has been very prominent in his (?) nill building schemes, and in one or two of his attempts he has made a flasco. In the Massachusetts Institute of a Cechnology he was a trustee, and his great idea of Technology he was a trustee, and his great idea of a cue story building for mills was shown in the foundry, machine shop and carpenter shop, &c., which

one story building for mills was shown in the foundry, machine shop and carpenter shop, &c., which were built some years ago. If reports are true, it has been a cause of more dissatisfaction to the square yard than any of the ordinary miscarriages, and has resulted in his significant absence from any of the later buildings put up by that growing institution. He is not esteemed as a rich man; he is on the contrary poor, in comparison with others having the same salary. He is most emphatically not an employer of people, and is not in private circles esteemed as a very smart man, but is considered a crank of the first water, and not a successful man the money sense of the word.

He undertook to tell the southern people how to

a crank of the first water, and not a succession man in the money sense of the word.

He undertook to tell the southern people how to gin cotton, some years ago, and he was one of the three me who undertook to glorify themselves by the Atlanta Exposition in 1881. The cotton ginnery at Hogarille, some seventy miles south of Atlanta, followed the great show, and he sent a Harvard graduate, of Southern birth, to run the thing (into the ground) where it went. Some of the Northern mills bought the cotton for a while, but the Southern fellows went one better, and the cotton was ginned to death, and prices were cut and the Great Northern Show Ginnery was finally closed out at much less than cost; but the results are talked of as great big things for the Northern spiners; this was to be the pivot on which the cotton ginning world was to hinge and revolve, and it was, to the expense of the Northern fellows, who learned that the Southern fellows were not all fools. Idon't know if Mr. A. had his chromo portrait in each bale of his "improved" catton or ret

that the Southern fellows were not all fools. I don't know if Mr. A. had his chromo portrait in each bale of his "improved" cotton or not.

His tin kettle idea is one of his "too numerous to mention" hobbies. He is a nonbellever in patents and has stated in his addresses that the words "patents" and "pickpockets" are synonymous—that is a frequent expression of his, and he never patents any of his ideas. What the Patent Examiner would say, is a question, if the ideas were to be submitted to him, so it goes that these are great charities to the down-trodden workingman by a princely "ympathizer, who don't help to alleviate the sufferings of that class who are known as the "tin pail brigade," except by telling them a lot of statistics that aint so, in most cases, but is put forth as a great idea for their benefit, and it is always in the cotton mill. Pages. great idea for their benefit, and it is atways in direction of making cheaper help for his masters, the

To cover sell the vagaries of this man would be a lask and not worth the time or the effort. He is a Cruitarian, or something of the sort, if report be

This is a pointer to you, and you can easily hit him where it will make him howl. I am too tired or I could easily give you several pages more on the subject. It is a play to see him pose, oh Lord how long, but he is paid for his work, and he has an itch-

ing to be "suthin'." If you will write to Major Jas. F. Jones, Hogansville, Georgia, he will tell you the truth as to the ginnery, and its exact position to-day, and its history.

The fact that Edward Atkinson's salary is \$10,000 a year explains why he is the enemy of labor organizations. This salary has evidently swelled his head and dwarfed his heart. The men he works for would have labor cheap, and Atkinson assumes that a workingman can live on less than ten cents a day. What is wanted is to expose such parasites.

#### RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD.

We have received "with the compliments of the author," T. H. Haines Esq., a member of our order, his pamphlet in which he treats of "The Resurrection of the Dead and Restitution of all Things," or

"The great Easter of Creation."

The pamphlet is devoted to a very grave subject—one of the great mysteries—the unsolved problem. Still, according to the scriptures, the world ought to know some-thing of that other world to which dead people go, for numerous persons, it is said, were raised from the dead, particularly Lazarus, who had been dead so long that decomposition had taken place. Laz could have been of immense service. Lazarus we hear no word from him, nor from any other resurrected person. Now-a-days, mediums of the spiritualistic faith materialize dead people for a small amount of money, and not only do this, but they bring forth the dead fashionably attired, and, when this cannot be done, reports are printed of conversation with those who are in the spirit world.

But Bro. Haines ignores such things, finding ample proof of the resurrection in "tra-ditional evidences" and "physical evi-dences," and he writes like one who be-lieves what he says. He says, "Already we are extending our cemetery and city boundaries in order to give up the land to the ever increasing empire of the dead." That is so, and hence cremation is becoming popular, because this "empire of the dead" is an empire of corruption so loathsome that to describe its horrors is beyond the power of imagination. Some people, however, are of the opinion if a body is consumed by fire, Jehovah will never be able to find it again. The objection is hardly tenable, since the component parts of the prehistoric man have been scattered as widely as if their bodies had been burned -indeed a great many bodies are burned every day in the great conflagrations that visit our world.

To a great many the theory of the resurrection is one of great comfort, particularly to the multitude of unfortunates who die of wasting diseases-cripples and those deformed, because they believe in the resurrection they will come forth perfect in mind and body. And there are those who are so proud of their bodies, deem them so perfect and faultless, that they do not want

any change at all.

We note particularly that Brother Haines says man "need not have died," and that the "transgression" was the cause. Well, if man had not transgressed and therefore had not died, the human family would now be too numerous for comfort, and how all would have subsisted the Lord only knows. The fact is, death is a dear good friend to man. Some deaths we deplore—whether wisely or not we do not know—but that the world stands in need of funerals of a certain class we feel assured, and unless in the resurrection a great change in the corpses is sure, it would be better never to awaken them

The pamphlet before us is entertaining and is suggestive of numerous trains of thought relating to living, that the resur-rection, when it comes, may find us, "poor wanderers of a stormy day," ready for the

change.

# THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLI-

We have on our table Nos. 1 and 2, July and August, of the American Journal of Politics, "A Magazine for Intelligent Men and Women who Read and Think on Vital Questions of the Times," Andrew J. Palm editor. Price, \$4.00 a year; single copies 35 cents; New York, No. 928 Temple Court. In his "announcement" the editor says:

in his "announcement" the editor says:

In introducing ourselves to the reading public we have nothing to say regarding the size of the journalistic field that has long been lying fallow anxiously awaiting our coming; nor is it necessary for us to speak concerning the nature and quality of the articles in this our initial number, for they are themselves the best evidence as to their worth. It is fitting, however, to say that the American Journal of Politics will be devoted to the discussion of social and political subjects of general interest. It will be non-partisan, and will aim to present the opinions of able writers who are specially qualified to discuss the topics upon which they write, from their respective points of view.

We do not doubt that there is an inviting

We do not doubt that there is an inviting field for the American Journal of Politics, and are quite as confident that Mr. Palm will cultivate the field in a way that will make it productive of abundant harvests of thought upon subjects of acknowledged importance. In politics there is a demand for non-partisan discussion-for independent presentation of arguments pro and con—and what is true of politics is also true of social and economic questions. The supreme demand of the times is the renouncement of party allegiance, fealty to church, clique, caste, trust, alliance, and in its place bold, defiant independence. Monopoly and money have about throttled liberty. The church has about throttled liberty. The church has felt its power. Theology has its aristocracy,

its titled nobility, its steepled castles where the rich praise God that they are not like other people. Wealth, pampered and pro-tected, makes politics the science of robbery rather than of government, and on every hand Pinkertonism and pauperism tell of demoralization and degradation which makes the czar of Russia blush for the degeneracy of republics.

The American Journal of Politics, we assume, proposes to correct, in some measure, this tendency, and open its pages to men and women who dare be free, though the

stars fall

We welcome the advent of the American Journal of Politics. The numbers before us are full of promise and we shall hope that a national constituency growing in numbers and appreciativeness will place it at once on a level with the most prosperous monthlies of the times.

#### IS THIS TRUE?

The Journal of the Knights of Labor says:

"A poor man" is but another word for a cowardly man. The poorer a man is the less he is apt to defend his rights. For this reason it is in the interests of all rulers to keep the masses of upon the pooler of all rulers to keep the masses of the pooler of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to keep the masses of all rulers to help to pool to help the pool of the po

The foregoing is a stinging arraignment of We doubt if all poor men are poor men. We doubt it an poor men. We infer that the Journal, if it cowards. We infer that the Journal say that would explain what it says, would say that inasmuch as the poor men of this country are in the majority, they could, if they would, so change affairs that wise laws would take the place of vicious laws, that honest officials would take the place of dishonest officials, that employers would pay such wages as honesty demands, and that the robberies, oppressions and degradations, now existing, would disappear.

That a "poor man is but another word for a cowardly man," is not true and never was true. The term, poor man, when used as a synonym of a cowardly man, should be so sharply defined as not to lead to a confu-sion of ideas. There are poor men who are

cowards, and there are rich men who are cowards. It has been said that great wealth "makes a man timid." It would be strange indeed, if great poverty did not exert a similar influence upon its victim. Cowardice is a lack of courage. There is said to be two descriptions of courage, physical and moral. Have poor men either of them? Or does the Journal assume that poor men are destitute of both?

We maintain that poor men, that is to say, workingmen who are poor as com-pared with men of incomes derived from sources other than labor, are physically and morally courageous. We write of the great body of workingmen, not of the de-generate iew. They are not only not cowards but are the bravest, most resolute and lion-hearted men in the country. Why then does the Journal say "a poor man is but another word for a cowardly man?" We in fer it is because "the 12,000,000 American workmen submit to the robbery per-petrated upon them by hardly 50,000 people who own the land and the instruments of labor in the country." Here then we have the explanation of the declaration that "a poor man is a coward." He has not voted in a way to prevent the robberies perpetrated by "50,000 men" upon "12,000,000 American workmen." Why is it that the leaders of the organized workmen of the United States have not suggested the organization of a workingmen's party? Is the omission the result of a combination of poverty and cowardice? or of ignorance, poverty and cowardice? And why is it that the leaders in organized labor cry " silence," when some courageous workingman suggests political action?

The rank and file of the organized workingmen of America are sufficiently intelligent to know that if just laws are enacted it must be by men who are in sympathy with labor, and until labor asserts itself politically, the present condition of affairs

will continue.

Poor men are not necessarily cowards, nor are all poor men ignorant, and until those who assume to be their instructors exhibit more intelligence and courage than at present, their labors will be of little consequence.

#### A REVELATION.

A person by the name of Frederick A. Lucenbach, of Arapahoe county, Colorado, makes affidavit that a Mr. Ernest Seyd, of London, England, in 1874, informed him that he, Mr. Seyd, took an active part in debauching the American Congress in the interest of the gold bugs of Europe and America, by aiding the passage of the law which demonetized the silver dollar. Mr. Lucenbach swears as follows:

In February, 1874, while on one of these visits,

and while his guest for dinner, I, among other things, alluded to rumors afloat of parliamentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this he told me he could relate facts about the corruption of the American congress that would place it far ahead of the English parliament in that line. So far, the conversation was at the dinner table between us. His brother, Richard, and others were there also, but this was table talk between Mr. Ernest Seyd and myself. After the dinner ended, he invited me to another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: "If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman, not to another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: "If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman, not to divulge what I am about to tell you while I live, I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American congress is true." I gave him the promise and he continued: "I went to America in the winter of 1872-3, authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those I represented—the governors of the bank of Eugland—to have it done. I took with me £100,000 sterling, with instructions if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object to draw for another £100,000 or as much more as was necessary." He told me that German bankers were also interested in having it accomplished. He said he was the financial adviser of the bank. He said: "I saw the committees of the house and senate, and paid the money and stayed in America until I knew the mensure was safe." I asked if he would give the names of the members to whom he paid the money—but this he declined to do. He said: "Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure—but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English parliament, I assure you I would not have dered to make such an attempt here, as I did in your country." ment, I assure you I would not have dared to make such an attempt here, as I did in your country." expressed my shame to him for my coutrymen in our legislative bodies.

It is never prudent to gulp down such extraordinary accusations, but the demonetization of silver in the United States enabled certain parties to secure vast sums of money, compared with which, \$500,000 is an insignificant sum, and it is well known that certain members of Congress have grown enormously rich, and it is further known that members of Congress have been bribed to use their votes and influence to increase their incomes; that certain members of legislatures and of congress are always in the market, is universally believed, and when the price paid meets the demand the goods are always delivered unless the scoundrelism is discovered in time to prevent it. The demonetization of silver was in the interest of American and foreign capitalists, and it is therefore probable that Mr. Seyd told the truth.

#### SIDNEY DILLON.

Sidney Dillon, twice elected president of the Union Pacific railroad, and who died on the 9th of July at his residence in the city of New York, was a splendid type of the "get up and go" American. He was a native of Northern New York, and was 79 years of age at the time of his death.

At the age of seven years young Dillon, a mere child, began railroading by secur-ing the position of water carrier on the Mohawk & Hudson railroad, then being built between Albany and Schenectady, at \$1 a week and board. The boy Dillon, had staying qualities. He saw there was room on top, and kept his eyes open for opportunities to advance his fortunes. soon had secured sufficient cash to buy a horse and cart for the purpose of hauling water and sand. In this venture he prospered, and as he obtained the required runds more horses and carts were purchased and the water and sand transportation business grew in proportions and

profits. In the morning of his manhood he became a railroad contractor, and from the first was prominently identified in building the Union Pacific railroad, and in 1869 assisted in laying the last rail on that great transcontinental track at a point seventy-five miles west of Ogden, Utah, and when the road was completed Dillon was made its president a position be held for ton years president, a position he held for ten years. Dillon was then on top. He had amassed a splendid fortune, and not a man in the country better understood the value of

water and sand in railroading.

In seventy years Dillon had advanced from a salary of \$1 a week and board to an income of \$1 a minute and board, and the assumption is that any boy can do the same. While such conclusions are not warranted it is nevertheless true that the lives of such men as Sidney Dillon are examples which any poor boy may profitably study, since though he may not become a millionaire he may advance to conditions of independence and to positions of honor and

usefulness in the world.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF BAKERS.

Mr. L. G. Powers, who is Commissioner of the Minnesota Labor Bureau, is credited with saving:

with saying:

Labor organizations affect in no small degree the moral and social status of their members. Take the bakers for instance. A few years ago, when they were labored they making all his sime their own. Trun there was established a number of saloon boarding houses, known as bakers' homes, where an intemployed baker would be boarded and lodged while out of employment. The boss nakers joined the saloon men and would empty no one that did not come from these would be thrown out to accommodate a man who had run in debt to these saloons. As a result there were few homes mintained by the bakers of large cities, and the moral effect of the saloon as a substitute can readily be seen. The journeymen bakers, since their organization became effective, have abolished these bakers' homes and done away with the system of boarding at the shops. As result the majority of them are now maintaining homes and have regular hours for work. This is a sample of what may be done by effective organization.

The more familiar one becomes with the workings of labor organizations, the more convinced they must become that their influence upon their membership is beneficial to a degree that it would be difficult to overestimate. The fact is known and

appreciated by all that organized labor proposes to maintain wages and resist reductions. And with all the efforts put And with all the efforts put forth righteous wages have not been secured for all. Employers manage in one way or another to bring down the average rate to a lower point than justice warrants.

As a general proposition the best element of labor is in the organizations, the most intelligent and the most responsible. As a result labor organizations furnish ema result labor organizations latitudes in ployers the best workmen that can be found, and they are antagonized because being self-respectful they demand wages which will enable them to live as becomes American citizens.

## EDWARD ATKINSON IN A NEW ROLE.

A statement is going the rounds of the press that Edward Atkinson, the Boston baked bean statistician, lecturer, writer and inventor, has gone to Europe. While absent he will be the guest of Andrew Carnegie and a number of English snobs, and will give the finishing touches to an opera upon which he has been engaged for a number of years and for which his son, who is studying music at Munich, will write the music. The scene of the opera is laid in Massachusetts chiefly, with occasional excursions to other localities where the hold of working men and women upon life is very much like that of the man at the fair who holds on to the greased tail of a pig.
It was given out that Carnegie would ap-

pear at the first production of the opera, to be given before a select audience in the great halls of Cluny Castle, and would sing a song of his own composition, by way of introducing Atkinson, the author of the opera, to Scotch and English nobility and snobs. It is understood that Atkinson arrived at Cluny Castle in splendid order, and that the rehearsals of the opera, entitled "Vive la Clam," produced cyclones of enthusiasun, and that the Queen had expressed a desire to investigate the Aladdin oven, and that Atkinson, oven and opera, would be presented to Her Royal Highness.

So far, only meagre details of the first performance of the opera have been wired to America, but Carnegie's song introducing Atkinson to the audience was deemed of sufficient importance to be wired in full. It is intimated that Carnegie, in full Highland costume, first danced the Highland Fling. introducing handsprings and back and forward somersaults with monkey agility, which brought down the house, and which won him the title of "Baron de Catamount." This done, Atkinson made his appearance pushing his Aladdin oven before him ala wheelbarrow. Carnegie takes him by the hand and striding to the front of the stage sings:

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My name is Ande Carnegie— I'm the friend of this great Yankee, Who fries a roach and roasts a flea, And makes the dish a great delicacy.

He milks a mouse and with the cream Stews for workingmen a Boston bean, Then works it out by algebra, That a man can live on a cent a day.

He's the author of this opera— For him I sing this roundelay, And he has built a bill of fare That will make him a multi-millionaire.

With shinbone, salt and long neck clams, There's no need for steaks and hams, this Aladdin oven and my "Gospel of Wealth," Are what poor men need to give them health.

The audience cheered to the echo, and vociferously called for Atkinson. With many scrapes and bows, Atkinson cleared his throat and sang:

O how I love the ocean,
It is a Yankee notion,
And I love it for the clams in its bays,
And when I eat a chowder,
I yell a little louder
Than a jackass when it lifts its tail and brays.

Ollove a wage worker,
As a grizzly loves a porker,
And I swear I can feed him on three cents a meal,
If he will buy my Aladdin trinket,
I swear he will think it
The best thing for him that gods could reyeal.

Buy the shank bone of a steer, Boil the same in water clear,
Boil the same in water clear,
Then add a little sait—and any workingman
Who won't take it with a whoop,
And swear 'tis good soup, In my estimation isn't worth a dam.

How often I have proven That my Aladdin oven Will make a man fat who is lean, Fry the fat from water'd stocks, Or a plutocrat's old socks, And make a pebble as nutritious as a bean.

Rah! Rah! Rah! for my invention, When I hold my Aladdin convention, When the Boston millionaires all turn out, Then you'll see me cook a guat, Fry him in his own fst,

While the air is burdened with the shout:

Edward Atkinson forever! Lawria a kinson lorever:
He shows us how an ounce of liver,
A clam, a mosquito and the shinbone of an ox,
Makes this life worth living,
Does away with almsgiving,
Ind fills every poor man's pocket full of rocks."

It was understood that Frick was to have

appeared at the Cluny Castle performance but was detained by a sore neck; he will

Weshall watch the progress of Atkinson's venture as an opera writer, and may take occasion to print the more important passages for the delectation of the readers of the Magazine.

A FOREIGN statistician estimates the World's production of paper at 2,110,000,000 pounds, of which newspapers consume 1,028,000,000 pounds. The business employs 270,000 men, women and children, and the demand is constantly increasing, and for nothing more than for mortgages on poor men's homes.

#### LEGISLATION FOR RAILROAD EM-PLOYES.

We are in receipt of an important communication, dated Millbank, South Dakota, which outlines a purpose on the part of railroad employes to secure, at the next legislature of that state, legislation in their interest. The purpose is in the highest degree commendable and should enlist the efforts of every railroad employe in the state.

The preparation of bills to be submitted to candidates pending election day, is a move in the right direction. Candidates desiring election are, in many cases, quite willing to make pledges, hence it is well to study the man and ascertain as nearly as practicable if he is made of the stuff that stands by pledges when made.

Moreover, it is highly essential in the start, that too much is not demanded, otherwise bills may be shelved, which had the demand been for less, the bills might have been gotten through and certain benefits secured. Such matters, however, are purely local, and those on the ground and in a position to survey the field are the best judges of what may be accomplished. Every state in the union should have a law forbidding, with heavy penalties, the employment of Pinkerton thugs. In every state there should be a law permitting railroad employes to go into court with claims for injuries received in the line of their duty, the case to be submitted to a jury and decided upon its merits. Such laws ought to receive the support of all honest, We shall hope fair-minded legislators. that our friends in South Dakota will succeed in their efforts to secure judicious legislation for the protection of their rights and interests.

# LIEUT. COL. STREATOR CATCHING

Chas, C. Burgoyne, the well-known law printer and a union soldier, sent Streator the following note:

LIEUT. COL. STREATOR, Homestead, Pa.: Law-abiding men, who believe that every man is entitled to trial before condemnation and punishentitled to trial before condemnation and punishment, will agree with me that the outrage perpetrated by you, indorsed by your superior officers and participated in by your regimental surgeon, is a crime only paralleled by the crimes of a mob. My check for a good round sum is at the disposal of any Pennsylvania lawyer who will undertake to bring you to justice. Believe me, there are many men in this city, not only humble citizens like myself, but military men as well, who are willing to loosen their purse strings that such a monumental crime may not go unpun.shed. crime may not go unpun shed. C. C. Burgoyne.

Streator is a contemptible whelp, but Snowden approved of the torture and is quite as vulgar a brute as Streator.

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JUST A LITTLE OFF.

Creede's Chronicle while it lasted was one of the brightes t dailies in the state, but brightness alone cannot sustain the internal workings of the editor man and the printers for any great length of time. They can stand feathers six days in the week very well if the seventh day brings chicken, but when it comes to feathers every day it is time to go fishing.

The children of the very Three Paris, the state of the printers of the printers of the printers of the printers of the printers.

Aspën Times.

The editor of the Aspen Times affects the belief that The Chronicle is dead, hence the feathery lines amouncing a supposed departure over the range. The Chronicle has not experienced the trace of a trance. The printers and publishers do not feed on feathers, nor are they seventh day adventists. With them the morning meal is followed by the noonday repast and the evening feed, in which the delicacies of the gulch abound. It is true that the employes have not yet saved sufficient to justify retiring from an active life of good work, in which the gospel of the gulch is chronicled for the enlightenment of the world.

the gulch is chrometed for the chiral terms and the world.

There are bold, bad men who love not the truth. Those b. b. m. may have circulated a report, while the Chronicle plant was being removed from the Bad Lands of the lower gulch to more convenient quarters, corner San Luis avenue and Third streets, that bunger gnawed at our vitals: that we had not the staying powers of Dr. Tanner: that we had aken angelie wings of heavenly pinion and soared to realms where advertisers and subscribers appreciated a good thing and circulated in a free and unlimited manner sufficient of the silver coin of that realm to enable the printer to partake of yellow legs seven times a week.

Creede Chronicle.

Creede Chronicle.

It affords us mountains of satisfaction to know that Cy Warman's Chronicle is still the sayings and doings of chronicling the sayings and doings of Creede, and has not even a symptom of a wing with which to soar away to those delightful realms where to twang a harp and sing in the parks is the employment of those who get in at the first or the eleventh hour. To know that the gulch still abounds in good things and that Cy is getting his share is pleasant information, and we shall hope there will be no let-up in the manna crop for many seasons to come.

#### MRS. FRANK LESLIE AND HER EN-GLISH SNOB HUSBAND.

Mrs. Frank Leslie was widely known in the United States as a business woman with a very big B. She succeeded in making a very respectably sized fortune. She was for a second time and for considerable time in the matrimonial market. Her fortune was known to be large in the London market and attracted the attention of the snobby Wildes. At once Willie Wilde laid siege for the fortune. The stately Lady Wilde gave her consent and Willie redoubled his energies and Mrs. Frank Leslie surrendered. Now, then, comes the de-nouement. Says the Chicago Herald: "The nobility of labor has not seriously impressed this family, which is more addicted to languishing and lolling than to hustling for a living, and since one of its scions has altied himself with the rich American widow the disposition to indulge in ecsta-

sies and lilies has been encouraged still further. This view of the case has par-ticularly impressed itself upon Mr. Willie who, now that he finds himself married to an active woman of business with a handsome fortune, does not see why he should not be supported by her and allowed to recline in rosy beds of ease. Mrs. Leslie, however, does not share this conviction, and proposes to apply the heroic remedy. Before she married Willie he had shown an earning power of about \$5,000 a year. She is resolved he shall con-tinue to produce that or a reasonable amount by labor or he shall not have a

cent of her money. "To solve this problem Mrs. Leslie has taken Willie with her to London and laid her case squarely before the Wilde family. Mrs. Leslie has given the Wildes a reason-If Willie able time to make a decision. decides to go to work and earn his \$5,000 per annum, she will bring him back with her, and allow him to share the luxuries of her elegant home at Gerlach, for boarding at which \$5,000 a year is not an exorbitant If he declines to do it, then she will leave him behind in London, free to live where he pleases, to do what he pleases,

and to pay his board as he best can. "Such is the situation. Willie Wilde must learn to work or he must cease to be Mrs. Leslie's husband. It is due to her to say that she did not resort to this crucial test until she had labored with the young man long and earnestly, seeking to impress upon him the American idea of the nobility of labor. Moral suasion failed to have any effect upon the young gentleman. This sort of foolishness, however, will not go down with Mrs. Frank Leslie. Willie must earn his board or quit. The result of the experiment will be watched with interest, and there will be no occasion to sympathize with Mrs. Leslie. If she carries her point it will be a distinct gain for American women, particularly American women who have made the mistake of marrying foreigners who have contracted the matrimonial alliance for the money there is in it. If Mrs. Leslie succeeds, why should they not also notify their titled lords that they must go to work and earn their board or quit? Compared with the experiment in domestic economy inaugurated by Mrs. Leslie, all that the Federation of Women's Clubs accomplished was of small account, provided she succeeds. And we believe she will, for she is a woman of energy, business talent, and considerable experience in managing the masculine animal."

Mrs. Frank Leslie, as we have said, was a business woman. She was a working woman but she wanted to put on style. American woman, she wanted to mix with

the outskirts of the English aristocracy and went to Europe for a husband. If she had accepted an American workingman, her present humiliating troubles would not have occurred and thousands of "our boys" are vastly superior to this English dude, Willie Wilde, as she has doubtless found out. Willie Wilde married Mrs. Frank Leslie for her money. He cared nothing for her, and thus all the rosy dreams have vanished

Mr. Willie Wilde is not to be seriously criticised. His marriage was a speculation, just as if it had been in American pork or beef, butter or cheese. He won and wants to enjoy the proceeds. Why not? He married an old woman who wanted big society. She got it. Her money bought the luxury. Now she turns upon her "hubby" and, whip in hand, tells him to go to work, for he cannot board with her any longer. Willie may succumb, but we doubt it, and after the separation, Willie, if he ever catches the old woman in Europe, will make her shell out for his support, and he will serve her just right. Old Mrs. Leslie wanted London society; Willie gave it to her. Willie wanted cash and he ought to have it. The old woman ought to pay.

#### CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad News, a publication issued by the Y. M. C. A., of the Pennsylvania system, has an interesting article in its August issue on the railroad of the future, by Chas. W. Reiff.

The question discussed, is, "Can the present standard locomotive be depended upon to perform 80 or 90 miles an hour for long distances?"

In answering the question the writer is of the opinion that to attain such speed for long distances, there must be great improvements in the construction of locomotives and roads. He says:

Future fast time resolves itself to this: An engine must be created to hold and disburse the power which stands begging for capture at our door; railroads must be constructed without grade crossing, loads must be constructed without grade crossing, hothing over 10 feet to the mile, and no curves over 30 minutes, few trains, no cause for stops on short distances, and necessary block signals farther apart; two tracks, far enough divided so that trains passing each other may not be endangered or their speed affected.

The August number of the Foremen's Adrance Advocate, reports 118 lodges organized and doing business. Such numbers indicate good work on the part of the growing

The Railroad Trainmen's Journal for Aurust has a well written article on "The Mill Troubles," reference being specially made to the condition of things at Homestead, Pa., the seat of the great Carnegie mills. In closing the article, the Journal

The corporation has placed the yoke on organiza-tion and it will never remove it as long as there are men in sufficient numbers who will sacrifice honor and manly principle to become the hirelings of the Carnegic corporation. Carnegic will never need build a library at Homestend to make his name remembered by the inhabitants of that town. He will be remembered for the good (?) he has done and in connection with the strike, his memory will be more cuduring than any institution he has ever given the public given the public.

The Machinery Molder's Journal, published at Detroit, has in its July issue an interesting article captioned, "Carnegie on Labor," in which the Scotch-American is made exceedingly contemptible by a sharp arraignment of his acts as compared with his professions. Numerous quotations are made from Carnegie's published utterances, all of which give the lie to his practices. The article concludes as follows:

give the lie to his practices. The article concludes as follows:

Mr. Frick has announced his purpose to fill the Homestead works with new men. Here again he is violating a cardinal principle laid down by Mr. Carnegie, who has said upon this point in the Forum:

"While public sentiment has rightly and unmistakably condemned violence, even in the form for which there is the most excuse. I would have the public give due consideration the terrible temptation to which the workingman on a strike is sometime subjected. To expect that one dependent on his daily wage for the necessaries of life will stend by peaceably and see a man employed in his stead is to expect too much. This poor man may have a wife and children dependent upon his labor. Whether medicine for a sick child, or even nourishing food for a delicate wife, is procurable, depends upon his steady employment. In all but a very few departments of labor it is unnecessary and I think improper, to subject men to such an ordeal. In the case of railroads and a few other employments it is, of course, essential for the public wants that no interruptions occur, and in such case substitutes must be employed; but the employer of labor will find it much more to his interest, wherever possible, to allow his works to remain idle and await the result of a dispute than to employ the class of men that can be induced to take the places of other men who have stopped work. Neither the best men as men nor the best men as workers are thus to be obtained. There is an unwritten law among the best workmen: "Thou shall not take thy neighbor's job." No wise employer will lightly lose his old employes."

It will be seen that Mr. Carnegie did not need to say a word to the interviewers wooh have been calling on the public wants.

It will be seen that Mr. Carnegie did not need to say a word to the interviewers who have been callsay a word to be interviewers who have been call-ing on him in Scotland in order to let the public know his views as to the various questions which have arisen at Homestead during the past fortnight. His opinions are a matter of record—opinions de-liberately formed and carefully expressed. Proba-bly Mf. Frick would say that Mr. Carnegie is a very dangerous man with a pen in his hand.

#### The Age of Labor remarks:

One thing connected with the Homestead affair should not be overlooked. The tone of the laboring people regarding it is most significant. Organizations of well-known conservatism sent telegrams for the Homestead leaders pledging them "moral, financial and physical assistance." It is quite common in times of strikes for employed labor to offer financial support to the strikers, but the promise of "physical assistance" is a recent development and the prompt and earnest manner in which it was tendered gives a color to the question that must be considered before the gravity of the situation can be comprehended.

We do not suppose that the organizations which proffered "physical assistance" intended going to Homestead to engage in any physical demonstrations, and yet, as the Age of Labor remiarks, it is well worth while to note the earnest manner of the proposition, and it is quite possible that the time is not far distant when labor organizations will not only pledge physical assistance, but extend it in a way that will speedily win victories. We refer to that kind of physical assistance which will lead organizations not to supply material tomils operated by scabs, nor transport products of mills operated by scabs, but that will be when labor organizations fully comprehend that an "injury to one is the concern of all." Indeed, the lack of the recognition of this great truth is what gives captalistic combinations their power over labor.

We have received No. 1, Vol. I, of the Labor World, published at Buffalo, N. Y., by the Buffalo Central Labor Union, Wm. Dobson, Manager. In its salutatory the Labor World says:

In making its first anpearance among the journals of Buffalo, the Labor World will not depart from the accepted custom of presenting an impersonal letter of introduction from its projectors to the constituency which in hopes henceforth to faithfully represent. It is usual in most instances where a new paper is born to profusely promise great things for its future, and such promises are oftentimes necessary, owing to a Mathusian doubt in the public mind as to the advisability of bringing another fiedgling into existence to depend for a living upon an already over-populated newspaper field.

It is most gratifying to see the number of papers devoted to labor increasing, and those who are earnest, active and aggressive will live and flourish. There is a place for them. In politics it is usual to have an "organ" in every county in a state to represent each of the great political parties, and the editors of these organs have state and national associations. The welfare of labor, to say the least, is of quite as much importance as the welfare of a political party, and since politics is "the science of government." why may not labor organs take a hand in politics? If government is law, why may not labor organs discuss law? Certainly, as citizens, workingmen's rights are as sacred as those of the capitalistic class. We wish the Labor World a large measure of success.

The Great Divide, a monthly magazine published at Denver, Colorado, has in its August issue a number of highly interesting articles. "From Mine to Mint," by

Carl Wulsten, is specially valuable to those who desire information relating to the discovery, opening and operating of mines in

the Rockies, and the articles on "Cliff Dwellers' relics," and the ancient people of Colorado, are well written and entertaining. The Great Divide evidently has a mission.

The Switchmen's Journal, under the editorial management of Frank Sweeney, presents an exceedingly creditable appearance. The August issue is filled with robust matter. Editor Sweeney, in discussing "Fair Pay for Switchmen," among many other avecellent things says:

excellent things, says:

In Chicago the scale for switchmen is \$2.50 for a day of 10 hours. For night work this is raised but 20 cents, making it \$2.70. At best this is but 27 cents per heur. Let us now compare this rate of pay with that of other classes of Chicago labor. The carpenters get 35 cents per hour, the painters 32½, the latters 37½ and the bod-carriers 32 cents per hour. These are not the highly skilled trades either. A man can learn to be a good carpenter or painter as quick as he can learn to be a good arrying is still simpler. If we take other trades in which more skill is required the prices run much higher. For instance, the gasfitters receive 37 cents per hour, the tile layers 48, the plasterers 50, the brick-layers 50 and the stonceutters 55 cents per hour. The average in these better paid trades is just 50 cents per hour, earned by the hod-carriers, while the best paid switchmen carn but 27 cents per hour. To put it differently, if the hod-carriers are receiving fair and honest wages, then the switchmen arrolosing 5 cents each hour they work, or 50 cents ago. In the face of these facts is the tine timet objections to fair wages for switchmen be answered and silenced?

## HEROES STILL DO AND DARE.

Brother John Enright, of Chamberlin Lodge, No. 186, Chicago, has earned the title of a hero in its best sense. At the risk of his own life, he saved the life of a child, who, but for his intrepidity would have been killed by a locomotive. The engineer saw the obid. gineer saw the child on the track, but no amount of whistling could arouse it to any sense of danger, it being but three and a half years old. Brother Enright saw the peril, and, says a Chicago paper "Without hesitation he sprang through the window that opens at the side of the boile and ran along the narrow footboard, jumped down on the brass covering of the cylinde head, swung down under the monster from of the boiler, swiftly sped across the pilo and slid down until his feet rested upon narrow ledge at the bottom. Then with hi left hand grasping the drawhead he stoope well forward. They were on the child, an its frightened eyes met the determine face of the firemen. With a vigorous li face of the firemen. With a vigorous li and push the baby boy was thrown in The whee the soft sand outside the rails. stopped a dozen feet beyond."

That is the history of the incident.

That is the history of the incident. The child was saved and given into the arms its mother, whose tears told eloquently her gratitude. True courage is always

modest, and Brother Enright when questioned about his brave act was as unassuming as if nothing of special consequence had occurred, and in response to congratu-lations said, "It is nothing at all. I just saw that the little one didn't know enough to get out of the way and would be hurt. Without thinking much about what I was doing I ran out of the little door in front of the cab, skipped along the running-board and passed down on the pilot. First I thought I would lift the baby, but was afraid he might jump out of my hand, so I gave him a push that sent him tumbling out from between the rails into the sand. I guess I could have lifted him up as easily and he wouldn't have even been scared, but I couldn't stop to figure it out, for we were right on him when I got down there. When questioned as to the sensations he experienced, Enright studied a moment. "You see, on the engine we don't stop to see how we feel. We just go and do. I don't think I was a bit rattled, and thought so little about it that I didn't get out of the cab until I saw such a big crowd collect; then I thought like as not the kid was hurt and went out to see. I felt a little shaky then when they all said what a good fellow I was, and when I saw the little one's mother I-well I crawled back into the cab and fired up again.

In this case Brother Enright had the required courage to do and dare, and to act. He took in at a glance just what was required, and regardless of risks went forward and rescued the child. He saved a precious life. He made a mother happy beyond expression, gave boundless joy to a home-postponed a funeral, and won the title of a hero. The Chicago paper from which we reproduce the account, publishes the following estimate of Bro. Enright's

"I never saw a cooler or more darling deed in my life," said Trainmaster Corbin. When I felt the air coming on as it did, and the cars bumping to stop, we all knew something was wrong; besides, the emergency whistle was blowing like a fire-larm in a saw-mill. I hurried out on the platform and swung out far enough to see the baby fall, but thought he had been struck. I have read about such things, but it is the first time in my experience in railroading that I ever knew a rescue like that. Enright is one man in ten hundred."

L. D. Knapp declared that the deed was one to the credit of a brave man. "There are few people," said he, "who would think of running along there on the footboard beside the boiler and getting down on the pilot. Many of those who might have thought of it would not have dared to do it."

The Magazine felicitates Brother Enright. The models for the child will never forget him, nor cease to pray for him. And, since the Federal and State Governments bestow models for accordance of bravery bestow medals for special acts of bravery in saving life, Brother Enright should have one of these tokens of appreciation of a brave act. It is his due.

#### THE TEXAS RAILROADER.

We have on our table No. II, Vol. 2 of the Texas Railroader, published at Taylor, Texas, of which Bro. W. S. Carter, of Alamo Lodge, No. 263, is editor and manager. The Railroader is published by the Review Printing Company of which Bro. E. P. Curtis, also a member of Alamo Lodge, is President. The advent of the Texas Rail-roader in the field of journalism, is set forth in the salutatory, as follows:

With this issue the Weekly Review becomes the Texas Railronder. Special attention will be given to matters interesting to railroad men and their families and to city and county news. W. S. Carter will have exclusive control of all departments, railroad, county and city. All unexpired subscriptions will be continued at the subscriptions will be continued at the subscriptions will be continued at the subscription price of the Review and those unpaid will be collected during the present month. Correspondents will be secured at all division terminals at an early date and complete reports of state railway news can be expected. In addition to the Taylor circulation the Railroader will be read throughout the state and at many points in other states and therefore will be a standing advertisement for the future railroad center of Texas. The promoters of this publication expect to publish a paper of which Taylor may well be proud, and will deserve and expect a liberal support from her citzens.

Brother Carter, the editor of the Railroader, was prominently identified with the Review, and his pithy articles gained for him a wide repute for large comprehension of labor problems and a capability for handling railroad affairs which won extended acknowledgment from the railroad press of the country. Brother Carter writes with elucidating force. He is a student of railroad questions, which relate to the welfare of employes, and his advancement to the editorial chair of the Railroader is promotion in the line of merit.

We congratulate all concerned in the fact that Brother E. P. Curtis, has control of the publishing department, a guarantee that the enterprise will move along lines of business tact and energy, supreme essentials of success.

Texas presents a broad and inviting field for the Railrouder, and we feel assured it will do its full share in cultivating it in a way to win success. The Magazine extends its best wishes for the prosperity of the Railroader and for the health and happiness of Brothers Carter and Curtis.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Press says Levi P. Morton, Vice President of the United States, is worth \$20,000,000; Cleveland's ex-Secretary, Whitney, is worth as much as Morton. The Republican candidate for Vice President, chief proprietor of the New York Tribune, is worth many millions, and lives as sumptuously as any crowned head, from London to Pekin, and when his father in-law dies, at least \$15,000,000 will be added to his fortune.

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## THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

On August 13, 1892, the switchmen in the local yards of the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads, to the number of 350 went out on a strike with the sanction of Grand Master Sweeney, of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association.

The immediate cause of the strike was for an advance in wages, aggravated beyond endurance by the fact that the officials of the roads not only declined to grant the advance, but autocratically refused to con-

fer with committees of switchmen, or recognize the Association.

The switchmen demanded that their pay should be "\$65 per month for night switchmen and \$70 per month for night conductors, \$60 per month for day switchmen and \$65 for day conductors, twenty-six days ten hours each to constitute a month's work. They also demanded that all time over ten hours be paid for at the same rate per hour of 25 cents for night switchmen and 27 cents for night conductors, and 23 cents for day switchmen and 25 cents for day conductors per hour. It is claimed that the roads against which the strike was ordered were only paying 21 and 22½ and 19 and 21 cents for night and day respectively."

The demand of the switchmen was simply for the same wages paid by other roads for performing the same work, and was eminently just, and should have been granted by the officials.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association is an organization that has never made an unjust demand for wages. The duties of switchmen are not only of the most perilous character known to the train service of railroads, but, as circumstances have shown, in importance to the service, are equal to those performed by any other class of trainmen. And to adjust wages upon a basis of simple justice, has been the honorable and praiseworthy purpose of the order, and it has been from the first, a matter of profound amazement, that railroad officials have uniformly disregarded the importance of the services of switchmen and kept their wages at the lowest point they could.

In the case under consideration, railroad officials precipitated the strike by a gross insult to organized labor, and it is this autocratic, overbearing and relentless hostility to organized labor which all labor organizations are now called upon to contemplate with a seriousness never before ex-

acted. The crisis has come. It were supreme folly to brush it aside—to pooh, pooh at it. The fate of one organization is to be the fate of all, provided organizations, singlehanded, propose to fight organized capital

aided and abetted by the military machine, and the horde of scabs which infest the country like swarms of locusts.

The present is no time to hug delusions. Organized labor demands a living, organized capital proposes degradation. If the Almighty were to write the issue in letters of fire in the heavens above us, they could not be more vividly outlined and presented.

The present is no time for hair splitting. If workingmen do not now take sides in layor of organized labor, they are scabs at heart, regardless of their flaunting banners

and loud professions.

We do not hesitate to say that our sympathies are with the switchmen, with them in their demands for honest pay, with them in their dignified attitude to resent the autocratic humiliations which the policy of organized capital towards organized labor proposes to inflict. This is the crucial test. To be less than this, is to join the enemy. To be less than this, is to ap-plaud scabism. To be less than this, is to glorify Pinkertonism, and the military machine, which protects scabs, sheds blood and drapes the homes of honest men in mourning, and fills the land with funeral

We do not discuss here and now, acts of violence-burning, etc. We are not in sympathy with such proceedings. back to the beginning.-Railroad officials, by acts of injustice, by acts of unpardona ble insolence, by acts intended to humiliate and exasperate, are responsible for the strike in progress as we write, and for all the outrages inflicted. Switchmen deprecate these acts, and organized capital, having aroused the mob element, by acts of injustice, finds it convenient to charge all the wrongs to organized labor, when, in fact, the guilt is directly chargeable to the heartless officials, who deem such outrages cheap, provided they can use them to crush organized labor.

From the day the strike was inaugurated, Aug. 13, to the day we write, Aug. 20, it has spread until it involves a vast network of railroads, including the Vanderbilt lines, and that infamous concern known as the Reading, and is still spread-

As we write, the military machine is in full operation. Troops with shotted guns are protecting scabs. The star splangled hanner symbolices the triumph of capital banner symbolizes the triumph of capital and scabs and the suppression of honest labor. The reeking slums are sending forth their moral and physical deformities to take the places of men who dared demand honest wages; who dared organize for the protection of American homes.

It is not required that we should enter into lengthy details of the progress of the

strike. We have not the space, nor yet, the inclination. We prefer to say to the readers of the Magazine, that one by one, acting single handed and alone, their fate is sealed. They can live a little while by sufferance. With hats in their hands or under their arms, they will be permitted to exist. ital, the military and scabs in alliance, they will dictate terms. As in prisons, they may be honored as "trusties," but the moment they demand, by virtue of independence and the rights of American citizenship, that their wages shall be such as to make their homes something better than dens, there will be trouble, and single handed, they will go down as certainly as lead thrown overboard, finds the bottom of the sea.

The outlook is full of peril or of promise to organized labor; of peril if the organizations, seeing one in danger, decline assistance; promise, if all, with one accord, make an "injury to one the concern of all." In the one case disaster and degradation is inevitable; in the other, victory could be secured in an hour.

It is not required to say, we devoutly wish for the triumph of the switchmen. They deserve victory. Alone they are passing through the red sea, and the hosts of Pharaoh are upon them. We would like to see the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire that is to guide and guard them, and we would like to hear the shout, "the switchmen have triumphed gloriously, and their enemies have been taught that organized labor has a mission in the world that will never be abandoned.'

#### RAILROADS IN POLITICS.

In Missouri the press is sounding the arm of railroad bossism in politics. The alarm of railroad bossism in politics. railroad corporations have money, bushels of it, and they propose to make it talk in Missouri during the coming campaign, as may be seen by the following extracts from Missouri papers. Says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

The free pass and other railroad favors are doing the same deadly work upon the court house cliques, the organs and the organization of Democracy in Missouri, that disgraced, disrupted and defeated the Republican organizations in Kansas, Nebraska and lowa

With state and local committees openly organized and officered, primaries engineered and conven-tions bossed by railroad attorneys whose mission in nolities is any railroad attorneys whose mission in tions bossed by failroad attorneys whose mission in politics is anotorious as the corrupting work of the lobby they maintain at every session of the lobby they maintain at every session of the Legislature, any dominant party, in any state in this tans. Mississippl land of farmers, is riding fast to its fail. The masses may be blind for a time to the insidious work of the railroad ring that is permitted to boss their party, but they cannot be fooled all the time. The fatal day of reckoning came suddenly and unexpectedly to the Republican party in three of our neighboring states in 1890, and dwinding Democratic majorities show that it is coming in Missouri.

"It is the submission of both parties whenever

It is the submission of both parties whenever they have large majorities, to railroad attorneys

and other agents of plutocratic bossism, that is driving multitudes of voters into third parties and making other multitudes extremely dissatisfied with all existing party organizations.

It is well known that money talks, and even more eloquently does the "free pass" clamor for legislation in the interest of railroads, and the campaign in Missouri is to be conducted largely on the "free pass" principle, and what that is workingmen throughout the country know very well. It means that no law shall be enacted which in any regard promotes the welfare of labor, but on the contrary, that the interests of capitalists shall be guarded and protected though the stars fall. Again says the Post-Dispatch:

Says the Post-Dispatch:

It seems to us that these attorneys are making blunders and needlessly endangering the schemes of their rich but hungry clients by making their bossism too offensively conspicuous in the committees, conventions and nomination work of both parties. While Col. Dawes, the Burlington's chief lobbyist, goes to Minneapolis in his special palace car at the head of Missouri's Republican delegation, and came very near baving his assistant lobbyist, Col. Carroll, chosen to head the Democratic delegation to Chicago, he is very well satisfied to see at the head of the Chicago delegation his noble lobby coadjutor, Col. W. H. Phelps, successor to Col. John O'Day, as chief manager of the Democratic machine in Missouri for Jay Gould, et al. cratic machine in Missouri for Jay Gould, et al.

These magnates can trot out their "special palace" cars and attend conventions in state, and the Jay Goulds can supply the required cash to bear down all opposition. Says the Butler County Democrat:

There is a convention coming for the nomination of State officers. It is said that the managers of the political affairs of railroad corporations are interested in the election of a Governor, from whom favors may be expected. These powerful companies do not work for "glory." They are after the gains, the savings, reduction of assessments, of favorable legislation and the State executive can wield great influence in their behalf.

Let the people ascertain who is the particular candidate of these corporations and relegate him to the rear at the coming State convention.

And here is a warning from the Iron County Register. It says:

The remarkable activity of railway managers and attorneys in Missouri politics this year is well understood. Three members of the Supreme Court whose rulings finally determine the duties and liabilities of rallroad corporations to their employes and to private citizens) are to be elected in 1892, and the gentlemen mentioned propose to dictate those nominations if they can.

The De Soto, Mo., Gazette refers to the efforts of the railroad companies to fill the courts, and remarks:

If this iniquity can be accomplished and improved by enabling the railroad companies to influence the nomination of a majority of the Supreme Court Judges it will be as uscless to contend with the railroads in the Supreme Court of Missouri as it would be to go to law with the devil and hold the court in hell. Yet there is nothing more certain than that the contingency is dangerously imminent.

The Gazette has caught on with a firm grasp, and speaks right out in meeting. But there is nothing peculiar in the Missouri situation. In every state, where there is an election to take place, the railroads, with their free passes, free lunches and free whisky and cigars, are on hand, and they follow up their policy until the legislature meets and then get in their debauching work. It is folly to talk of this or that party being exempt from this corrupting influ ence. "The tall, the wise, the reverend ence. "The tall, the wise, the degradation head" bows down and accepts degradation their willing hands clutch the bribes and they wear the disgrace as if it were a badge of honor.

To this it has come, and organized labor may contemplate the facts as leisure permits. The question, when will labor unity to arrest the legislative demoralization and debauchery, is further along, but it

ought not to be postponed.

## THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

On Monday, September 12, 1892, the Third Biennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will begin its deliberations in Cincinnati, the commercial emporium of Ohio, alias the Buckeye state. That it will be a notable convention we do not doubt; indeed, when the representatives of 27,000 men meet to deliberate, special importance attaches to their acts, a fact universally recognized.

It is needless to say that with few, if any exceptions, the four hundred and ninety lodges of the order will be represented.

Cincinnati is centrally located geographically, and is easily reached by rail from all points of the compass, and while some of the delegates will be required to journey long distances, the average miles will be greatly reduced as compared with San Francisco, where the last convention was held.

The committee of arrangements have been appreciative of the wants and comforts of the delegates and the fair ones who, in many instances will accompany them, as will be seen by the following with reference to homes while in the city:

\$2.00 and \$2.50 per day. Bristol Hotel (European plan), . 50c to \$1.00 per day.

Bristol Hotel (European Plan.)

Rooms 50c to \$1.00 per day.

The Stag (European plan, for gentlemen only), Rooms 50c to \$1.25 per day.

Hotel Emory, Areade Building, Vine street, between 4th and 5th streets.

American plan \$2.00 per day, and European plan \$2.00 per day.

The foregoing simply indicates where delegates can "tie up," affording them six chances, but it should be understood that

Cincinnati abounds in travelers' homes, giving as wide a range for selection as any city of its size on the continent.

Two circulars, bearing date of August 10 and August 16, have been issued by the Grand Lodge, touching important questions relating to "beneficiary claims," etc., which have been in the hands of the lodges

ample time to enable them to take such action as is required to expedite business and give satisfaction to the order.

It is expected that the reception exercises of the convention will be of a character to afford the delegates special satisfaction, well calculated to intensify their love for the brotherhood, and warm their zeal for

its welfare. The condition of labor throughout the country must, of necessity, create projound solicitude on the part of the delegates, for never in the history of organized labor has the "impending crisis" about which so much has been said by the press, on the rostrum and in legislative halls, been so near at hand as at present. Courageous prudence embodied in words and acts is now the supreme demand, and we doubt not the convention will be equal to the occasion.

The outlook, therefore, is one of solicitude, and the delegates representing the great Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen should come prepared to discuss emergencies with courage born of discretion, for never in the history of the order has there been a time when their utterances could possibly have had so much weight and force.

The convention, from the moment that Grand Master Sargent calls it to order, will be one of business. Festivities will be required to take a back seat while the convention, sensible of its responsibilities, deliberates upon the welfare of the order.

Hitherto our conventions have been equal to the task conditions have imposed, and we have no fears for the future. The fact that grave questions will demand debates gives to anxiety the satisfaction that the brotherhood in the past has earned a Seeking glorious prestige for wisdom. peace with honorable solicitude, it is nevertheless prepared for the battle and the storm.

# THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Robinson Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

Terre Haute Savings Bank, Interest San Diego Lodge, No. 90, San Bernardino, Cal., Frank Phelan, San Bernardino, Cal., Daniel Buelson, San Bernardino, Cal., Previously acknowledged \$6 S2 5 00 1 00 264 50 \$277 82

Total . . . . . . . . Remittances should be directed to THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, Terre Haute, Ind.

Mrs. Julia A. Carney, who some fifty years ago, as Miss Julia A. Fletcher, wrote the familiar verses, beginning:

"Little drops of water, Little grains of sand," is living in Galesburg, Ill.

#### WM. D. ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Wm. D. Robinson, who died at Washington, Ind., on November 7th, 1890, was the founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in doing this great work, he as certainly laid the foundation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and all other organizations of railway employes.

In closing our obituary notice in the December issue of the Magazine we said:

In this hour, when Locomotive Engineers and Firemen stand uncovered at the tomb of Wm. D. Robinson, the question arises, What can be done to perpetuate the very standard to the contract of t Robinson, the question arises. What can be done to perpetuate the name, the fame, the memory of a man who gave the best years of his life for their benefit? Is not the answer, We will build him a monument worthy of his deeds, of his labors and sacrifices? We will believe that such is the response. If it its, let the good work begin, and let it be carried forward until a granite or a marble shaft shall mark the spot where his dust reposes.

"What hallows ground where heroes sleep?"
Tis not the sculptured plies you heap! In dews that heavens far

distant weep Their turf may bloom, Or genii twine beneath the deep

Their coral tomb.

"What's hallow'd ground?
'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in

To sacred thoughts in souls of worth! Peace! Independence! Truth go forth Earth's compass round And your high priesthood shall make earth All hallowed ground." All hallowed ground."

The poet's idea is correct. Where Wm. D. Robinson sleeps his last sleep is hallowed ground, and monumental marble could add nothing to its sacredness. nothing to its sacredness. But it is all of that with-out reference to the liv-ing. What can the living

one reference to the nying. What can the living
do to bear testimony that the last resting place of
Wm. D. Robinson is hallowed ground?
We do not believe the name of Wm. D. Robinson is
soon to perish and be forgotten. We believe the
brotherhood he founded will be his imperishable
monument, and that in same in connection with
that great order is to increase in lustre as the years
flow on. But that does not cancel the debt of gratitude the two great brotherhoods of the locomotive
owe his memory which if not met, will in the judgment of mankfud, over the living with obloquy.
We believe the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will respond in a way that will bear eloquent
testimony of their appreciation of the life work of
the man that made their organization fruitful above
measure of blessings to locomotive firemen. Alone
and unsided our corfer for the small sum of 25

the man that made their organization fruitful above measure of blessings to locomotive firemen. Alone and unaided, our order, for the small sum of 25 cents each, could do the work. But we prefer doing it in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Engineers; nor would we confine subscriptions to the two orders, but would invite all the brotherhoods engaged in the train service of railroads to join in the great work of gratitude.

In discussing the propriety of erecting a

In discussing the propriety of erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of the dead philanthropist we said in the April The idea of building a monument to perpetuate the name and fame of Wm. D. Robinson, originated with the Firemen's Magazine. The time has come for action. Contributions should be made. We have said that 25 cents each from members of the B. of L. F. would build the monuscent. But we survive that other orders would want a place in the mise that other orders would want a place in the splendid work proposed, and we have opened in the Grand Lodge office of the B. of L. F.,

#### A ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Every contribution, however small or large, will be acknowledged in the columns of the Magazine under an appropriate head, and when the contributions approximate a sum which gives assurance of success to the enterprise, a commission made up of the members of the various brotherhoods will be constituted to take charge of the fund and prepare for work for work.

Members of the various orders subscribing should

Members of the various orders subscribing should designate their calling, and if they will give their address it will be regarded as a favor.

Now, let the good work proceed. Wm. D. Robinson, when alive, was the friend of the workingman. He wrote and spoke and toiled to establish a brotherhood and to teach men the power of organized labor. Railroad trainmen had no more ardent and unselfish friend. Let a monument hear testimony that doubt friend. Let a monument bear testimony that death
did not sever the tie that
bound him to the living.

If ever a man deserved the grateful homage of his fellows that man was Wm. D. Robinson. He devoted the best years of his life to the great work of organizing railroad men for their moral and material advancement. He toiled without recompense, he endured privations and made sacrifices, the half of which will never be told. He lived and



died in poverty, that others might fare better than was his lot. Every man, woman and child who has been, is now, or ever will be the beneficiary of any of the brotherhoods of railway employes owes Wm. D. Robinson a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. Such a man deserves a monument to bear testimony of the love and gratitude of those for whom he accepted poverty, persecution and all their attendant ills, and every member of every organization of railroad employes should cheerfully contribute his mite, small as it may be, to such a noble purpose. Contributions may be directed to the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, all of which will be acknowledged in its columns.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

ACROSS THE BORDER.

Mr. Editor:—Through the medium of your Magazine, I wish to express to the comrades of our deceased Brother, Martin Bolger, the hearty thanks of myself and fellow members of Cactus Lodge, No. 94, not alone for the noble service rendered the remains of our departed brother but also for the generous hospitality and untiring assistance shown to a stranger who had no claim on their friendship.

Words fail me in the effort to express my esteem for men of such character, and in justice to them I ask that this letter be published, so as to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous opinion that if an American dies in a strange land he is left

to the mercy of strangers.

On the 25th of January, 1892, Bro. Martin Bolger, while attending to his duty in the Concepcion mine, Mineral de Catorce, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, met his death, accidentally falling down an inclined shaft a distance of 150 or 200 feet, resulting in almost instant death. Men accustomed to every hardship dropped tears of regret over the dead body of their comrade, who had endeared himself to all and looked askance at one another, wondering who would be next. Loving hands bore him to the surface, and the tender care shown his remains proved beyond a doubt, how strong are the ties that bind men together in their hazardous callings.

As coffins and undertakers are an unknown commodity in the town, the part taken by these men stands in a grander

It is needless to explain in detail everything done by these gentlemen, except that the burial of Bro. Bolger was as that of an American citizen should be and did honor to the few by whom it was carried out. It would be unfair to these men to close this letter without describing the country in which they work, and give the public an idea of what has been done.

The town of Catorce is about 10 miles from the station of that name, some 18 hours ride from Laredo on the Mexican National Railway. It is built up in the hills where a wagon wheel can never tread, and probably is the only town of which

the like can be said.

Everything is built of stone, houses, roads, etc., the only trees to be seen being those planted by the hand of man. The town is nearly 200 years old, the population numbering about 15,000.

Silver mining is the only occupation followed. All the supplies necessary for such a town are carried in on pack mules, and

the ore that is shipped is carried out in the same manner.

Concepcion Mine, where Bro. Bolger met his death, is situated some four miles farther up, at an altitude of 10,800 feet. road is a tortuous one, following as it does along the sides of deep canons, at the bottom of which runs the water pumped from the mines. The scene after a rain fall is picturesque. At least 5,000 Mexican men interspersed with women may be seen at the bottom of these ravines, washing for the silver brought down by the rains. I reached Concepcion Mine on July 7th, about 8 P. M. after a five-hour ride on horseback, nothing loth to enjoy the brisk fire that was burning brightly in the sitting room of the men.

The next morning Mr. Henry Held, (boilermaker at the mine) left his work to show me the sights, and assist in procuring the signatures necessary on the death report. Concepcion consists of three or four different mines, all very rich, but the principal one having a depth of 1,400 leet. Most of the machinery was originally carried in on the backs of burros, but now on the opposite side of the hill they have a series of inclines, four in number, that connect with a narrow-gauge railroad, and over this their machinery is brought, a loaded car of ore going down brings a load

of other material up.

Concepcion Mine proper is supplied with improved machinery, and it requires steam from four huge boilers to keep the power

moving. There are about 2,000 men employed, only fifteen of which are Americans, and the weekly pay roll is some \$8.000.00. The men work a 12 hour shift. The mode of raising and lowering the men is by a cable towhich are attached several rope slings in which the men sit. They are preparing to put in iron cages for that purpose. I made a descent in the mine, but not without some misgivings, as swinging 1,400 feet in mid-air is quite an experience for a novice. On arrival at the bottom we explored the numerous tunnels, etc. and then went some

150 or 200 feet lower down, over a series of notched sticks for ladders to where the miners were at work.

On the 700 foot level, a tunnel i of a mile long connects within a mile of the town of Catorce, and through which a great deal of the ore is brought. We also visited the town of Catorce, and from there to the grave-yard. Built as the town is, fully 10,000 ft. above sea level, it is next to impossible to find a plot of ground as a graveyard, suitable for the requirements of such a town, with dirt of sufficient depth to keep the dead out of sight. The result is the small plot is already full to overflowing, and every new grave is dug at the expense of

an old one. An inclosure in one corner of the ground about 24 feet square, and 15 feet high, with an aperture like a window, is used for a deposit of bones and other remains which are brought to the surface

whenever a new grave is dug.

I climbed up and gave the place a peep, and saw that it contained at least three car loads of old bones, etc. In order to prevent any disturbance of Brother Bolger's remains, his comrades paid for the grave for seven years, and a watchman is furnished to see that it is protected. There is also a surplus for headstone, railing, etc., permit having been received from the judge the morning I left. Too much praise cannot be accorded Mr. Henry Held for his untiring efforts in behalf of our deceased brother's relatives, and the able manner in which all correspondence was conducted. I found upon my arrival, that everything possible had been done, even to the securing of signatures on the death report, and that the failure of the report to reach its destination, was not through any fault of Mr. Held. Especial praise is due Messrs. Held, McDonald and Doolittle, as the principals in the affair, also to Mr. Noteweyer the foreman, Mr. Hoffman the general manager, and his two sons Charles and Fred. I request that in the name of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen a vote of thanks he tendered these gentlemen, also that copies of the Magazine containing the same be forwarded to their address as a small appreciation of the valuable service rendered in behalf of our deceased brother, and acknowledgement of the generous hospitality and assistance given to

Yours fraternally, Robert Gael. Cactus Lodge, No. 94.

## BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

We have on hand a few volumes of the Magazine for 1888 and a good supply for the

The volumes are artistically bound in a way to withstand wear, and we need not say are intrinsically valuable, containing as they do, a wide range of topics upon subjects well calculated to interest the general reader, as well as those who are the students of labor problems.

In this connection we suggest that these bound volumes of the Magazine would be a valuable present on birthday occasions, or as tokens of remembrance, to be presented at any time, and as the price has been reduced to \$1.25 we shall hope to receive sufficient orders to reduce the supply, since no fireman's library would be complete without one.

By addressing Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, orders will be promptly filled. Cash must accompany

each order.

#### WISDOM'S WARNING.

I wish my voice could penetrate this western hemisphere. Until I'd make the sons of toil one moment pause

and hear The sage advice I'd give them all, tho' drest in garb

of rhyme, And cherish it within their breasts to guide them

Against the deadly seed now sown by capital's decree, To cause dissension in our ranks, where fealty

should be,

To put us at each other's throats, like howling beasts of prey.

And kill communionship of thought for many a

coming day.

Employers lavished gold to bribe until they found it fail And scab's a name abhorred by all the toilers of

The blacklist and their bribes were vain to swerve us from our creed; Too well they found for manhood's rights like true

men we agreed. In dire despair they tried at last Religion's holy

name,
To make the fires of discord glow with self-devouring flame;

And now the seed is taking root, but, brothers, 'neath your feet Crush bigotry that demon down while you can stand the heat.

Since Bethlehem first heralded our dear Redeemer's birth

The greatest curse is bigotry that's stalking o'er the earth; It is of hell the vilest scum, and narrow minds it

rules, It drives all reason far away, until like stubborn mules Men rush regardless of the price they pay for con-

soience sake, Invoking God to give them strength each other's lives to take:

Our every seuse becomes dethroned, bad passions rule the hour.

And those of deep designing minds soon have us in their power.

What matters it what altar that we bend our heads before Why should we disagree on how our Maker to

adore Why should a steam electric age, with schools on every hand, Invoke right here those deeds that shame the most

benighted land,
When in the holy name of Him who died for all

mankind Men acted like ferocious wolves, intolerantly blind,

And slew their fellows till the blocd flowed knee deep on the sod In sacrificial deviltry, "to win the love of God?"

Oh, for the love of wives and babes, and for dear union's sake, Let willing hands be clasped to crush the demon

in our wake. Remember all the fights we've won when breast to

breast we fought,
And how injustice had to flee before united thought. Be victors o'er sectarian wiles, be broad and fill the

plan.
Our founders wisely kept in view: The Brotherhood of Man.
And if you do you'll reap the fruits their wisdom
helped to sow: If not foul bigotry will laugh above our overthrow.

Shandy Maguire.

#### JUSTICE.

Mr. Editor:-Justice is a small word but of deep meaning when defined, for it in reality embraces in its seven letters the essener of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." It has been asserted over and over again that the American workers want justice, and justice only. Now while demanding justice for themselves, they ought also to render justice to others, and especially to those of whom they demand justice. But do the American workingmen through their champions accord justice to capital, in their arraignment of the money power of the land? We are constantly told that labor produces all things, and we are shown the magnificent buildings which beautify our cities, the net-work of railroads which bind them to each other, the ocean "grey hounds" which traverse the deep, the land "coursers" which fly to the uttermost parts of the earth upon the iron rail, drawing after them palaces on wheels in which no comfort is lacking, the broad acres of waving grain and loaded vineyards and orchards redeemed from the virgin forest or prairie as the creations of labor, and it is not to be denied that all these things are grand and eloquent witnesses to the power of labor. But all these things, nor indeed not even one of them, could have been created by labor unaided by capital, for while toiling to produce these marvels of human ingenuity, skill and perseverance, the toiler must eat, and as he has to have time before he can realize any profit from his productions, he has to depend on the accumulations of some one for support. If he has to depend on others he is the one to be benefitted, for if the man having the money did not choose to use it the laborer would have to starve. It is perhaps equally true that without labor capital would have to starve, or at least be unprofitable, but most any of us would be better prepared to face starvation with say \$100,000 in bank than without a dollar and in debt for last month's living. Should one of these workers have some savings ahead, and use it to support himself and possibly others until their new creation can become productive, he becomes a capitalist and a monopolizer, and according to some labor leaders he ought to be severely let alone, and sat down on for his alleged conspiracy to defraud, cheat and oppress his whilom fellow workmen. Even the man who is vaunted as the most independent of all workersthe farmer-when he starts to hew out for himself a farm in the primeval wilderness, has to be a capitalist, or have one to help him, for even if he had the seeds and everything all ready for planting, which would be some capital, yet would he be having lots of time to starve while waiting

for the seeds to sprout, grow, mature and ripen, if he did not have more yet. These illustrations which cannot be contradicted or denied will serve to show that labor and capital are inter-dependent, and that neither can long exist without the other, and that the chances for existence without labor are better for capital than they would be for labor without capital.

While demanding justice, which means a fair day's pay for an honest day's work, let us as workers be sure to give justice in giving an honest day's work for a fair day's pay, not simple perfunctory eye service, but using head and hand to the performance of each duty with an eye to the best interest of our employers, doing it with a strict sense of justice. A cultivation of this sense of justice would do away with many of the minor grievances which often annoy our boards by the unreasonableness of the demands, and would do more to harmonize labor and capital than all the essays ever written, or the vituperation and "vials of wrath" poured upon capital by those unfortunate enough not to be capitalists, but who if they were would probably prove as unjust as capitalists as they are now in the ranks of labor.

Capital used for the pay of labor ought and must share with labor in the profits to be derived from the joint product, for if labor cannot be had without pay, neither should it be expected that capital should be employed without adequate remunera-tion, but just here is the difficulty—to de-cide what is adequate remuneration, in justice to all concerned. Labor ever demands its pay and must have it to live, even if, as is often the case it leaves nothing to capital for its share. In this case labor cannot help capital, and still if capital concludes to "shut down," we hear howls of rage and denunciation about the hard heart of capital. The capitalist can without labor live until his capital is used up, but how long can the average laborer live without work? In some instances capital does not pay labor its due share of profits on the joint product, and grows rich and powerful as a consequence, and probably on that account more unjust yet. It will be as hard a matter to obtain justice from all employers, as it is to have a fair day's work from all workers, but it certainly must be admitted that the worker of to-day has more of the comforts and even some luxuries than his ancestors did, and that much progress has

been made toward a better day coming.

No arbitrary rule can be laid down as to
what ought to be a fair return to capital, as the risks, the condition of the enterprise and its profits may differ greatly from others, and vary greatly at different times on the same project. We sometimes see that 8 and 10 per cent. a year has been paid

on the investment of some company, and consider it as a good return, but much money is loaned at 5, 4, 3 and even 21 per cent., which would seem to be a small return for the use of a dollar for a year, and would not satisfy our workers if they were suddenly to be transformed into lenders, for we constantly hear of cases where laborers are willing to give 5 cents a month for the use of a dollar, or at the rate of 60 per cent. a year. While the land sharks who hang around the headquarters of some corporations, waiting a chance to take advantage of the needs of workingmen to exact 60 per cent. a year from loans ought to be hung, the fact that men will voluntarily agree to their terms, shows that some workers have a very poor idea of the value of money, and if they are ready to pay 60 per cent., according to the same rule they would want that much if they had money to lend out. Now these very men will probably growl because their employer gets 5 per cent. a year on his investment, and will pay an outsider 60 per cent., thus proving that injustice is not confined to capital, and that it is just as rampant in the ranks of labor. The only remedy for the evil is in demanding and according justice and while asking for it and expecting it, be equally ready to grant it.

Wm. Weiler.

PORT MORRIS, N. J.

#### THE SECRET BALLOT.

MR. EDITOR: In the August number of our Magazine I notice an article from the pen of a correspondent who signs himself "Justice," in regard to the injustice of the secret ballot, and as I am a fireman of nearly three years' standing in the order and having had several cases of the kind he refers to come under my personal observation, I would ask a small space to express

my opinion on the subject.
In the first place, I think "Justice's" views on the subject are excellent, and I would suggest that we follow the example of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, by all means, as I think that their system could not be bettered, because it is bound to give satisfaction to all concerned, and especially to the candidate; as for instance, if any charges made were proven, then the said candidate would have no ground for complaint against the brotherhood; but, on the other hand, if he were to be rejected from no cause other than the personal ill will of some members, then he would have a just and sufficient reason to become an enemy of the order, and, as such, would, in all probability, bide his time for revenge, and that revenge would likely take the form of scabbing.

Now, Mr. Editor, in justice to some I will

say that I do not by any means think all men rejected in this way would do as above, but I do think that it is an excellent way to produce scabs and black-legs. I think this is an important question, not only to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, but to all labor organizations, because there are enough scabs in the country without our making more, and as I firmly believe that this is a good way to produce them, I say remove the cause, and that at once. I also hope that the brothers of our order will see the evils of the secret ballot and right the wrong.

J. M. B.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

#### PATRIOTISM.

EDITOR MAGAZINE: Patriotism, as I understand the word, means one's love for his country and its institutions. Patriotism I believe to be the bed rock in the foundation of popular government. This being true, and I do not think it can be successfully contradicted, no popular government can exist where the patriotism is crushed out of a large per cent. of the population by laws enacted for the dollar instead of the citizen.

Doubtless the laws enacted in the interest of Carnegie's dollars have made him a patriot; he is now in Scotland, no doubt singing praises to the star spangled banner that waves over the country of my adoption, the land of liberty. Yes, liberty-liberty to build a fortress upon the walls of which he stretches a wire charged with electricity, to kill laborers if they dare attempt to cross; liberty to erect devices for pouring boiling water on the laborer who should dare come within that fortress, and liberty to employ an army to garrison that fort. This last act reaches the climax of arrogance; ignoring the state authority he employs an army of his own. It is all allowed, to make one great patriot. But what of the three or four thousand operatives that worked in the Carnegie mills? Have they any patriotism left, or has it all been utilized in making a few Carnegies? I said three or four thousand of the operatives in the Homestead mills; I might have said the entire army of the toiling millions in this land of liberty for the Carnegies, for every affair such as the one at Homestead helps destroy the patriotism of the yeomanry of the country

We have an affair nearer home which is useful to illustrate the effect of legislating in the interest of the dollar—the Tracy City delivery. It was legislating in the interest of the dollar when the lease was first made, and last fall, at the time of the Briceville trouble, the miners wanted the convicts taken away. The Governor convened the legislature. What was the result? When

the solons got together it was given out or made to appear that each member of the legislature had consulted his constituency and that popular sentiment was largely in favor of letting the lease go on until the time expired. Well, we know something about the extent of legislators (either state or national) getting at popular sentiment; they seem to think the few individuals who can command the most dollars, and that can operate to the best advantage on the prejudices of the people, carry in their vest pockets popular sentiment. The citizen who is directly interested is never consulted, or, if he should happen to be on hand and give an opinion, it would go for naught.

The condition at Tracy City was about as follows: There were about 360 convicts there, and business being dull the output of the mines was decreased and the free miners had to suffer for it. It mattered not if the families of the free miners suffered for the necessaries of life; the dollar represented by convict labor must be kept employed. After brooding over the condition for some time, or at least until the last spark of patriotism left them, they resorted to the first law of nature, self-protection, and no doubt determined that death by starvation was worse than by a minnie ball from a Winchester rifle, and resolved to take

At this writing it is reported that the convicts, about 400, have been released at Inman, and the probability is that other places will do the same thing. If they continue I doubt if the dollar gentry will find patriots enough in Tennessee to even arrest these outlaws who so daringly violate the law.

It is high time our statesmen were coming off their perch; they have been roosting too high; they have even gone higher than the British Parliament, for when labor petitions Parliament it is heeded. How is it with Congress? Have they even noticed the Ocala demands? Yes, they tore out a plank (silver) in the Democratic platform, because it was one of the demands of labor—that's all

It is said Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Are our statesmen asleep, or are they all drunk, as Mr. Watson says, or what is the matter, that they do not make an effort to save the nation from anarchy and devastation? They can do it, could have done it long ago, if they had legislated in the interest of the American citizen instead of English money. They talk of an international money congress as though the foreigner was under the charge of American plutocracy. Let the foreigner go, on the money question, and let us establish an American financial system for Americans, and if the foreigner don't want our money let him take the product of our country, or else stop trading with us. His money is not a legal tender

in this country, nor is ours in his country, nor will it ever be. I am tired seeing this money question dodged by men elected to represent the people, for nothing short of a proper solution of it will ever settle the labor question.

Axiom.

### THE PROMOTION QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read the article published in the Magazine for July containing an account of the injustice practiced upon the firemen by the engineers of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, I beg leave to express the sympathy of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe firemen of New Mexico for our unfortunate brothers on the above named railroad. We beg leave to say the article was very appropriately headed "A Flagrant Injustice." We frequently hear members of the Port bers of the B. of L. E. remark that there should not be a division between the firemen and engineers, that there would be a more brotherly feeling if the firemen had no independent order of their own, that firemen and engineers should belong to one order, but that there should be two degrees to designate the difference between them, that the engineers have the interest of the firemen at heart and would be glad to help them to the front, etc. The engineers have taken a very poor way on the Mobile & Ohio railroad to show they desire a brotherly feeling between the firemen and en-gineers. How can the engineers expect us to believe that they desire a brotherly feeling when they so grossly betrayed the confidence and trust placed in them by the firemen of the Mobile & Ohio? When the engineers of that road asked and gained the consent of the firemen to allow them to get up a contract for the firemen to be presented to the above named company the engineers were aware of the fact that the firemen trusted them to give them justice and deal fairly by them, but instead of doing as they were expected to do and allow the firemen their rights which they so faithfully labored to gain, they took advantage of the confidence placed in them and purposely got up a contract (which was approved) that is a shame and a disgrace to the members of Division 444, B. of How can the engineers ask and expect the firemen to trust them in the future? It is a plain and evident fact that the engineers are striving to keep the firemen from being promoted. They have shown in every action they have taken within the last ten years that they are ungenerous in their feelings toward the firemen's interest. Can it be they have forgotten the fact that they were once firemen themselves? Would they have liked such treatment when they were firemen and striving to work up to the right side? How would such treatment

have set upon their feelings when, after years of hard labor, they had at last gained the right to promotion and had the same imposition practiced on them that they have forced upon the firemen on the Mobile & Ohio by maliciously depriving them of all their rights to promotion? The contract as gotten up by the engineers of Division 444 shows great antagonism toward the firemen, while on the other hand, the very act of the firemen in placing so much confidence in the engineers as to allow them to get up a contract with the company to govern the employment and promotion of firemen shows in itself that the firemen had a kind and friendly feeling toward the engineers and trusted in them to return the same feeling and deal justly by them. But we are sorry to say they were deceived, as the treatment they received in return for their confidence in the engineers shows. This ought to be enough to settle the question in the minds of all brotherhood firemen in regard to a confederation with the engineers. Were we not members of an independent order of our own it is clearly demonstrated in the above case that we would all be in as bad if not a worse situation than the firemen on the Mobile & Ohio.

I beg you to excuse me for asking so much space, but we feel it our duty to place ourselves on record against so "flagrant an injustice."

A Santa Fe Fireman. Las Vegas, New Mex.

#### GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking some of the readers of the Magazine would be interested in hearing from this section of Vermont and from lodge 301, I take pleasure in writing a few lines. St. Johnsbury is a beautiful, compactly built village, of seven thousand inhabitants. It has said from its rows of inhabitants. It has, aside from its rows of fine business blocks, several manufactories, the largest being E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.'s Scale Works, which employ 750 men.

We have 10 churches, 3 hotels, 6 public schools, besides a very large academy, a public library, a public museum, a daily paper, and no rum shops.

It is a railroad junction town, the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad and the Passumpsic, both divisions controlled by the Boston Maine. Our repair shops are situated at Lyndonville, eight miles north on the Passumpsic Division, as also is our lodge room.

Green Mountain lodge is booming; though small, we manage to have very pleasant times. Our leading sport here is fishing and hunting. We have some of the finest trout pands and brooks in the counfinest trout ponds and brooks in the country; last week in four hours I caught 232

pounds brook trout and I am no fisherman. The only thing we have to complain of

up here on these two divisions is, they don't pay enough; firemen get \$1.60, engineers get the first year \$2.00, second \$2.35 and \$2.80 is the limit. We are in hopes of getting more in the "sweet bye and bye."

H. J. Belfast.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

#### BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

We have on hand a few volumes of the Magazine for 1888 and a good supply for the year 1891.

The volumes are artistically bound in a way to withstand wear, and we need not say are intrinsically valuable, containing as they do, a wide range of topics upon subjects well calculated to interest the general reader, as well as those who are the students of labor problems.

In this connection we suggest that these bound volumes of the Magazine would be a valuable present on birthday occasions, or as tokens of remembrance, to be presented at any time, and as the price has been reduced to \$1.25 we shall hope to receive sufficient orders to reduce the supply, since no fireman's library would be complete without one.

By addressing Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, orders will be promptly filled. Cash must accompany each order.

#### TELL ME WHAT LOVE IS.

Tell me what love is 'Twill take you a minute,
My bonny Lassie, O;
I'll tell you what it's not
For I have been in it,
My bonny Lassie, O.

You can't tell what love is, You think it is honey, My bonny Lassie, O; That's where you're mistaken, 'Tis a matter o' money, My bonny Lassie, O.

You can't tell what love is And still you are dreaming,
My bonny Lassie, O,
That 'tis something far better
Than your dear mamma's scheming,
My bonny Lassie, O.

You have a sweet fancy That love is entrancing, My bonny Lassie, O; Just so, but the charm Is in flirting and dancing, My bonny Lassle, O.

You can't tell what love is, But you think it's divine, My bonny Lassie, O; But after awhile You'll know 'tis moonshine, My bonny Lassie, O.

E. Lixir.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of (\$1,500) fifteen hundred dollars from your grand and noble order as the amount due me by the death of my beloved brother Wm. H. Birney. I am sincerely thankful to the members of Canal City Lodge, No. 255, of which my brother was a member, for the brotherly love and affection shown by the care taken of his remains in sending them to Chicago. I also desire to thank them for the many kindnesses and courtesies shown me while in their city. I wish to express my gratitude to Garden City Lodge, No. 50, for their taking charge of and conducting his remains to their last resting place. And my carnest desire is to see the B. C. F. prosper in the future as they have in the past under the guidance of Him who doeth all things well.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES A. BIRNEY.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, July 2, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to acknowledge my most sincere thanks for the draft for fifteen hundred dollars (81,500) given to me by T. H. Meredith, Receiver of Guide Lodge, No. 125, in payment of the policy held by my beloved son, Henry Kelleher. I especially wish to thank the members of Lodge No. 125, for their many acts of kindness during my son's illness and death, and to those members who accompanied his remains to their last resting place at the Riverside cemetery. I also wish to thank them for their beautiful floral offering. My best wishes are that God will bless your entire order.

Respectfully.

MRS. P. KELLEHER.

CHARITON, IOWA, June 28, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomolive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—We desire to express our sincere and heartielt thanks for your kindness shown to our son and brother, James C. Beck, during his last sickness, for the honor and sympathy shown him and in accompanying his remains home. It is a great comfort to his bereaved father and mother to know that in their absence kind offices were administered by other hands, and all that could be done was done. The \$1,500 insurance due him has been received and appreciated. May heaven's blessings rest upon your noble order.

P. J. BECK.

MARY BECK.

Oneonta, N. Y., July 8, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIBS AND BROTHERS: Accept my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of my claim for disability: also I desire to thank the members of Susquehanna Lodge, No. 71. for their kindness to me during my affliction. My draft came at needy time. I am grateful, for with it, by the blessing of God, I trust health may come back to me and hat I may be restored to a life of usefulness. May our order be prosperous and many members be added to it, and with best wishes I remain.

Yours fraternally,

R. W. Mills.

Mt. CARMEL, ILL., June 29, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: We wish to express our sincere thanks to the Brotherhood for the payment of \$1,500 due to us on the death of our dear son, Joseph Goelzhauser, who died on March 6,1892, of heart. disease. We also the death our gratitude to the member of Burnside Lodge, No. 222, of Mt. Carmel, for the control Burnside Lodge, No.

GLENWOOD, Pa., July 25, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the B. of L. F .:

To the Officers and Members of the B. of L. F.:

SIBS AND BROTHERS:—Allow me through the Magazine to express my thanks for the draft of 81,500 which I received through Vanbergen Lodge, No. 62, being in full for insurance on an injury received on the 12th day of January, 1890. I would do an injustice if I did not mention the names of Brothers J. P. McCawly and O. E. Histed for their untiring zeal in my behalf. I thank the entire brotherhood for what has been done for me. May God bless and prosper the noble order of the B. of L. F. is the wish of

Yours truly,

J. B. SWARTZ.

MONTREAL, July 4, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:
GENTLEMEN: I wish to acknowledge with thanks,
the draft of fitteen hundred dollars (1.500) for insurance held by my late son, J. Johnston Golden,
paid me through Mr. J. G. A. Brazeau; also my sincere thanks to the members of the following lodges:
F. G. Lawrence, No. 172, Ottawa: St. Adolphus, No.
325, Hochelaga, and Star of the East, No. 118, Richmond, for their kindness and sympathy shown me,
and attendance at the funeral. With every wish
for your prosperity and success.

I remain,
Mrs. GOLDEN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 7, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

BROTHERS: I take this occasion to extend my heartfelt gratitude to the brotherhood and officers for the prompt payment of my disability claim, to the members of Lake Erie Lodge, No. 21, for the many acts of kindness shown me since my accident one year ago, and especially our Receiver, I. H. Crossman, for his assistance. Hoping that the order may prosper in the future, as it has in the past, and that its field of usefulness may ever increase.

Yours fraternally, JOHN WHITE.

GALENA, ILL., July 22, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the B. of L. F .:

To the Officers and Members of the B. of L. F.:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—I desire to tender many, many thanks, through the columns of our valuable Magazine, for the payment of \$1,500 on my disability claim, and to the brothers of Amboy Lodge, No. 35, for their kindness and good treatment bestowed upon me while at Amboy, ill.

Thanking you once again, and hoping that no brother shall be stricken as I have been, with best wishes I remain

Yours fraternally.

GRORGE RIEGER.

Oswego, N. Y., July 26, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIES AND BROTHERS:—I wish to return my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of a draft of fifteen hundred doll ars (\$1,500) the full amount due me upou my disability. I wish also to express thanks to the brothers of the Frontier City my sickness. May the brothers how me through my sickness. May the brotherhood ever prosper is the wish of your brother,

E. D. Palmer.

CHANA, N. MEX., July 10, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to express my sincere thanks to you for the prompt payment of fifter thanks to you for the prompt payment of a son, who died April 4, 1892, and especial thanks to Pioneer Lodge, No. 108, who did so much to lighter our burden of sorrow. May the choicest blessing rest upon your poble order rest upon your noble order.

Respectfully,
H. P. NEILSON.

SCRANTON, PA., June 30, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—Please accept my deepest thanks for the prompt payment of fifteen hundred dollars due me for total disability. I also return my thanks to the officers and members of Acme Lodge, No. 228, for the interest they took in me during my affliction. 

#### ADDRESSES WANTED.

CHARLES P. MOORE—When last heard from was breaking out of Lincoln, Neb., and was on the point of leaving for Texas. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer an everlasting favor upon his widowed mother by communicating with her. Address Mrs. M. W. Moore, L. B. 65, Little Rock, Ark

W. E. BEAUCHAMP—A member of Orange Grove Lodge, No. 97. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please advise the secretary of said lodge.

An editorial article in the Cleveland Leader says:

"It is greatly to be hoped that the suit begun by the Dueber Watch Case Company, of Canton, against the various companies constituting the combination which has been endeavoring to establish a monopoly in the watch manufacturing industry, will be pressed to the end and with all possible vigor. If the charges made by the Dueber company can be substantiated the officers of the company have been guilty for years of boycotting which is any conspiracy of like intent which has ever been formed by labor organizations. The boycotts that resulted in sending several New York agitators to the penitentiary were simply attempt a locerce small business houses by ruining such a forecast of the company alleges a similar attack upon the very existence of a great industrial concern for no other reason than the refusal of its owners to join in an illegal and pernicious combination designed to promote monopoly.

"It often happens that a civil suit such as the one now begun against the companies constituting the watch combine is more successful than such prosecutions as the United States government might undertake, and if the Dueber aces shall be properly handled it may furnish material of great value in the punishment and breaking up of other land the principle of monopolies. For this reason any civil suit stacked becomes as it were, a matter of public interest and importance, and in the present case the Dueber company seem to be fighting the

# WHAT INGALLS SAID OF BLAIR.

[Boston News.]

Here is a story of the last Congress: One dull day in the Senate Mr. Blair was walking up and down behind that august body his head bowed in meditation. Ingalls sat in his seat casting his lynx eyes about for something to break the monotony. There was only Blair

"See Blair?" asked Ingalls of his neighbor.

"Well?"

"He thinks he's thinking," quietly remarked the wit.

#### THE SONG SAVED HIM.

[Paris (Mo.) Mercury.]

A number of tourists formed a part of a large company gathered on the deck of an excursion steamer that was moving down the Potomac one beautiful evening in the summer of 1891. A gentleman on board sang "Jesus, lover of my soul." The singer gave the first two verses with much feeling and peculiar emphasis upon the concluding lines that thrilled every heart. A hush had fallen upon the listeners that was not broken for some seconds after the musical notes had died away. Then a gentleman made his way from the outskirts of the crowds to the side of the singer and accosted him with, "Beg your pardon, stranger, but were you actively engaged in the late war?"

"Yes, sir," the man of song answered courteously, "I fought under Gen. Grant."
"Well," the speaker continued, with something like a sigh, "I did my fighting on the other side, and think-indeed am quite sure-I was very near you one night twenty-eight years ago this very month. It was much such a night as this. I am not mistaken; you were on guard duty. We of the south had sharp business on hand, and you were one of the enemy. crept near your post of duty, my murderous weapon in my hand; the shadows hid me. Your beat led you into the clear light. As you passed back and forth you were humming the hymn you have just sung. I raised my gun and aimed at your heart; I had been selected by the commander for the work for I was a sure shot. Then out in the air rang the words:

> 'Cover my defenseless head With the shadow of Thy wing.'

Your prayer was answered. I couldn't fire after that. And there was no attack made upon the camp that night. I felt sure when I heard you sing this evening that you were the man whose life I was prevented\_from taking."

The singer grasped the southerner, and

said with much emotion:

"I remember the night very distinctly, the feeling of depression and loneliness with which I went forth to do my duty. I knew my post was one of danger, and I was more dejected than I was at any other time during the service. I paced my lonely beat, thinking of home and friends, and all that life holds dear. The thought of God's care for all that He has created came to me with peculiar force. If He so cares for the sparrow, how much more for man, created after His own image, and I sang the song of my heart and ceased to feel alone. How the prayer was answered I never knew until this evening. My Heavenly Father thought best to keep the knowledge from me for twenty-eight years. How much of His goodness to us by the light of eternity. 'Jesus, lover of my soul,' has been a favorite hymn, now it will be inexpressibly

dear. The incident forming the subject of the above sketch is a true one, and was related to the writer by a lady who was one of the party on the steamer.

#### THE ASSESSOR WILL SOON BE 'ROUND.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A well-known citizen was discovered going through some singular motions in one of the corridors of the City Hall yesterday, and an acquaintance who ran against him cried out:

"What on earth are you up to now?"

"Taking off my diamond pin."
"But where's your watch?"

"In my coat tail pocket."

"Afraid of being robbed?" "O, no. It's business."
"How?"

"Why, the assessors have put me down for \$4 tax on personal property, and I'm going in to kick."

But you've got a horse." "Yes, but he wasn't in the day they

called.'

"And a piano." "That happened to be at the factory to

be revarnished.

"But your bank account?"
"Sh! It's in my wife's name! Keep quiet. Now, then, I'm ready to go in and tell them that the people are ready to take up arms to rid themselves of this terrible burden of high taxation.,

THE first map of the world ever made will be exhibited at the Chicago World's Exposition. Pope Leo is reported to have consented to its loan from the Vatican library. It is known as the Diego Ribero map, and was begun in 1494 and finished in 1529. It is accompanied by a contemporary copy of the same map containing the famous bisecting line which Pope Alexander drew across it to settle the claims of Spain and Portugal to American territory. It was bequeathed by Cardinal Borgia to the Vatican library, and is the same which Pope Pius IX. refused to allow the American government to have even a copy of. It is three feet by seven, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It begins with the Molucca group and ends with the other half. The Nile is traced to three lakes. Russia and Siberia are put down as barren and unknown countries, America makes a showy appearance with Yucatan, Brazil and New Spain distinctly indicated, the North terminating with Labrador.

# GRAND



## ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR SEPTEMBER.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE B. OF L. F., 1 TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 1, 1822.

ASSESSMENT No. 31, \$2.00.

To the Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:-You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz:

CLAIM No. 771. Martin Bolger, of Cactus Lodge, No. 94, was killed by Falling in a Mine, January 25, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 772. Cyrus M. Moser, of Deep Water Lodge, No. 368, was killed by Railway Accident, April 22, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 773. Leroy Barker, of Key City Lodge, No. 106, was killed by Falling from Engine, June 19, 1892.

Claim No. 774. James V. Scott, of Lucky Thought Lodge, No. 232, was killed by Railway Accident, June 26, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 775. James R. Sanders, of Burnside Lodge, No. 282, was killed by being Struck by Bridge, July 4, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 776. Charles A. Bolinger, of Calumet Lodge, No. 249, was declared totally disabled with Consumption, July 5, 1892.

CLAIM No. 777. Patrick Quinn of Stuart Lodge, No. 20, was declared totally disabled with Necrosis, July 9, 1892.

CLAIM No. 778. Mike Liston, of Falls City Lodge, No. 103, was declared totally disabled with Phthisis, July 11, 1892.

CLAIM No. 779. Jas. P. Wade, of James Donnelly Lodge, No. 350, died of Phthisis, July 12, 1892.

CLAIM No. 780. Michael Burke, of Englewood Lodge. No. 433, died of Hemorrhage of Lungs, July 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 781 Fred B. Pitts, of Jas. Donnelly Lodge, No. 350, died of Meningitis, July 16, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 782. Chas Black, of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 348, was declared totally disabled with Locomotor Ataxia, July 18, 1892.

CLAIM:No. 783. Wm. C. Fleyd, of Mineral King Lodge, No. 129, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Hand, July 18, 1892.

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CLAIM No. 784. Francis E. O'Day, of Champiain Lodge, No. 352, died of Pneumonia, July 18, 1892.

CLAIM No. 785. Chas. E. Velin, of Mt. Hood Lodge, No. 167, was declared totally disabled by Crushed Foot, July 20, 1892.

Claim No. 786. Thos. H. Wing, of Royal Gorge Lodge, No. 59, was killed by Railway Accident, July 21, 1892.

Claim No. 787. Oliver W. Gaskins, of Elizabeth Lodge, No. 403, was killed by Falling from Cab, July 21, 1892.

Claim No. 788. Wm. C. Young, of Morgan Crane Lodge, No. 367, died of Typhoid Fever, July 26,

Claim No. 789. Frank Sporlan, of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 285, died of Cholera Morbus, July 27,

Claim No. 790. L. W. Shisler, of Banner Lodge, No. 56, was killed by Railway Accident, July 28, 1892.

CLAIM No. 791. Chas. O'Brien, of Tip Top Lodge, No. 396, was declared totally disabled by Kidney disease, July 29, 1892.

CLAIM No. 792. Patrick F. Leyha, of Trinity Lodge, No. 83, was Accidentally Drowned, July, 29, 1892.

CLAIM No. 793. Jacob Brickner, of Lake Eric Lodge, No. 241, was killed by Railway Accident, August 5, 1892.

CLAIM No. 794. W. H. Price, of Phenix Lodge, No. 23, was declared totally disabled by Anchylosis of Vertebra, August 8, 18-2.

CLAIM No. 795. Geo. W. Sheets, of Success Lodge, No. 33, died of Congestion of Brain, August 17, 1892.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for each member whose name appears on the rolls of membership SEPTEMBER 1st, 1892, (also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after August 1st, and for all members who died or were totally disabled since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than SEPTEMBER 20th, 1892, as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge failing to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all the benefits of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution. Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

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SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of July, 1892: RECEIPTS.

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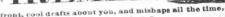
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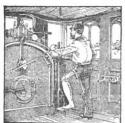
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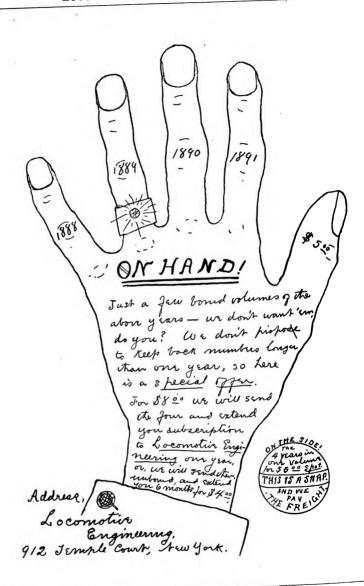
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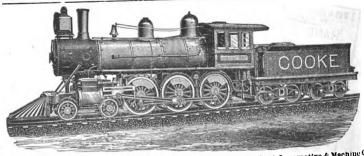
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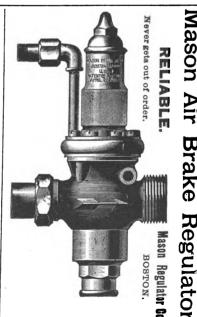
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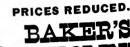
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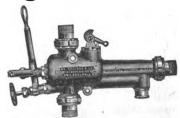
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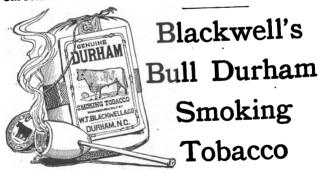
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### LOCOMOTIVE

## FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 10.

THE SUPREME PROBLEM.

Much has been said and written about "labor problems," "solving labor problems," etc. Everybody, their uncles, aunts and cousins, engage occasionally in "solving labor problems," and some are bold enough to assert if these problem-solvers would just let the problems severely alone they would, in due time, solve themselves as naturally as water runs down hill. These labor problem solvers are found everywhere. They are prominent in corporations and in all capitalistic circles; they are conspicuous among mine operators, and the proprietors of great industries, are, with rare exceptions, the solvers of labor problems. In legislatures and in congress, there are men who do not hesitate to say that they "understand the subject, and, if permitted, could formulate laws which would settle all controversies, make rough places smooth and crooked roads straight and blaze out pathways that wayfaring men and workingmen and capitalists, employers and employes, though fools, would be able to follow the trail without being bewildered or lost." The two Pinkerton brothers, Bob and Bill, blatantly proclaim that to them the labor problem is as simple as A, B, C, and that if those who are bothered in getting the hang of the labor problem will call upon them the solution will be forthcoming, p. d. q. Besides the methods suggested by such persons as we have referred to, employers are convinced that about the most expeditious way to solve a labor problem is to call out the military, and this seems to be the conclusion

of governors and of the president of the United States of America. Occasionally the pulpit takes a hand in solving labor problems, and the way it performs the task is about the way the festive bull we read about inventoried the crockery in a china shop. Nor are these all. Presidents and graduates of universities and colleges, men who have been pumped full of learning of various sorts write at labor problems at random, as the old farmer sowed his oats. Now comes the rub. The labor problem is not only unsolved, but the distance between the present and the dawn of the era of peaceful solution is so great that it is prudent to say that a prophet, with an eve as far reaching in its sweep as the Lick Observatory telescope, can't discover it. Hence, the outlook at this writing is anything but cheering.

We beg of the readers of the Magazine not to include us in the list of those without hope and without faith as a problem solver. We do not belong either to the long-haired or short-haired visionaries; we do not affiliate with cranks; we have no sympathy with that class of Utopians whom Josh Billings was wont to designate as "damphools." We regard, as we have often said, the labor problem as one by far the most important that now confronts the people of the United States, not excepting the cholera. Its seriousness cannot be magnified. It defies exaggeration. It will be solved. It will not down. It will be solved in a way to reflect honor upon labor, to magnify and dignify labor, to shed ineffable glory upon the workingman's home, give our

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free institutions such a lease of life as the fathers contemplated when they laid the foundations of the government, as they believed, as enduring as the eternal hills, or it will be solved in a way that will enthrone autocracy, centralize power in the hands of the rich, make every mount of joy freemen have contemplated with exultant pride for a hundred years, a volcano whose lava-tides will bury American liberties out of sight as the vomitings of Vesuvius buried Pompeii, and on the ruins will be erected a government in which bayonets will take the place of ballots; when the "Liberty Cap" will disappear and an iron crown will take its place; when the goddess of liberty, rather than be raped by plutocratic czars. will commit suicide and permit the devil and his imps to take possession of "Fair Columbia," strike the stars from our flag and leave the stripes to symbolize workingmen's degradation, as do stripes in prison. In saying such things hyperbole is in demand, nor can all the wealth of rhetorical figures paint the possibilities too vividly. We have imperfectly sketched a list of labor problem solvers, with one omission. We have not alluded to labor itself. In the light of recent events, how stands labor as a labor problem solver? Come, now, ye men of pick and throttle, of punch and brake and switch and electricity. We invite you to contemplate the situation and render your verdict. We invite you to assemble in your "grand" or subordinate lodge rooms and formulate your "whereages" and "resolutions."

In this writing we omit special reference to Homestead, where Pinkerton scabs, capital and the military were in unholy alliance to war against honest toilers, whose wives and children, mothers and sisters, with tearful eyes or eyes stony with despair, pleaded with fathers, husbands and brothers to save them from degradation, and were answered with drum beats and bugle blasts of war. We do not search the mountain defiles of Tennessee or Idaho, where honest miners sought in vain to protect themselves from starvation by the introduction of convicts and scabs, black and white, but went down before death-dealing bullets, fired by order of governors and

the president of the United States. No, let such scenes pass, to be recalled at another time. Let us consider the battlefields of Buffalo where the switchmen met their Waterloo. It was pre-eminently a place where labor could have solved the labor problem. Shakespeare said:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

The favoring tide came to labor at Buffalo. It would have led on to victory. It was omitted, and overwhelming defeat came to labor. Let us sketch the situation: Switchmen, members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, had a grievance. We are not required to pronounce an opinion as to its justness. They sought to confer with railroad officials and were rudely repulsed, the railroad officials, with autocratic insolence, refusing to recognize the officials of the switchmen's order. This refusal was not only an insult to the switchmen's order, but to every other order of railroad employes, and the moment the insult was offered every order of railroad employes had a grievance against these autocratic railroad officials. Here a principle was involved, and here, in the language of the illustrious Commodore Porter, it should be said: "A pin is worth fighting for if it involves a principle." In striking down the order of switchmen a blow was dealt squarely in the face of every other order of railway employes. Every nose was broken and every eye was blackened. Every order was insulted and degraded. If they do not realize their degradation, if they do not feel the stinging insult, then by all the gods at once they are far adwanced to the condition of peons, and the orders, with all their grand offices and lodges, will, as occasion requires, be wiped out and blasted, as has been accomplished on the Reading system. Not a lodge fire will blaze, and in the silence which comes of degradation men will shear off their whiskers and button up their coats and accept the badge of menials without a protest or a kick. The point we make is this: If all the orders of railroad employes at Buffalo had said to the railroad officials:

"In refusing to treat with the officials of the switchmen's order you have insulted our orders, which constitutes a grievance of such magnitude as cannot be tolerated, and which must be rescinded, or we, too, will abandon our work." We say, if all the orders had thus combined, not to determine switchmen's wages, but to defend a vital principle upon which protective organizations are based and without which they are stupendous shams, the labor problem at Buffalo would have been solved in an hour. This was not done. In its place came circumlocution and Lilliputian diplomacy, supplemented by the announcement that only the switchmen had a grievance, and that to strike down one order was no concern of any other order.

We now come to consider the question, Who can solve labor problems? We do not hesitate to say that labor and only labor can solve them satisfactorily. We do not doubt that capitalists, in alliance with scabs and the military, can, as they are doing, solve labor problems; but such forces never did and never will, while the stars shine, solve labor problems justly. Workingmen in labor organizations will be struck down, as lightning shivers giant oaks, as earthquakes topple down cities and as the storms wreck fleets; solve them in such a way as to make workingmen kneel and crawl, instead of walking upright as men; solve them in such a way as to reduce the workingman's home to a hut or lair, scatter wives and children as cyclones scatter straw and send them to the highways to perish as at Homestead, the Ireland of America.

We believe that among the prerogatives of organized labor that of solving labor problems towers up like the peak of Teneriffe in mid ocean. But, at this writing, say what we may, labor is storm-tossed, like a ship without chart or rudder, compass or log, drifting amidst treacherous currents, on a lee shore, with false lights blazing on all the rocky headlands.

If the squadrons' officers are called in council it is found that all are grand captains and that theories are as numerous as the points of the compass, and the conclusion is arrived at that each ship will sail

the turbulent sea alone, and in the blindness which weakness begets, mounts its shooting cracker, bow and stern and midships, awaits the attack of the enemy with its guns and batteries and goes down, or capitulates and accepts permission to live on a reservation like subjugated Indians. to work and starve, as becomes men who. having power, lacked the courage to use it at the auspicious time and permitted their ends to be shaped by that "divinity" which capitalists and scabs boast of. But all is not lost. Labor may yet conclude to unify. We shall believe that the rank and file of labor organizations will not forever permit jealousy and petty prejudices to blind them and make them the tools, the picks and punches, throttles and brakes of men who use them for the purpose of degrading them. We prefer to believe there is a redeeming principle in organized labor that will assert its conquering power and solve labor problems in a way which will bless not only labor, but society as well, and remand plutocrats, scabs and guns to less conspicuousness than they now occupy.

#### THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE.

On the morning of August 25th the wires flashed the tidings that the switchmen's strike at Buffalo had been declared "off"—and that the "515" switchmen "called out" could seek work, and if possible secure the positions they had abandoned.

The strike had a duration of about two, weeks, from start to finish. It is a mistake to say, that it resulted from the fact that the switchmen demanded an advance of wages—not only is it a mistake to say that, but it is false and vicious.

There is not even a remote probability that a strike would have occurred in arranging a schedule of wages. There would have been pros and cons, but out of it all would have come a peaceful settlement, but for one thing, and that was that the railroad officials, in aspirit of autocratic meanness refused to recognize the order of switchmen and treat with its officials. Under such conditions a strike was inevitable. There is not an organization of railroad employes that would not have struck under such circumstances. It was an un-

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avoidable outcome of the matter. And here it should be said that the railroad officials were absolutely responsible for the strike. Their hostility to organized labor provoked and brought about the strike. Had they conferred with Grand Master Sweeney, the chief executive officer of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, there is not a remote probability that a strike would have occurred.

These railroad officials reasoned logically. Evidently they said, "no other organization will come to the rescue of the switchmen; acting alone we can whip them." How well they reasoned the sequel shows. Other organizations gave the switchmen oceans of sympathy, carloads of taffy, but not so much as an ounce of substantial aid. In that regard the switchmen were left to paddle their own canoe through the rapids, the Hell Gate of the strike, alone and unaided.

Let it be distinctly understood that the Magazine does not excuse the destruction of property by strikers. It has no word of condonement for such crimes. They not only do no good, but they are fruitful of incalculable wrongs to organized labor. In saying this we do but speak the sentiments of the great body of switchmen. members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. They are not anarchists, but men who stand as high in the ranks of organized labor as do the men of any other organization. They are hard working, honorable, self-respecting men, whose duties are perilous, and who, as a general proposition, are never justly paid. That in the organization are turbulent men, who are not guided by honorable methods to secure justice, need not be denied, but in this regard the order of switchmen constitutes no exception. Such men are in all organizations, as the records fully demonstrate and the order ought not to be, and in the estimation of honest men will not be held responsible for the acts of those who, at Buffalo, disregarded law and order. We dismiss such incidents for the consideration of more important questions.

The Buffalo strike becomes notable, because of the small number of men, say "515" who were engaged in it. The number

was so small as to create national surprise, when considering the force required to stay its progress and conquer the little band of strikers. The civil authorities of Buffalo and of Erie county immediately became utterly demoralized-cowards to the back bone-provided they had any spinal column. Their chicken hearts suddenly went down into their boots, and they yelled frantically for troops, and from Brooklvn to Lake Erie, the "Empire state" resounded with drum beats and the tramp of soldiers. Writers of flapdoodle exhausted their descriptive powers of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, as multiplied thousands of soldiers, with guns and batteries moved on to the seat of war to conquer "515" switchmen, who had dared to demand an advance in wages, and who were loath to see degenerate scabs from all the slums of cities take their places. Then the American eagle screamed in response to the military brass band and the beating of the war drums. Generals located their "headquarters" and their "hindquarters," and the game of war was played with the "joker." Pickets were "thrown out," bayonets were "fixed," guns loaded, officers drew their lusty blades and the campaign was inaugurated.

The enemy, "515" strikers, spread out over about as many square miles, were mighty thin. Some mounted trestles and grinned as the troops marched and countermarched, while occasionally, some fool switchman threw a rock or a coupling pin to break the monotony of the campaign and enable reporters and Associated Press agents to write hair breadth escapes of platoons, and magnify the battles in which generals and colonels participated, and won the gratitude of railroad officials and their scabs, and possibly will apply for pensions.

While such things were going on, the great majority of the "515" switchmen were quietly minding their own business, firing neither coupling pins nor rocks at the grand army of the "Empire state," leaving perhaps 50 switchmen to dare the army to win such renown as they could, by capturing, killing or wounding them. Were it our mission to write burlesques of

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the military, Pennsylvania and New York at Homestead and Buffalo would supply raw material sufficient to last a life time. But with all the ludicrous and disgusting features of the military pomp and parade, the army at Buffalo was there to kill if an opportunity offered, and if real estate in bone yards was not in demand at advanced figures, the fact is not to be set down to the credit of the military machine.

Away from the military, Grand Master Sweeney was trying to solve the strike problem. He saw defeat close at hand, if he was required to continue the struggle alone, and he therefore appealed, like a drowning man, to "sister (?) organizations." He wanted to meet all the "grand officers," having an idea that some how the "grand officers" could save him-turn the tide of battle and place the switchmen "on top." Some of the "grand officers" responded. They came at his call like homing doves, each with the message under his wing, that they "had no grievance and couldn't fight." Their souls were profoundly stirred with sympathy, compassion, condolence, tenderness and fellow-feeling, but no kick -no strike-no declaration of war; with them all was serene, and while their bowels of compassion were greatly perturbed, there was nothing in their craws indicating help to the switchmen.

This conclusion fully aroused Grand Master Sweeney to the seriousness of the situation. There was no help for him, the last hope had fled, gone glimmering like a school boy's tale. Hope had whispered in his willing ears, and the story she told inspired his faith that a wrong had been done the switchmen's order, which all would realize was equally an indignity offered every other order of railroad employes. He believed it, but like dead sea fruit, when it touched his lips, turned to ashes.

Grand Master Sweeney, like Lee, at Appomattox, deemed it unwise to sacrifice more men, yielded to the inevitable and declared the strike off. The action was dictated by wisdom and prudence of the highest order. To have continued the strike would have been madness, to have sacrificed another man would have been in the nature of an unpardonable blunder.

Of all the incidents of the strike the brutal beating inflicted upon Grand Master Sweeney, defies fitting characterization, and to couple Mr. Sweeney's name with dishonorable transactions in any matter connected with the strike we regard as the acme of perfidy on the part of those who make the intimation. The switchmen were defeated, and here, we ask, which one of the orders of railroad employes, under similar circumstances would have won a victory? Not one. The switchmen made a gallant fight-all honor to them. Their honor was not wrecked. The order is intact. We wish it in the future a career of prosperity. We have not forgotten the C. B. & Q. struggle. Defeat crushed the engineers and the firemen on that system, but not elsewhere, and the switchmen will survive the Buffalo battle. There are other battles in store for railroad employes. It requires neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to foretell their coming, and when they do come we hope, that having outgrown the indifference which marked their policy when Sweeney pleaded for help, they will unify and win victories, in spite of corporations, scabs and the military.

#### ORPHAN STOCKHOLDERS.

The state of New York has a number of "large corporations," among which is the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. It seems that one Abel A. Crosby had sued this corporation to recover money for a claim of some sort, which the corporation didn't want to pay and if compelled to "fork over," wanted the sum reduced to the lowest point possible. The lawyer employedby the corporation, in summing up before Judge Maham, seemed to realize that for once, at least, a jury would be controlled by facts, and that their sympathies must be awakened to save the company from the cruelty of a just verdict, so its counsel, says a Kingston, N. Y., dispatch, "cautioned the jury about what the counsel on the other side might say, and with tears in his eyes asked the jurors to bear in mind that although the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was a large corporation, its stock was held to a great extent by widows and orphans, who were dependent upon

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the dividends of their stock for their support, and that an unjust verdict against the company would reduce the means of maintenance of every widow or orphan who held such stock." What a spectacle that shyster lawyer for a large corporation presented for the jury to contemplate! See the great tears in his eyes; behold the bosom of the shyster heave, swell and contract under the painful emotions which he tries to unload upon the jury to save the "large corporation" a few dimes.

At the conclusion of this water plug appeal, counsel for the plaintiff addressed the jury. He said that "he had been greatly affected by the pathetic appeal made by his adversary in favor of the widows and orphans; that he supposed his learned friend had obtained his information regarding the orphans from the New York papers this morning; that a list of the orphans who had recently become owners of the stock of the company showed among them Orphan Cornelius Vanderbilt, a gentleman reputed to be worth \$120,000,-000; Orphan Dr. W. Seward Webb, with several millions at his disposal; Orphan Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad, with a salary of \$50,000 a year; Orphan Robert M. Oliphant, reputed to be worth several millions. Another orphan had been excluded from the present jury for the reason that he was a stockholder, and that he was one of the most influential and wealthy fruit growers of the southern part of the county.

Having this list in mind, he hoped the jury would not be controlled by words of counsel causing them to render a verdict against their conscience in such a manner as to affect the income of the orphan stockholders." Contemplating the condition of the "orphans" who constitute the "great" Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, how one's heart aches on account of their destitution. To see the wretched hovels in which these millionaire orphans reside; to read one of their bills of fare, from Croton soup to taters with their jackets on, everything sour but the vinegar, is enough to give Edward Atkinson a chill. But, fortunately, the jury didn't melt worth a cent,

and the "orphans" had to pay the plaintiff \$732.63.

Such scenes in court, as that of a lawyer with "tears in his eyes," trying to save a corporation and its millionaire orphans from paying a just claim, are too disgusting for prudent characterization, and it is agreeable to know that in one instance at least, the miserable crocodile shed his tears in vain.

#### LET US GET RIGHT ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

There are all sorts of theories afloat relating to what is called the "labor movement." Some have said it was started to benefit workingmen—"morally, socially and intellectually "—thereby taking the place of the church and the school—that the "labor movement" was not dissimilar in purpose to that which animated the crusaders and martyrs, Christ and his apostles and so on in that line.

We find going the rounds some reflections of Mr. Richard T. Ely, as originally printed in the Winfield (Kan.) Free Press, captioned, "A Richer Existence." Mr. Wakefield says:

The labor movement, in its broadest terms, is the effort of men to live the lives of men. It is the systematic, organized struggle of the masses to obtain primarily more leisure and larger economic resources; but that is not by any means all, because the end and purpose of it all is a richer existence for the toilers and that with respect to mind, soul and body. Half conscious though it may be, the labor movement is a force pushing on towards the attainment of the purpose of humanity; in other words, the end of the true growth of mankind, namely, the full and harmonious development in each individual of all human facultiesthe faculties of working, perceiving, knowing, loving; the development, in short, of whatever capabilities of good there may be in us. And this development of human powers in the individual is not to be entirely for self, but it is to be for the sake of their beneficent use in the service of one's fellows in a Christian civilization. It is for self and others; it is the realization of the ethetical aim expressed in that command which contains the secret of all true progress, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." It is direct against oppression in every form, because oppression carries with it the idea that persons of classes live, not to fulfill a destiny of their own, but primarily and chiefly for the sake of the welfare of other persons or classes. The true significance of the labor movement, on the contrary, is this: it is an attempt to bring to pass the idea of human development which has animated sages, prophets, and poets of all sges,—the idea that a time must come when warfare of all kinds shall cease, and when a peaceful organization of society shall find a place within its frame work for the best growth of each personality, and shall abolish all servitude, in which one but subserves another's gain. Nor should it excite surprise to discover the movement from its true path into destructive byways. False guides are ever found combating true leaders, and there is backward motion as well as advance. But frequent whirlpools and innumerable eddies do not prevent the onward flow of the mighty stream.

It is not a difficult task to trace the "labor movement" in the United States back to the starting point in the early years of the present century, at a time when employers demanded of ship carpenters and calkers, fourteen hours a day service. Here, then, as Mr. Wakefield says, was an "effort of men to live the lives of men," which could not be done while employers treated their employes worse than they treated their beasts of burden, their domesticated animals.

These ship carpenters and calkers, protested and revolted, and it would be well for writers of the history of the "labor movement" to note the character of the struggles for nearly fifty years to obtain a reduction of the hours of toil—one, two, three and finally four hours, making the labor day ten hours, gaining four hours a day from toil to enable workingmen to "live the lives of men."

In connection with the "movement" for a reduced number of hours of labor, came the demand for increased wages, to enable workingmen to "live the lives of men" and not the lives of brutes—and from that time to the present, the central idea of the "labor movement" has been better wages.

It is true, that with better wages, the "labor movement," incidentally, has evolved plans for the benefit of those who cast in their lot with organized labor—who pay their dues and thereby become insured against certain misfortunes, the "brotherly" feature disappearing the day they are known to be delinquent; hence, it may be said that the "labor movement," which is the movement of organized labor, has a money basis. It is not "half conscious" of what it is about. It knows full well its purposes, as far as it has gone—

and though, as Mr. Wakefield says, it "is a force pushing on towards the attainment of the purpose of humanity," it knows it can't "push" nor move at all if it is denied fair wages for work. It therefore happens that the shibboleth of the "labor movement," is, fair wages. Without this it is powerless. Without fair wages, it is clothed in rags—is half fed, half sheltered and degraded until it becomes the tool of the rich with which to add to their wealth.

In the "labor movement" the command "love thy neighbor as thyself," is obeyed if the "neighbor" joins the organization, the "movement," and pays his dues. And this love continues as long as the "neighbor" stands square on the books, and not another day. If a man prefers to remain out of the unions and brotherhoods. if he prefers to be a scab, and take his chances as a millionaire boot licker and rod kisser, the "labor movement" takes no stock in him nor in his woes. This, is practical—there is no sentiment about it. It is just as much as organized labor can do to take care of those who are enrolled in its ranks, march under its banner, and engage in its battles against the common enemy. Nevertheless, the "labor movement" has been of great benefit to labor beyond its organization, since, in the advance and maintenance of wages, those who have stood aloof from the movement have received better wages; even scabs have been beneficiaries.

The very moment that wages advance the "labor movement" broadens out in its benefactions. You see better houses, better furniture, better food and more of it. You see better clothing, books and papers, musical instruments, pictures on the wall, children at church and at school-more happiness and contentment all along the line. We take little stock in what "sages, poets and prophets of all ages" have done for labor, and feel assured more has been done during the past twenty-five years than since the deluge-and now if labor could be induced to unite for its total emancipation, the day of jubilee would be announced before the dawn of A. D. 1900. It is a question of wages.

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#### CORRUPTING THE BALLOT.

Ten thousand eulogies have been pronounced upon manhood suffrage—the highest prerogative of citizenship—without which, men, whatever else may be said of them, are not freemen. It is the one thing which distinguishes the political institutions of the United States from those of all other lands, the sovereignty of the people, and the equality of conditions.

To corrupt the ballot is to destroy this sovereignty and make it subvert the political equality of conditions, to present to the world a government, called a republic, but which, in fact, is an oligarchy.

The crime of corrupting the ballot, without reference to methods, is an infamous
crime, a felony which defies exaggeration,
an act of wickedness which poisons the
national life at the fountain head. To corrupt the ballot is to corrupt the man who
holds the ballot, and the man who thus murders the citizen, who proffers the poison,
no matter with what standing he is credited, is a villain, compared with whom a pirate, flying the black flag on the high seas,
is a paragon of virtue. In this connection
we publish the following, which we find
going the rounds of the press:

Men who contribute money to buy votes, and bribe the people's representatives, as well as those who disburse it, are deadly enemies of the republic. Their greed and love of power are greater than their love of country. They impair popular respect for law, which is the only safeguard for life and property; and it will be an evil day for the nation when its preservation depends upon their patriotism and courage. They may masquerade in the garb of righteousness and address the people in the language of patriotism, but their virtues are assumed; they are hypocrites and assassins of liberty, and would welcome a dynasty rather than shed their blood in defense of popular government. Their shameless and insidious attacks on free institutions are infinitely more dangerous than the revolutionary teachings and practices of a comparatively few visionary and misguided men and women in our large cities. It is not such men as these, but the great multitude, engaged in active and hardy pursuits, who constitute the real strength of the nation. They are not enemies of law and order; they do not envy or hate those who have acquired property by honest methods. They bear their full share of the public burdens, and so long as the powers of the nation are not perverted to their injury for the enrichment of the few, they will rally to its defense with unselfish and devoted patriotism. Their energy and courage have not

been deadened by ease and luxury. There can be no prosperity without tranquillity, and the people will not remain tranquil long under a well-founded belief that the corrupt use of money prevents a free and honest expression of men and measures. If public opinion cannot be honestly expressed in authorized ways our elections will become expensive and useless mockeries and free government will exist only in name. Let us not be deceived by mere forms. Radical changes in government may be effected without perceptible change in the mode of administration. Some of the worst tyrannies the world has ever known were maintained under popular forms.

Walter Q. Gresham.

In the foregoing the eminent jurist pays a high and merited compliment to men "engaged in active and hardy pursuits." Who are these men engaged in "hardy pursuits," who "are not enemies of law and order?" Are they not the hardy sons of toil? And who are the men who "contribute money.to buy votes?" are they not Carnegies, the Wanamakers, the Goulds, the railroad magnates, the plutocratic employers of workingmen? Are not these the men whose "greed and love of power are greater than their love of country?" Are not these the gilded scoundrels who "impair popular respect for law," and who contribute money to debauch legislatures and courts, that their "greed and love of power" may be satisfied? Are not these the men who are the real "hypocrites and assassins of liberty?" Are not these the morally deformed wretches who are "more dangerous" than the red mouthed anarchists of our cities? Who answers, "no?" Not a man who is informed upon the most vital subject discussed throughout the nation.

But, aside from "contributing money" to corrupt the ballot, there are other methods resorted to quite as infamous and more effective. We refer to the direct and indirect intimidation of voters by those who employ large numbers of men. The public is entirely familiar with the proceedings. The end in view is the same as when men "contribute money to buy votes," "greed and love of power," with this difference, that while "contributing money to buy votes," or, the buying of votes is a felony, there is no statute against direct or indirect intimidation, by which votes are cast as the scoundrels desire, or are not cast at all.

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a + 1By direct intimidation, the "sovereign citizen" is made to understand if he votes in a certain way his employment ceases, in which event his pay ceases, and he is forced into idleness. On the one hand is employment, wages, the means of living and of supporting a family. On the other hand is idleness, want, privation, starvation and degradation. Here are seen ultimatums. They place a man between hell and a deep sea. He must choose. The incarnate devil of an employer appreciates his advantage, his power. He knows his man. He knows that his wages barely suffice for procuring the necessaries of life. He knows that the man with intense solicitude is trying to rear his family respectably. He comprehends the torture his ultimatums inflict. A cold, heartless villain, he enjoys the spectacle. He banks on the employe's heart and soul, on his affection for wife and children. He notes, with undisguised satisfaction every evidence of triumph, and at last he sees the intimidated employe yield. The foundations of manhood, independence and self respect have been sapped, and the freeman transformed into a serf, does the bidding of a creature who prates of his wealth and influence in society, and of the church, where he is rated par excellence, a good citizen, but who is, nevertheless, if possible, a more infamous creature than the greedy scoundrels, whom Judge Gresham denounces as more dangerous to liberty than anarchists.

There is another set of scoundrels who engage in intimidation by a more roundabout method. They say "certain laws are obnoxious and ought to be repealed," or, "certain laws ought to be enacted." In either case, if the thing desired is not done, then the enterprise, be it what it may, will be required to suspend business, or, will be so seriously embarrassed that hundreds or thousands of employes will have to be discharged. The way pointed out to avert the threatened disaster is for the employes to vote the way the intimidating scoundrels point out. This scheme has been played extensively and is still being employed in every section of the country. Where it succeeds the ballot is corrupted and is made to degrade rather than to elevate men. It is

an exhibition of the corrupting, debasing power of money wielded by men animated by "greed and love of power" and who care no more, probably, infinitely less, for liberty, than bomb throwing anarchists.

Judge Gresham points out the dangers resulting from buying votes. The severity of his denunciation of men who contribute their money for the debasing purpose is well timed, but all men, who use their positions and power to deprive men of an honest expression of opinion by their ballots, are as infamous as those who "contribute money to buy votes." They are equally the enemies of liberty. They constitute the one dangerous element—worse. infinitely worse than the "miguided men and women in our larger cities," who are denounced as anarchists.

In the August issue of the Railroad Clerk special reference is made to the approaching convention of the order of railroad The editors say:

Three important measures will be introduced at Philadelphia-secret work, protection and an insurance feature. They will all be advocated strongly by fully 60 per cent. of the delegates of divisions represented. Delegates who go to the convention fully instructed, voicing the sentiments of members who have become tired of the state of innocuous desuetude into which the organization has fallen. Some newly-formed associations view with alarm the suggestion of protection and look upon it as waving the red cloth before the official bull; but this should not be so. The American association is to-day the only organization of railroad employes that offers absolutely no benefits to members. Other organizations, from train dispatchers down, are provided with protected features, and we cannot see that they have been "crushed by the heel of the oppressor," but on the contrary are flourishing like evergreens, possessing none of the dry rot that has seized upon the American association. Unless an organization is committed to the welfare of its members, it is devoid of usefulness and lacks the essential attributes to maintain a healthy existence, growth and good feeling.

It is to be hoped that the delegates of some of the associations will leave their fear and trembling at home and enter the doors of the convention room with the souls of men. In that grand old town that first saw the glorious declaration of the independence of our country, again "Let Freedom Ring."

The "three measures" mentioned are three grand essentials to success, and we "Let Freedom echo the exhortation, Ring."

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### ESSAYS.

#### THE CURSE OF CIVILIZATION.

N replying to the demands of working-men for a larger share of the wealth which they create, it is quite the fashion with a certain class of writers to employ historical data for the purpose of convincing the workingman of the present day of the immeasurable superiority of his material condition over that of his mediæval ancescestor. It seems to have entirely escaped the notice of this class of writers that the current view of history is based mainly on the exceptions of life—battles, murder, court intrigues, pestilence, famine, etc., and that the rule—the every day routine of life—is for the most part left entirely out of the ac-This, conjoined with the still widespread assumption that all progress is in a straight line, has lead to the conviction in most minds, that the advance of civilization has added to the sum of human happiness; that life under earlier conditions must have been intolerable, and that the civilization of the present day is, if not the best possible one, at least the best up to date.

In considering the claims of this class of writers, the question must be looked at from two different points of view. Considered from what may be called the dynamic standpoint, the proposition, "whatever is, is best," has a certain amount of truth. In this view, any particular historical period is regarded merely as a part of the general evolution of history; it is viewed solely in its relation to what preceded and what followed it, and is not regarded as having any

significance per se.

From the dynamic view, even the worst and most brutal forms of our civilization are good. Without the decay and dissolution of the tribal form of society, and its issue into civilized individualism, our present civilization would have been impossible, and without the particular development which is represented by our present day plutocratic civilization, the higher, more universal civilization, which is the ideal of the conscientious sociologist, would have

been inconceivable.

Thus it is that our progress from tribal society to the society of the present may be said to be progress indeed; every step has been a triumph, because it has brought us so much nearer the realization of human hopes, and we should wish that the evils against which we are accustomed to hurl our invectives, were greatly intensified. For, the student of history cannot fail to observe the fact that no form of civilization has long existed after its evil effects have once been fully recognized. No sooner were

the evils of the effete feudal civilization, with its petty tyrannies and its ecclesiastical abuses, fully recognized, than it ceased to exist. No sooner were the evils of the institution of chattel slavery-which for a long time was a part of our own civilization fully recognized, than it was abolished.

These circumstances should enable the workingman to take heart of grace; he has a right to conclude, by analogy, that the curse which now dominates our civilization industrial slavery—will, when it has once been fully brought home to the conscience of the age, be utterly annihilated. If our civilization is not strong enough, great enough, noble enough to correct its own evils, there is no hope for it; the handwriting is already on the wall, the "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin has already sounded; our civilization must

perish! Viewed from the opposite or static stand-point, that is, regarding each period ab-stractly in itself without regard to its connection with the whole, treating each period as a whole and comparing it with other pe riods also regarded as independent wholes, (and this is the view which is generally taken by our ordinary plutocratic historian). I have no hesitancy in taking direct issue with the class of writers referred to, and declaring civilization to be an unmitigated

curse. The ordinary historian who is occupied with the exceptional incidents of life, finds everywhere signs that the present age is better than the past. He observes, in the Middle Ages, a state of society in which life was insecure from violence; he observes acts of terrible cruelty and injustice; tyrannical oppression of the weak, by the strong; terrible plagues and famines of common occurrence; private warfare and highway robbery so common as to excite no more than passing remark. He finds locomotion difficult and dangerous, all means of communication in the crudest and most primitive state, and a complete absence of not only all modern comforts and luxuries but of many of those things which he is accustomed to regard as being among the necessaries of life. In modern life he sees exactly the reverse of this state of things, and arguing from the false premises that those forces and economies which so pre-eminently distinguish our civilization from preceding ones must of necessity and per se, be of universal benefit, he arrives at the conclusion that this is the grandest civilization the world has ever seen, and that working men in demanding a more just division of the fruits of industry do not really know what they are talking about; they are so much better off now than were their ancestors that it simply amounts to damnable and base ingratitude for them to ask for anything more.

Many persons in considering the evils of the Middle Ages are apt to err in not separating particular occurrences by proper intervals of time and space; they are apt to conceive of the medieval war, pestilence, famine, etc., as occurring all in the same place in the same week. Were this view correct it is obvious that no person would have been left to write history; the mediæval civilization must have disappeared more completely even than did that of Carthage; there would not even have been left a Marius to contemplate its ruins. But as a matter of fact, persons did survive, and with the possible exception of Central Europe dur-ing the Thirty Years' War-which event may be considered as the expiring agony of the old civilization—population steadily increased. It is also true that the average duration of human life was not much inferior then to what it is now, and from all accounts premature death from organic disease was of comparative rare occurrence.

If civilizations are to be judged by the exceptional incidents of life the reader of history four or five hundred years hence would be justified in concluding—from our numerous lynching affairs, the white cap outrages, the unprovoked and unpunished murders once common incidents in our western States, the lives lost in our numerous labor troubles-that human life was with us very insecure. He might conclude, after contemplating the refined system of highway robbery which has its representation in such institutions as the Reading coal combine, that property was insecure. He might contemplate the appalling number of premature deaths from insufficient food and insanitary housing, the vast numbers who are yearly driven to suicide or insanity from social evils, and conclude that our society had very little regard for human life after all. He might consider the appalling extent to which prostitution and licentiousness of the type exposed through the columns of the Pall Mall Gazette, a few years back, is carried on, and conclude that our civilization was very immoral; and finally, after contemplating the corruption and venality which exists in our courts and in the lawmaking power, he might conclude that our civilization did not afford adequate security to life and property, was thoroughly immoral, corrupt, and rotten to the core. But manifestly, such conclusion would not be warranted by the facts. The truth is, that it is no answer to the comparative merits of one period over another to point out the impossibility or evil results of suddenly transplanting an individual brought up under one set of conditions into another.

It is sometimes contended that great age is much more frequently reached now than in the Middle Ages. It may be a fact that there is a fringe of well-to-do people who at-

tain a greater average age than a corresponding set of people in the Middle Ages. But it is also a fact that whole sections of our town population are doomed by the conditions of their life to a premature grave. The wellto-do classes have the chance of an average year or two of longer life than the wealthy classes of former ages, but the great mass of the people, although relieved from the fear of famine, sword, pestilence, etc., are relieved only to find themselves harrassed in another shape by anxiety for daily bread, bad and insufficient food and clothing, overwork, squalor, inadequate satisfaction of the social instincts, etc. The ordinary historian sees the exceptional evils of sword, famine. etc., incidental to the life of past ages, but he entirely ignores the commonplace evils essential to modern life. Yet, under the one set of conditions, early death is certain; under the other, at most, only probable. Considering the positive evil of death by violence, and taking the history of England as a type, probably the time of greatest an-archy and disregard of human life of which we have record was during the dynastic struggle of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. Yet, Thorold Rogers tells us in his great work, "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," that the great mass of the people, aside of the immediate retainers of the nobles involved, were little if at all affected by it. Their ordinary routine of life remained unbroken, and the struggle was thought of, when considered at all, in very much the same way as our Tennessee or Kentucky mountaineer thinks of such affairs as the Hatfield-McCoy feud.

We are all familiar with the frequency with which, in our day, violent deaths occur from railroad accident, accidents in mines, boiler explosions, shipwrecks, panic in public buildings, etc. Yet, aside from the persons immediately affected by them, the contemplation of such accidents does not detract in any way from our enjoy-ment of life; and there is one class of workers, a necessity of our modern life, those employed in the train service of our railroads, whose chances of living out their allotted span of years are, from the very nature of their employment, reduced to Yet the fact that the the minimum. chances are preponderatingly in favor of his meeting with an early and violent death, does not disturb the average trainman; he is a proverbially happy mortal, and enjoys life with the best of them. Are we not justified, then, in thinking it highly probable, nay, certain that the probability of early death from the sensational evils of his day did not disturb the equanimity of the man of the Middle Ages in the slightest degree? As to anxiety for daily bread, it is absolutely certain that want and the fear of want, as we understand it, was unknown.

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The mediæval man was certain that except in times of famine he would not suffer for food; he need have no anxiety as to leaving his children unprovided for; if no one else looked after his children the Church would. Universal hospitality was the rule, and pauperism during the feudal period was an unknown quantity. We not only have positive evidence of this fact, but the cruel and inhuman ordinances which were passed during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, for the suppression of beggars and "sturdy vagrants" is pretty conclusive negative evidence that people were confronted with a state of affairs which they were not familiar with.

As to the condition of the laborer, Professor Rogers, after extensive research, assures us positively that the working day was one of eight hours, and he produces incontestable evidence to show that the wages of labor, measured in their capacity to procure the necessaries of life, were from six to ten times greater than they are to-day. Hallam, also, in his "History of the Middle Ages," unhesitatingly says he is convinced that the wages of manual labor were much greater in amount in England during the Middle Ages than they are now. It is quite true that the laborer was nominally in a state of servitude; it was not possible for him to rise above the condition of life into which he was born; he had no voice in leg-islative affairs, and he was subjected to inhuman cruelties for the purpose of keeping him confined to his own district, but in addition to the positive evidence referred to, we again have negative evidence-in the attempts of magistrates at Quarter Sessions, to fix a maximum rate of wages, and the dire penalties threatened to master and workman alike for exceeding the rate-that the workman had a much greater voice in regulating the conditions of his employment than he has to-day. And it is quite certain that the real servitude of the laborer did not begin until after the confiscation of the guild revenues, and the partition of their lands by Henry VIII

By far the strongest indictment which the modern historian brings against the Middle Ages is the dreary monotony of its life, its absence of change, and the total lack of those small comforts and pleasures which modern civilization has placed within our reach. Here, again, I think it will become apparent that there is an overlooked factor in the premises. The ability of man to enjoy life is not to be measured by the things which he lacks, and which he knows nothing of, but by his ability to fully utilize the things which he has. In this view I think it will appear that the medieval man had the advantage. How many there are to-day whose enjoyment of the comforts of life turns, like apples of Sodom, to ashes

on the lips, because of the unceasing grind for daily bread, or the harrowing thoughts of leaving wife or children unprovided for, only those who have experienced the feeling can know; and that our modern pleasures and comforts are not within the reach of the masses is evidenced by the numerously patronized fresh air excursions organized by the charitable societies in our great cities.

In the collection and dissemination of news we are immeasurably superior to our ancestors; but this does not prove that we derive greater satisfaction from that source than they did. Our great newspapers which chronicle daily happenings from all parts of the world are accepted by us as a matter of course; they are hastily conned, only to be cast aside, and the occurrences which occupied our attention for the moment are soon forgotten or regarded as no longer news and not worth talking about. How different must it have been with the mediæval man! How eagerly must he have hailed the advent of the traveling minstrel-the newsmonger of his day-and with what openmouthed astonishment must be have listened to the account of the wonderful happenings which had taken place in the next county or the next province! And when the budget of news was at last unfolded, with what unalloyed pleasure must he have gathered with his fellows to listen to the ballads recounting the deeds of Robin Hood and his "merry, merry men," and other events which were recounted in the song and story of the age. Again, with what un-speakable delight must he have listened to the tales of such garrulous old travelers as Sir John Mandeville? Things which appear exceedingly commonplace to us must have furnished gossip and entertainment to our ancestors for months at a time; but it is not that we are taller that this is so; it is because we stand on a pyramid

One other circumstance which is sometimes taken as indicating a better state of affairs with us, is the comparative immunity which our modern statesman enjoys from being held accountable for the consequences of his public acts. Time was, when the statesman or public officer who betrayed his trust stood a mighty good show of losing his head; not metaphorically, but in reality; but our modern plutocratic statesman has succeeded in reducing statecraft for himself and his satlelites to a perfectly safe business. Paradoxical as it may seem, our vast extension of the suffrage has been accompanied by a relaxation of those safeguards which formerly secured efficient service from public men. Our modern statesman may betray his party or his constituents at will, and be quite sure that he will suffer no other penalty than possibly the loss of office; even the rankest partisan of

the opposition is generally slow in imputing to the honorable gentleman anything worse than an error of judgment. Of course it was altogether barbarous and inhuman to chop a man's head off for betraying his party, and it is well the custom has been abolished; but when we consider that the welfare of thousands, and perhaps millions of persons, is sometimes directly affected by the errors of judgment of our modern statesman, it does seem as though he should suffer some severer penalty than loss of office as a consequence of those errors. What statesman is there to-day, who, as a consequence of his acts would be moved to utter the words which the immortal Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Woolsey: "Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness!
This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth the tender leaves of
Hope: to-morrow blossoms, and bears his blushing honors thick
Upon him: the third day comes a frost, a killing

And-when he thinks, good easy man, full surely his greatness

Is a ripening—nips his root, and then he falls, as I do. I have ventured, like little wanton boys who swim

on bladders, On bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory; but far beyond my depth:
My high blown pride at length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary and old with service, to the mercy of a rude
stream, that
Wath power and along of this world. I hade you I feel

Must for ever nide me.
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye: I feel
. my heart
New opened. O, how wretched is that poor man
that hangs on prince's
Favours: there is, betwixt that smile we would as-

That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin, more pangs and fears
Than wars or women have: and when he falls, he falls like Lucifer, Never to hope again."

On the whole, I think it must be apparent to any observant person that the benefits of our civilization are for the classes, and not for the masses. I am an optimist. I believe in the highest destiny of man; but I do not, therefore, delude myself with the belief that the forces evolved by our modern civilization are of necessity good, and my prayer is to be allowed to live to see the day when the masses shall, unitedly, and with the voice of one man, declare that the curse of our civilization - industrial slavery-shall be abolished.

W. P. Borland.

FARMING UNDER KING MONOPOLY. TE all know that farming has seldom paid as well as it should. We all know that for the past twenty years farming has been paying less and less in this nation of ours. There is something radically wrong in the social compact when farming does not pay as well as most other occupations in life. Civilization is far from correct when that takes place.

The state of New Jersey stands in the front rank of the agricultural states of the union. About seven years ago, when agriculture was not yet as low down as to day, the writer spent a few weeks with two New Jersey farmers living close to each other. It was, of course, in the summer season. One of the farms contained but nine acres, and the other eighty-five. One of the richest country towns in the union, four miles off, with 8,000 population, offered a good market for most agricultural products. Our two farmers could reach that market in forty minutes with their horse and wagon. At about half the distance they had another town with 1,500 population where some agricultural products could also be sold, both towns being summer resorts to a certain degree. The larger town was well connected with New York City by first-class railroad facilities, and but thirty miles distant. Can we conceive of farms much better situated than the two in question?

The two farmers were both good workers with a fair degree of intelligence. The one with the eighty-five acres had to work the harder and was the poorer of the two, although he was helped in his labors by three large, vigorous sons nearly six feet in height.

Under a civilization but semi-normal the large farm should have brought, in annual net earnings, not less than \$1,800, and the small farm \$1,200. Suppose the respective family expenses to be \$1,200 and \$800. That would leave \$600 and \$400, respectively for capitalization.

The actual earnings were less than half of the above mentioned sums. The small farmer has managed to save at the rate of \$150 per annum in the last twelve years, simply because he has lived a more pinched life than the large farmer. The latter has hardly saved anything, although living far below what men hard at work should; far below what the lowest point of sanitary conditions require.

The writer has seen how most farmers lived six years ago in Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, &c. I shall not attempt to describe that. It is too depressing, and yet it is no doubt the history of 60 per cent. of the farmers all over the country. I doubt if over 5 per cent. live any better than the

two New Jersey farmers above described.
All this is what I call "Farming under

King Monopoly." Now let us see what the single taxers can offer to the mass of farmers. To begin with, we have no special consolation for those farmers who are constantly on the lookout for the approach of a large town so that they may split their 100 or 200 acres into scanty building lots, and so make a fortune in five years.

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We offer to the working farmers, on the one hand, a considerable relief in the matter of taxation; and, on the other hand, a considerable increase in demand for all farm products because of the high earnings on the part of the working masses in towns and cities close by and far off.

To prove the feasibility of low taxes un-

der the single tax is now in order.

We should commence by approximately specializing the economic land values of our nation. After long and careful study on the subject for the last five years, I offer the following estimates: Railroad offer the following estimates: land values, five and one-half billion dollars: telegraphs, telephones, street railroads, gas and city water, electric light plants, ferries, and all other state or city franchise corporations, two billions; all mines, petroleum and coal lands, cattle and lumber lands held in large masses by our potentates, two and one-half billions; land values in cities and towns of all sizes, ten billions; land values in farms, two billions. Total capitalized economic land values, twenty-two billion dollars; all such land more or less connected with improvements or more or less in actual or possible use to-day. Those \$22,000,000,000 represent, at 5 per cent., \$1,100,000,000 annual land values, or land rents due to the social organization for all social needs.

Out of that sum our 5,500,000 farmers would pay \$100,000,000, or 5 per cent on the \$2,000,000,000 we have mentioned; that is, an average of \$20 for each farmer, with 5,000,000 of them. The economic value of many farms, 500,000 at least, is so low as to

be practically zero.
What are the average taxes which the average farmer pays to-day, all told? The final cost of all finished products is increased about 50 per cent. by our tariff. The average farmer buys not less than \$200 worth of manufactured articles for annual family use, tools, wear and tear of buildings, &c., &c. That means \$100 indirect ings, &c., &c. That means \$100 indirect taxes. Add \$20 for direct local taxes. Total, \$120, against but \$20 under the single tax regime, as we have shown.

Now take the many farmers with a mortgage on their farms. Call that, as an average per farm, the equavalent of \$800 at 5 per cent. Instead of his present private tax of \$40 interest he would pay but \$20. We assume but \$400 of that mortgage rests on improvements. The balance resting on land values, the farmer would owe to the That would be his social organization. single tax, the \$20 above mentioned, instead of \$140 for all taxes now, direct and indirect, plus the very \$20 he now pays to the mortgage holder for land values which,

in ethics, belong to society.

The advantages we have just outlined to be derived by the bulk of farmers through

a concentration of all taxes on land values are, after all, very insignificant compared with the broadening of markets as the natural result of King Monopoly having left

for parts unknown The farmers suffer to-day from a limited demand for food products, etc., and from low prices on what they raise. Why? Simply because over 10,000,000 families in the nation have but an average of \$250 out of their annual earnings to buy the annual food for the average family group. The food you can obtain for \$250 at the point of consumption, is but one third of what the average family should have to build up, not only the animal man, but the mind, the soul, which is the principal element in men.

Monopoly acts literally like a blockade. It positively blocks and slackens the wheels of production and commerce. It slowly starves 90 per cent. of the race, more or less. It deprives them of many indispensable comforts; indispensable most especially under the exacting conditions of modern life. It leaves to most men but what the animal frame absolutely requires to keep at work until the coming generation can take the place of the old one, made old be-And it is then when fore the age of fifty. the holiest joys should commence for all men and women in the order of nature. The order of nature is the order of God!

Monopoly restricts production, limits demand, lowers prices. Monopoly means the erection of a monopoly fund which blends itself with the final cost of all that is produced and consumed. That monopoly fund is to-day not less than \$5,250,000,000 out of a possible inflated total of \$12,000,000,000 annual earnings in the nation. Some other day I may specialize the items of that annual monopoly fund which includes, as a matter of course, all the indirect monopolistic earnings which could not long exist if the direct monopoly earnings, all the land rents, should cease to flow into private pocket-books, but should go where they belong.

That immense monopoly fund we have mentioned makes all prices relatively low to producers, all earnings to most workers much less than they should be, and all prices relatively high to the bulk of the people with limited earnings. The suppression of monopoly through the single tax would suppress that monopoly fund by shifting it into the labor fund. That means the practical doubling of most labor earnings, and so with those of most farmers as

well as most city workers. If you let out the relatively stagnant waters of a lake you increase the volume of the river below. If you suppress monopoly earnings you increase all labor earn-

Now let us go for the important results which could not fail to arise if we raised the blockade which monopoly virtually exercises over all production and commerce; over all healthy human activities, over all legitimate human aspirations. Imagine a lot of men who for years have had to work with but the left arm, the right one being tied up to their backs, and are tomorrow allowed to have the free use of both arms for the rest of their days. Would they not produce twice, three times, five times as much? That would be the result with a civilization saying to all men: "Land, the source of all wealth, is now free to all. No landlords shall now dictate to the mass of workers the conditions on which alone land should be used. No taxation whatever on what labor produces or consumes. No more railroad barons or any others shall ever control the labor market, because they shall control no land values, and it is impossible to control labor without controlling land. Hence, free production, free commerce, free land, free men!"

Ishall let my readers dwell on the natural results of the above industrial philosophy, so different from all the industrial conditions that men have so far seen fit to perpetuate, conditions of industrial oppres-

In regard to the economic land rent due to society when labor uses land made valuable by society, let us remember that such economic rent would not be what land brings to day, as our friends the critics imagine. That would be monopoly rent, because monopoly is king as yet. Economic rent would be what land should bring under natural competition with king monopoly out of the way. That means a vast expanse of land with no economic rent at all, belonging to no one and free to all; as free as the air and sunlight to-day.

Under economic conditions such as we have indicated, without monopolistic combinations, because without land monopoly labor and capital would have no trouble whatever. Capital is but the child of labor. The relations between the parent and the child shall then be normal, natural as soon as we let the industrial fabric rest on natural, normal conditions. And there is nothing more abnormal and unnatural in the life of nations than the power of some men to tell the rest: "There is no room for you on earth but on the conditions we may see fit to fix."

Why is it that problems forever rise and demand solution just as rapidly as we imagine that we have solved problems? Does not that most emphatically prove that the problem of all problems has always been left unsolved?

Just as all diseases in the human body arise from disorders in blood distribution, so all diseases in the social body arise from disorders—injustice—in land distribution. That is a virtual repudiation of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. That means a war to the knife between men and God!

José Gros.

#### THE SILVER QUESTION.

ROM a communication over the signature of Mr. Edward J. Shriver in the September number of the Magazine I clip as follows:

clip as follows:

"Now to jump right into the heart of his letter, which I can see is cunningly devised to entrap me into what he doubtless thinks I will be ashamed of, if I can help myself—the confession that I am that horrible thing called a "gold bug." As this simply means one who believes that gold is the best standard of values, and has about as much or as little real force as a damaging epithet as the term "free trader" had a few years ago, I don't, in the least, mind making this humiliating confession, for, shocking as it may appear, I really think that it is best to measure values in that which, as nearly as possible, is uniform in its volume of production and represents substantially the same amount of labor to produce it from year to year. Pretty much all other things are steadily, and most things rapidly, cheapened in their cost of production; and therefore, when it comes to paying accounts that run over any period of time, they do not make fair standards. Take the sample farmer whom Mr. Ward cites, who borrows 1,000 bushels of grain, and, because of a change of value in grain, has to repay 1,300. When that occurs because the cost of producing grain has cheapened one-third, while that of gold has remained stationary, (and it is the only way that any general change in the relation of other things to gold can take place) the farmer in so doing will simply return the same amount of labor as he got, and that is just what he ought to do.

And just one thing more about silver. This wearisome repetition of the talk about its value having been partially destroyed by demonitization because of the cutting off of demand for it from all sources, is all nonsense. We have coined more silver since we demonetized it than we did in 30 years before, yet its value keeps on declining, not only as respects gold, but also as respects other things. It is simply that it takes less labor to get an ounce of silver than it used to do, and therefore that the men who own silver mines can afford to exchange it at lower rates. But they are the only ones who can get any benefit out of free silver coinage, and not many of us own silver mines."

From the Empoyin Kansag Gazette I clin

From the Emporia, Kansas, Gazette I clip the following squib:

The same power which can make 70 cents a dollar can make two feet a yard.

While from Rhode's Journal of Banking, for August, I clip the following editorial:

"Real money has two functions. If furnishes a standard of value, and it is a medium of exchange. The thing by which value is measured must have value itself. Therefore, coins of the precious metals are the only real money that can perform all the functions of money. Paper representatives of real money can very well perform the one function—that of furnishing a medium of exchange. But when this function is performed then those who desire to turn into something tangible the results of exchange transactions desire real money. Silver coin is real money as much as gold coin, to the extent that it has real value. But a large portion of the nominal value of our silver coin to-day is based not on the real value of the silver contained in the coin, but upon a credit given to it by law. Law can give credit value to anything, but only to the extent of the credit of the government that enacts the law. The credit of the government that enacts the law. The credit of the government as far as its paper money is concerned, is only good

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within its own boundaries; and to pay debts outside, gold and silver and other commodities are
alone available. When commodities are not wanted, the precious metals are always taken at their
real or market value. The great falling off in the
market price of silver has depreciated it as a money
metal in the eyes of mankind, and consequently
gold, if it can be obtained, is always taken in preicrence. All of the currency of the United States
to day rests on a gold basis afar as the credit of
the country can sustain! fyitually the United
States, by the act of 1890, has promised to pay gold
for all its outstanding paper money."
Commencing with Mr. Shriver, I will say

Commencing with Mr. Shriver, I will say that he presumes upon the ignorance of his readers when he tries to make them believe that a fall in prices is caused by a cheapening in production of the various commodities. What we call a fall or decline in price of labor and its products, is in fact, an appreciation of the price of gold caused by the demonetization of one-half of the world's money account. The unit of account, or money of final redemption may be fitly called the numerator, while labor and its products may be called the denominator. In mathematics, as we reduce the numerator we increase the denominator; as for instance, four pieces the size of one-eighth are equal to two pieces This is what twice as large, or one-fourth. is meant by the assertions of numerous political economists that the total volume of money of final redemption, is always equal in value to the volume of exchangeable products offered for sale at any one mo-ment of time. Checks, drafts, &c., do not count, neither does paper money redeemable in coin. At present gold coin is the only money of account or final redemption.

Upon the subject of the appreciation in the purchasing power of gold there is no difference of opinion among economists. The Economist Index numbers one of the strongest advocates of the gold standard, places the decline in prices from 1873 to 1887 at 26 per cent.; Prof. Sauerbeck, bi-metallist, places it at 31 per cent.; Dr. Soetbeer, gold standard advocate, 26 per cent.; Dr. Robert Giffin, gold standard, 37 per cent.; Hamburg Tables, 33\(\frac{1}{3}\) per cent. A fair average, admitted by the opposition, is 30 per cent. This means that gold has appreciated in

purchasing power since 1873, 43 per cent.
Mr. Shriver's assertion that none but silver miners would be benefitted by the remonetization of silver is equivalent to the absurd statement that none but silver miners have been injured by its demonetization. So far is this from being true that it is a fact that the farmers of the United States have lost fifty times as much by the demonetization of silver as have the silver miners. The loss upon the wheat and cotton crops of 1890 alone was \$210,000,000. India is upon a silver standard and England buys from us silver at 70 cents which buys as much wheat or cotton in India as will a gold dollar. This lowers the market in England 30 per cent., and as the price of

the export surplus determines the price of the whole crop, inflicts a loss upon our farmers of 25 per cent. of the real value of

their cotton and wheat.

Speaking of the statement clipped from the Emporia Gazette, I should say it is emphatically a true statement, but the Gazette man did not know it was true and does not He intended this squib for sarcasm, and flattered himself that he was writing something excruciatingly funny when he perpetrated the foregoing. It costs 39 cents to put upon the market the quantity of gold the law declares to be a dollar, while it costs 70 cents to produce the quantity of silver it requires to coin a standard dollar. Taking it by easy stages then, I am safe in affirming that "the same power which can make 39 cents worth of gold a dollar can make 70 cents worth of gold a dollar.

But what about the yard? "A waylaring man, though he be a fool," need not err in the knowledge that all numbers, measures weights and monetary values are legal and not natural. To make it easy for the Gazette man I will explain that I mean that they are made or established by fiat of law, and do not grow in the vegetable kingdom and are not propagated as are the animal

species.

The smallest measure of weight in use, the grain, has its name from being originally the weight of a grain of wheat. A statute passed in England in 1266, ordered that thirty-two grains of wheat taken from the middle of the ear, or head, and well dried, should make a pennyweight, twenty of which should make a pount, weight, twelve ounces should make a pound. The pound, therefore, consists of 7,680 grains. Some centuries later the pennyweight was divided into twenty-four grains, which divided into twenty-four grains, which make the troy pound, as now used, 5,760 grains. The pennyweight was the exact

weight of the old silver penny.
In like manner the lawmakers in England, declared by statute that twelve grains of barley should constitute one inch, twelve inches, one foot and three feet, one yard. This was law, imperative, arbitrary law. Now what if these lawmakers had declared that two feet instead of three feet should constitute a yard? The answer is so ap-parent that it is unnecessary to waste space in an effort to prove, to any one who does not apprehend it, that "the same power" which does now make 39 cents' worth of gold one dollar, could also make 288 grains

of barley, or two feet, constitute one yard.

It would seem incredible that any considerable number of intelligent individuals could be hoodwinked into advocating a monetary system, a defence of which involved the indorsement of as many palpa-ble absurdities as the foregoing clipping, from the Journal of Banking, contains. The whole paragraph is a string of flimsy falla-

cies and specious sophistries.

Money is not a "measure of values" in the commonly accepted meaning of that term, but if it was it would be a legal, not a natural measure; hence any value it might possess as such measure would be legal and not "real." . Money may be said to differentiate values, as numbers differentiate quantities, amounts and sums. The terms indicator or numerator more clearly convey an idea of the province of money as relates to values. Articles possessing value, such as goods, merchandise and commodities, are differentiated in value not by comparing them with money, but by comparing them with each other, and money does but indicate the differences in value that exist between such articles.

Gold and silver possess very little "real" value; indeed if the nations of the earth were to entirely demonetize both metals they would be comparatively worthless. This is proved by the history of the silver dollar, the bullion in which was worth in 1873 more than the bullion in a gold dollar, but has since been, by adverse legislation, reduced in value 32 per cent., and which, if the silver law of 1890 were repealed, would probably lose as much as 25 per cent. of its present commercial value. Gold is subject to the same law as silver, and if treated as silver has been treated would quickly demonstrate that the greater part of its present value is given to it by the fiat of law, instead of being, as monometallists delight to term it, "real" and intrinsic. The law to which both of these metals are subject may be stated as follows: When any given quantity of any certain metal is given by law a monetary value of a certain denomination, and such metal is accorded the privilege of unlimited or unrestricted coinage, the whole product or supply of such metal takes to itself the coinage value given to it by law and the commercial value becomes merged in the coinage value. That is exactly the position occupied by gold at the present time, and by silver up to the crime of 1873. Take away the artificial value given to it by the fiat of law and either gold or silver is at once reduced to the level of all other commodities and loses its value for use as money: i. e., its coinage value. This law is recognized by gold standard England. The London Times of August 22d editorially declares "that the closing of the India mines conjust the coinage of silver India mines against the coinage of silver would be a dangerous expedient, as inducing a considerable difference between the value of the coined and uncoined metal, thus stimulating unlicensed private coinage and that the artificial value given the rupee would deprive India of a monetary value of any kind."

And yet, in the face of these indisputable facts, a journal which is the organ of the

banking fraternity and aspires to be an authority upon finance and monetary science gravely states the exact law which governs metallic money and triumphantly applies it to the present status of silver money, but pretends an ignorance of the fact that gold money is governed by precisely the same identical law. The dollar and its value are idealities and would exist as affirmitavely without a material embodiment as with it. We may say by our laws that so many grains of gold or silver shall constitute one dollar, but we are powerless to arbitrarily determine the value of the dollar, such value being dependent upon the number of units in circulation and the volumn of valuable commodities offered for exchange and, to some extent, the whims and caprices of individuals. For, after all, value is but the measure of the desire of individuals to possess certain objects or articles, while the ideal unit of value will just as surely measure such desires as do the ideal Roman numerals measure and differentiate numbers.

Consider for a moment the absurdity of the monometallists' argument. Finding in 1873 a law that said that 25.8 grains of gold (9-10 fine) and 4 12.5 grains of silver (9-10 fine) should constitute one dollar, they abrogate the law as relates to silver and continue it in force as to gold, and then ascribe the fall in the value of silver to natural instead of legal causes.

A never ending, constantly recurring circle of exchanges constitutes what is called commerce, and money, in its legitimate and proper analysis, is but the medium by which such exchanges are effected. That this is the fact is a very comforting truth in view of the theories laid down by the Journal of Banking. We have in the United States in round numbers, \$65,000,000,000 of values and exchange annually many billions of dollars worth of valuable products. As we are said not to have to exceed \$1,-000,000,000 in both gold and silver combined, if the owners of one sixty-fifth part of our material values should get it into their heads that they desired to "turn into something tangible the results of exchange transaction," and at the same time believe that nothing was "tangible" except gold and silver, they would absorb our total supply of gold and silver and we should be left without any real (?) money.

There is, possibly, as much as \$600,000,000 in gold in the United States, which is probably enough to supply the demand for use in the arts and sciences for from thirtyfive to fifty years. As the annual product of gold in the United States is easily twice as much as is demanded for use in the arts, one can imagine the depreciation in value which would overtake this "something tangible" were gold demonetized and the

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owners compelled to look to its intrinsic qualities (not value) for remunerative sults of (their) exchange transactions." George C. Ward.

#### PAIN AND CIVILIZATION.

THE Philadelphia Press refers to an article in an English magazine in which I the writer maintains that pain is "largely the product of civilization." The point is made that savages suffer infinitely less pain from bodily injury than civilized white men, and that animals suffer still less pain than savages. It appears that in England investigations have been carried forward by which it has been found out that "the nerves of the average farm laborer are much less sensitive to pain than those of the artisan, and that the nerves of the artisan are less sensitive than those of the brain worker." Education being a civilizing process, it follows that the higher the education the more susceptible are people to "painful sensations."

Here is a brand new departure in the classification of men, and for the first time, probably, that arguments have been put forth to show that the more a man is educated the more he is susceptible to bodily pain. If this is true, then, indeed, it may be claimed that "ignorance is bliss" and

it were painful to be wise.

It appears that the writer in the English magazine has divided mankind into four classes—the savage, the English farm la-borer, the artisan and the brain worker. Of these, the savage is the least susceptible to bodily pain, not having been subjected to the pains, and, therefore, the penalties of civilization. The "average English farm laborer" is somewhat higher than the savage. Education, such as he may boast of, has developed the sensory nerves and the brain, and, therefore, he feels pain more keenly than the savage. The artisan, standing higher in education and brain development, or nervous sensibility, has pains to which the farm laborer is a stranger; and then comes the "brain worker, who, in the way of feeling pain is head and shoulders above them all. The English writer in the English magazine has come to the aid of the English aristocracy in a novel way. The laboring poor of England, educated or illiterate, have been demonstrating that they are victims of numerous pains, the result of high Christian civili-The average English farm laborer, miner, factory hand or laborer of all work, declare that hunger pangs subject them to as much agony as any pain experienced by the royal family, a duke or a lord, or the most intellectual brain worker of the realm; that their sensory nerves promptly telegraph to the brain every pain that Christian civilization inflicts, and though

they endure their pains with the equanimity of savages, they are not less poignant than those endured by artisans and brain But the views expressed by the workers. English writer doubtless have a soothing effect upon the educated aristocracy, because if they occasionally had convictions that the poor were badly treated they might derive some consolation from the reflection that, being but one degree above savages, they are susceptible to pain in a vastly modified degree as compared with them-

This Engligh idea has a strong hold upon the mind of the American aristocratic employer, who moves forward as opportunities offer to reduce wages, totally regardless of the nervous system, brain development, education or anything else, and if the American laborer is so full of pain that he kicks or strikes, there are other laborers to take their places, who, in other lands, have been taught to emulate savages and endure their pains in silence, work for what is offered, and, having no aspirations above asses, they submit, and this work of degradation has gone forward until the country is filled with tramps and scabs, constituting striking illustrations of the majestic march of education and civiliza-

The English writer refers to the composure of Kaffir savages when wounded, and the Press refers to the stolid indifference of American savages to tortures in-flicted in the so-called "sun" dances, as evidence that education has not developed nervous sensitiveness, and, therefore, that these savages experience little, if any, pain

from wounds and torture.

The Press, after seemingly endorsing the theory of the English writer, flops, and says:

theory of the English writer, flops, and says:

The English writer fails to note however, that the world's experience has shown that the increased sensibility of the civilized man to pain, physical or mental, is accompanied by a greater ability to bear pain than the barbarian possesses. A thoroughbred saddle horse feels the sting of the lash far more acutely than the must need animal over the Western prairies. So it has been proved a thousand times that the highly civilized animal over the Western prairies. So it has been proved a thousand times that the highly civilized animal over the Western prairies. So it has been proved a thousand times that the highly civilized animal over the Western prairies. It education and refinement increase the capacity to suffer, they also increase the capacity to endure without flinebing and to persevere until the desired end is accomplished. This is a fact of the highest moment to the human race.

Here we have animals introduced-the thoroughbred and the mustang-to show that the highly educated horse can endure more than the untutored mustang, and as the thoroughbred feels the sting of the lash more acutely than the mustang, we have the English writer's idea, reproduced. The thoroughbred is the "brain worker;" the mustang, the average English farm laborer; and while the English writer is of the opinion that animals feel less pain than savages, the Pressintimates that a thoroughbred horse feels bodily pain as keenly as a "brain worker."

Such is a specimen of the productions of "brain workers" when an excuse is wanted for the scandalous defects of civilization, an effort to show that workingmen are so near savages that they are, as compared with the upper crust, indifferent to bodily pain, when produced by wounds or the piratical policy of employers who subject than to them to poverty and mental pains for which language furnishes no adequate description. Henry L. Layman.

#### A HERO ENGINEER.

A HERO ENGINEER.

IGH up the Alleghanies,
We scaled the mountain side;
Shot 'neath o'erhanging boulders;
O'er chasms deep and wide,
Where, far below, lay shining
A river, rushing free,
A narrow, silver ribbon
Unwinding toward the sea;
O'er valleys, where the vapors
All amethystine hung,
And mingled with the smoke-wreaths
Our lab ring engine flung.

Zigzag, yet on and upward
We climbed that narrow way;
Between the earth and heaven
The track suspended, lay;
To right, high rock-walls towered;
While precipices deep
To left yawned; where the echoes
Eternal silence keep.

On, on, round curves swift whirling
To grand and grander heights,
Where purple shadows follow
The ever shifting lights;
And now a bridge as level
As ever spider's lines,
With trestie work as fragile
Before our vision shines.

Hark! what is that? A whistle Imperative and strong.
It means "Down brakes and quick too!"
Ah! what has happened wrong?
Heads peep from each car-window;
A blush falls o'er the crowd;
Azain that nicroine whistle Again that piercing whistle Imperative and loud.

In this wild mountain region In this wild mountain region
Each man is at his post;
Twas well; or this day surely
All lives on board were lost;
Far up the steep embankment
The engineer had caught
Gimpse of a coming danger
With awful sorrow fraught.

A wild freight train came dashing
Around the curve in sight;
No train-manned the air-brakes;
To check its headlong flight,
One moment—but one moment,
And then—such fearful death?
The engine—such fearful death?
The engine and the art his breath;
And then, with thought which surely
To him was heaven lent,
The whistle "Down brakes!" shrilly
Its saving order sent.

Its saving order sent.

That thought—to loose the engine
And speed it on its way.
Full-forced but single-handed
To fight the dreadful fray.
Now fireman, loose the coaches;
And jump—jump for your life!"
With full steam on, the engine
Bounds on to meet the strife."

"Now fight the battle for us!" The engineer's voice rang: s heeding the right moment He quickly, safely sprang. Headlong the engine flung him But little did he heed, But sprang up, swift perceiving The coaches' slack'ning speed. They move more and more slowly, Beneath the brakeman's hand, And soon just o'er the trestle They, waiting, safely stand. But swift as chain-linked lightning But swift as chain-linked lightning
Or hurtling thunder-bolt.
The wild freight train came crashing
With fiercest jar and jolt.
And like a war-horse charging
Who far off smells the fray,
Our engine dashed on bravely
To meet the foe that day. They met; -those iron-limbed giants; They grappled in the air; Like angry wild beasts raging Within their native lair, The crash, the mighty roaring
Through all the mountain thrills;
The steam burst like a tempest
And shook the very hills. And shook the very nins.
Then, as the fallen angels
Were forth from heaven spurned,
In one death throe they toppled,
And both were over-turned.
Together in one death-grip
They tore through awful space;
So vast, so deep, no echo
Came up from that dread place. And when the smoke of battle And when the sincke of oattle
Had partly cleared away,
Lo! utter wreck and ruin
Upon the road-bed lay.
The strong steel rails were twisted
As by a giant's hand;
Great boulders were up-rooted
As storms had swept the land. Pale lips and ashen faces Pale lips and asnen laces
All soon were gathered round;
To speak the people's wonder
And joy, no words were found.
One moment, safe and happy,
The next—death faced them grim,—
The next—drawly
Had met and vanquished him. No wonder ladies crowded Those grimy hands to kiss.

Did any soldier hero
A braver deed than this?

Quick wit and execution,

Swift brain and dauntless heart. Ah! surely heaven helped thee This day to do thy part! Would that the dauntless hero Fate gave that day to fame, Could shine on history's pages In ever deathless name; But in that full day's record His name does not appear; Wrecked—engine No. 20, At hand of engineer." And that was all; no glory
Like halo of a star,
May hero's brow encircle,
Save for brave deeds of war,
And this heart brave and faithful Were now forgotten long, Save for the bard admiring Who sings this simple song. who sings this simple song.
Ah! faithless world which hastens
The blood-stained hand to kiss
And hast no meed of praises
For deed as brave as this!
But hearts as warm and noble,
As staunch, and brave, and true,
Beat under toil stained garments
As 'neath the warrior's blue.

Dart Fairthorne.

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### Woman's Department.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscriptso as to reach the Editor not later than the *tenth day* of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

#### WOMAN'S POLITICAL DUTIES.

To a woman of independence there is something of an aggravation in that circular letter written by the chairman of one of the national committees to the local clubs of the different states, urging them to get up "novelties" for the campaign and suggesting, among other things, "women's clubs to march in the processions." A search of the platform of either of the old parties will fail to find any recognition of the political rights of women. The Democratic declaration of principles ignores the question entirely. The Republicans start off with the following spread-eagle assertion:

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all the public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreigner, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions.

Now that sounds encouraging, but the woman suffrage officials, in order to make sure, addressed a letter to the chairman of the platform committee, J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, asking if this broad and sweeping statement included women. He answered, in effect, that he did not think any such thing was intended. And yet see how it reads: "We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections. And that such laws shall be enacted as shall secure to every citizen the sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution." The United States Supreme Court has declared that "women are citizens,"

and yet this platform demanding "equal rights for all citizens" means only for all "male" citizens. And after this, women are asked to form Frances Cleveland clubs (only they must not be called by that sacred name,) and Carrie Harrison clubs, and march in the procession for a "novelty." Let us hope that our women will have the independence, the sound sense and the good taste not to do it. If we are not considered of enough importance to be permitted to vote the ticket, let us hold ourselves at too high a value to be paraded under the head of "novelties."

But, it may be said, the national platform of the Prohibition party declared positively, and of the People's party, practically, for woman suffrage. Shall not women march in these processions? In the first place it must be remembered that all the influence women might exert would not enable either of these parties to carry the election. It is not indirect influence but votes that count at an election, and the men will do the voting. The political influence of woman is very weak, stronger perhaps than it used to be, but scarcely worth considering in a national campaign. Such as it is, if she feel called upon to exert it for any one of the parties, she is, of course, at liberty to do so. Fortunately this cannot be prevented by law, or doubtless it would But, considering the have been done. political status of women, the attitude of the dominant parties and the powerlessness of the minor parties, it hardly seems necessary for them to do any street parading or horn blowing.

It is not the intention, however, to convey the idea that women should take no interest in the political questions of the day. Their solution is of vital importance to the general welfare of all the people, including women and children. We have little patience with those Mugwumpian individuals who take the ground that it really makes no difference which party wins, that there is indeed no choice between the principles which they advocate. A study of the history of the country will show that the doctrines of the parties in power have had the most important influence in shaping the destinies of the nation.

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Women should be patriotic enough to educate themselves upon these questions, for the sake of such indirect influence as they may have and to prepare themselves to use the ballot intelligently when the voting privilege is conferred upon them. There is scarcely a doubt that this eventually will be done. The political party which performs this act of justice will then have a claim upon the services of women.

#### THE ANNUAL VACATION.

It seems but a few days since the personal columns in the papers were filled with mention of the outgoings of the tourists. All summer we have passed the homes of our friends and noted the closed shutters, the dust covered verandas, the unmowed yards. We have missed them from their places in business, in church, in We have, in a measure, learned to do without them—it is strange how soon that can be done. But now the wanderers all are home, with their wonderful stories of the good times they have had, and with their expressions of sympathy for us poor creatures who have been shut up in the city all summer. We hear them with a quiet smile, we understand all about it. We are fully competent to discuss the relative merits of going away and of staying at home and we know that the latter is by no means imprisonment. We are ready to wager that not one of all these travelers has had more physical comfort than ourselves. There is not a watering place anywhere that offers so many conveniences as may be had in a city, none that gives as good beds and food, as much room to move about in as may be had in one's own home. And then there are a summer concert or theatre, if one is so inclined, long rides on the electric cars, parks within easy distance, plenty of interesting companionship. All of these do not argue that one should not go away in the summer, but they do prove that he need not be miserable if he cannot do so.

It is well to get away once in awhile, if for no other reason than to enable one to appreciate home. The dweller in the city should go out into the country, among the mountains, down by the seaside, far from

his usual abode. He who lives in the country should take an inning instead of an outing and spend awhile in the town or city. Change is a good thing for people, they need it to prevent stagnation, the dropping into a rut from which it is hard to get out. It is also advisable, occasionally, to make new friends, to come in contact with different people from those who form our daily acquaintance, to see something of life and of the world beyond our own narrow horizon. To be sure the tourists come back tired and have to take a few days' rest before they can go to work, but they have received new thoughts, new suggestions, the mind has been freshened, the duties do not seem so dull and monotonous.

That New York merchant made a mistake who announced to his employes that instead of the usual fortnight's vacation he would give them a double salary for two weeks. It would have been better for him and for his employes to have allowed them their period of rest and recreation. These brief days are very precious to those who must toil all the remaining days of the year. There are a few fortunate ones who can go to the mountains or the seashore for a whole season and one is often impressed with the fact that these are the very persons who have comparative leisure all the year and have least need of the outing. This is one of the inequalities of life that are hard to explain by the rules of justice and compensation. There is much comfort, however, in the fact that the vacation has come to be a largely recognized privilege and it doubtless in time will be a conceded right to working people. Along this same line is the agitation for a shorter day of labor which will give, throughout the year, more time to working men and women to be used for their individual comfort and pleasure. The millenium is not at hand, but the world is steadily progressing toward a fuller recognition of human rights.

DOLORES, of Parsons, Kansas, has read the *Magazine* for eight years. She is much interested in "Mrs. M." and has to bear the same kind of trials.

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ONE of the most beautifully written manuscripts that have ever been sent to the Woman's Department comes from Mobile, Ala. It fills three large, finely written pages, correctly spelled, punctuated, etc., and the editor anticipated a treat in readit. Imagine the disappointment at finding that the entire article was an account of a picnic which occurred July 26, and would be two months and a half old when it reached our readers. And yet the writer states that she has been a reader of the Magazine three years. How can we impress upon our correspondents that we cannot publish descriptions of social events?

A. L. B., a graduate of the high school of Charleston, Illinois, sends four large, closely written pages. The first page is devoted to praises of her brother, who is a firemen, and of his lodge; the second to an account of a railroad accident which occurred August 1, and could not appear in the Magazine until October 1; the third to a description of Charleston, which differs in no respect from dozens of Illinois towns; the fourth to hopes that the letter will be published, etc. We feel sure our correspondent is capable of something better than

WHILE men are going on strikes, in many parts of the country, who are receiving from \$2 a day upward, it might be well to pause for a moment and consider the report of the government agents who have interviewed 17,427 workingwomen in 22 of our large cities. They announce the average wages, for a day of ten hours or more, to be \$5.51 a week, or less than 92 cents a day. And yet many of these women have others depending upon them for support.

WE could not use a poem sent this month by one of our best contributors, and dedicated to "Shandy Maguire." There is a limit to poetic license in writing about kisses, blisses, love, etc., and it has been frequently exceeded in these columns. We will stop before reaching it, hereafter.

E. G. writes from Springfield, Mo., in affectionate terms of Lodge No. 368, and of her brother, who is a member.

WE were pleased to receive a call this month from our popular contributor Mrs. Henry B. Jones, and Mrs. Martin, wife of the editor of the Federationist. It is not difficult to see why Mrs. Jones is called "mother of the railroad boys," for she is one of those motherly, lovable women whom one likes to know and turn to for sympathy in sickness or sorrow.

VIOLA, a fireman's sister, writes that she is nineteen years old and keeps house and does all the work for four older brothers, and does not believe in hiring help. Four grown men, all making wages, should not permit a young girl to thus overwork. She does not understand the harm she may be doing to herself as a possible wife and mother in the future.

"SHORT HAND REPORTER," SIOUX City, Iowa, sends nine closely written pages, in what evidently is intended for blank verse, describing a trip to Worthington, Minn. It is impossible to find space for it. So neatly and carefully prepared copy should be devoted to something of more interest.

Ir "Cora," of Becker, Ark., will send her address to Elniore Givens, Springfield, Mo., or to W. H. Howe, Brightwood, Ind., she will receive the song she desires, "Picture Turned to the Wall.'

KATIE, of Monett, Mo., an engineer's wife, sends greeting to the Woman's Department.

THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT. THIS LIFE IS WHAT WE MAN.
Let's oftener talk of noble deeds,
And rearer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And not about our sad ones;
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake it.
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
And be believers in it,
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pains to win it;
Oh, there's the slumbering good in all
And we, perchance, may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand—
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy about them.
Thanks be to them for countless joys
We ne'er had known without them:
Ah, this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it:
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.
ROANOKE, VA.

Etla

Etta Witt.

#### LETTER FROM IRENE.

"An engineer's sweetheart," Jonesboro, Ark., asks: "How do the sisters who write for the home department begin?" For myself I can say that I just take the first time I can possibly spare from other duties and write then; if it is soon after I get through reading the letters, I enjoy it more, but if not then I do begin sometimes. agree with you about smoking. Let the men smoke if they wish to. No amount of coaxing and grumbling will avail to prevent them, and, after all, if it does not injure them what can it matter? As for my own husband he can not endure to smoke; it quite unnerves him, but I should not think of opposing the habit if he desired to and it agreed with him. It is a national habit and has been indulged in, and will still be by bishops, statesmen and kings. But, dear, I do agree with you on the nom de plume signed to your letter in the August number. Not but that I fear that my own is open to the same objection but, oh, how often I have wished that I had never written over any but my own name, or had taken the precaution to choose a dignified one that would suit an elderly lady. "A fireman's wife," "An engineer's wife," and such are too indistinguishable. There are too many already and one never knows if she is reading a letter from an old friend or a new acquaintance. Please excuse me for giving the little leaf from my own experience.

Pebble, you are right. Children have the right to be born right. That is their first right in this life, and if that right is accorded them, there is a ground work already laid to build upon, to help them attain noble lives, and the mother's hand can easily enough guide and direct them without corporal punishment. There are very few children who, if their rights have been accorded them before birth, and they have intelligent training afterwards, will have occasion for the rule of the rod. A mother occasion for the rule of the rod. A mother who cannot govern herself at all times will not be able to see this in its true light or to guide aright her child without many breakers

M. J. Savage, in the June Arena, has an article on "The Rights of Children" that is both instructive and advanced; every one should read it. He says: "A child has a right to be well born, to be started right; not to be weighted, crippled, burdened, hampered from the outset by physical disabilities, by moral twist or taint, by intellectual defect." The next right he places as "A Happy Childhood;" the third "A Right to be Properly Educated." The article is thorough and place the sights of thorough and clearly defines the rights of children. He teaches us that our rights over our children are very few and small. "You have no personal, no selfish rights

at all over your own child. You have invited an immortal to come into your temporary keeping, and you have only the right to treat that as a reverent trust committed to you for a while, which you are to discharge with the highest and noblest sense of resposibility that you can attain. That is your right over your child. People have had in the past an idea, and many people still think that they have a right to use the service, the brains, the physical strength of the child as a mere adjunct of the family as a source of income. If a father or mother be very poor and the child comprehends the situation, generally there need be no force to lead the child to do what it can to add to the general support. But the right of a father to compel him is a very limited one, indeed, and it stops a long way short of the right to sacrifice the welfare of the future of that life even to this exigency." This is one of the subjects on which I like to write and the article referred to has particularly pleased me, so much so that in reading it, it seems to reflect my own thoughts. I hope you all have read it.

Wilda Chesterfield, you must be very energetic and busy, you are so positive and outspoken on so many different subjects, you write so well and so much for so many different papers and books that one naturally concludes that if all your energy was concentrated in anyone line that line would be a grand success. While I know you to be a girl still in your teens your ideas are good and well chosen. Years and experience will teach you more optimism and less positivism, I expect, but they may place your name among those of the advanced

thinkers of the day

"Don't be in a hurry over any thing," says Mrs. H. B. Jones, dear old friend, but from her own description one would think that she had decided to hurry up her own

funeral. Do sell that Texas pony, my dear.
I enjoyed the account of Mrs. Harper's trip to California so much. I have met the same experience at the eating houses along those lines. Away out on the bleak prairies of the Texas Panhandle you will find it the Even at the homes of the settlers, miles from the railway stations, I have found an abundance of nice things to eat and plenty of ice in July, but their storehouses were in Kansas City.

FT. WORTH, TEX.

[Since Irene has her own department in a newspaper to edit, our Magazine misses her contributions. We have tried for years to persuade our writers to sign their own names to their letters. It is not too late for Irene to commence now. She can sign as follows: Mrs. M. W. Harpold (Irene) until the readers become accustomed to the new name.—ED.]

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YOU.

What lacks the summer? Rising dews
And aromatic scents that make low meadows

sweet
Once subtly charm'd me; now they quite refuse
To offer incense at my lagging feet.

What lacks the summer? From this dim height Yon lazy, languorous line of hill-slopes fair Appeals but faintly to my listless sight And beckons vainly through the dreamy air.

What lacks the summer? In the lush grass
The shrilling cricket chirps at sultry noon;
And once, I thought me happy: now, alas!
The cricket's voice is sadly out of tune.

Ah! sights, and scents, and sounds! How sweet

you were When we together walked these ways. Why, true, Strange it did not before to me occur That all the summer lacks, sweetheart, is you. F. G. H.

#### SALT LAKE CITY.

I have written once before to the Magazine and as I was kindly invited to write again

will do so with pleasure.

You wished me to write something of Salt Lake City and its inhabitants. I hardly know where to begin, there are so many things of interest about which one can write. The climate here is simply perfect. When Brigham Young came over the Rocky Mountains with his little band of followers, the fact of his settling here showed him to be a shrewd, far-seeing man. I do not think a more healthful spot can be found in the United States. The air is dry and pleasant, and although the heat during the middle of the day is intense, we have cool nights, and I have not heard of a single case of sunstroke, while from the eastern cities, Chicago, Buffalo and New York, we read of hundreds being stricken down.

Of course the most wonderful thing here, and the place of the greatest interest during the summer, is our Great Salt Lake, in which people bathe by hundreds every day, and one can find nothing more refreshing after the heat of the city, than a plunge in the cool, salt water, while its medicinal qualities are without precedent. In the brief time I have been living here I have known of several cases of rheumatism completely cured by bathing, while for catarrh it is also

a sure cure.

Being a teacher in the public schools, of course the things in which I am most interested are the schools and school children. I have been teaching in different parts of the United States for the last ten years, and in no place have I seen such rapid progress and so much real good done in the line of education as here in Salt Lake City. Two years ago the Gentiles, for the first time, carried the city election, and introduced free public schools. Before that there were few schools here, and only the wealthier class could afford to give their children any

schooling, on account of the high rates for tuition. You will think it hardly credible, but I have had boys and girls fifteen years of age, in the second grade, who could not read or write. It took the more ignorant class of people some time to understand that the schools are now free, and there would be no tuition to pay, if they sent the whole family to school. But by patient and persistent effort we have kept gathering them in until at the close of the last school year there were enrolled 7,718 pupils. The population of the city, according to the census of 1890, was 52,732. The enumeration of persons of school age, 6 to 18, census taken July, 1891, was 10,039, so you will see we are getting a goodly portion of them in a fair way to become educated and use ful men and women.

Since I have been here I have heard a great many advance the theory that it is wicked to educate the child above his station, as it makes him discontented with his lot in life. This is a thoroughly erroneous theory. How can we tell what the child can do until his faculties are brought out and developed by education? How often we find our most talented artists and authors and our smartest statesmen spring from poor but honest parents. So I say, educate the child; give him every advantage possible, and see of what stuff he is made. In this day and age of the world

education is power. Mrs. R. L. Fuller.

[Let us hear from you again.—Ed.]

#### " A SMILE."

I have often thought that in our home circle we do not, perhaps, fully appreciate what effect our smiles have upon those A cold, distant look is like the around us. frost that chills us, and we soon feel the icy atmosphere, but a smile is communicated even more quickly, and is like the blessed sunshine. It encourages the faint, rests the weary, comforts the sorrowing, cheers the down-hearted and helps lighten many a weary load. Even a little child knows its value and looks up for the kind, approving smile.
The little worries that meet us at every

step, and which are inevitable, tell upon us. They are like the constant dripping of the water, and unless we are very careful will wear away the stone. We become cross and one sided. Let us meet these annovances with smiling faces, then they will pass over us and, though we may feel

them, they will not hurt us.

Let us give to our homes the best that is in us and express to the loved ones around the tenderness we feel for them. A mother's heart is made joyous by the loving kiss of her idolized boy; a father's life is brightened by the gentle attentions of his daughter; a wife's duties are made pleasures by the tender solicitude of her husband. Let us not put off till brighter days the dreams we cherish, the sweet yearnings to open the heart and let the loved ones see what a large place they fill there until it is too late; then of what avail the bitter tears unless, perchance, it makes us more affectionate in the discharge of our duties to the living.

How many a burden would be lifted, how many a heart ache spared if we would be loving to-day and not wait for to-morrow, if we would be true to the best that is in us.

Whether our position in the family be that of sister, daughter, wife or mother, a cheerful heart and smiling face will do much toward making home the dearest spot on earth.

Nellie.

[We commend this letter to our readers. Whatever other economies may be necessary, do not be saving of smiles and kind words in the home circle.—ED.]

#### CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

As there is a desire for expression of opinion upon the subject of corporal punishment ishment, I will say that the study and reading and thought of over sixty years compel me to say, first, that no parent has a natural right to punish a child. No child is ever asked whether or not it desires to be born. They are all brought into life by the will and act of the parents, and during their childhood it is impossible for them to do wrong. To do wrong must imply a knowledge of wrong, and an ability to abstain from doing wrong. Moreover, very few parents are more than older children, just learning to choose, not always wisely, between right and wrong. Then every thoughtful person, if his memory is good, will remember that every blow of his childhood was sure to stir a feeling of fiery anger and resentment against whoever struck the blow. I have never lived at home since I was sixteen years old. I have never had a dollar of assistance since that time from any person. My father was one of the most honest, upright men I ever knew, too honest to ever get a good living, but he was stubborn and somewhat unreasonable in governing his children, and was not aware of the disparity between a large and powerful man and a child. He was kind and very friendly generally, yet I never was struck a blow since I was able to think which did not fill me with anger and resentment, and I scarcely ever dream of my father without our quarreling, and I can never forget or forgive myself for the few punishments that I have administered to my own children, almost all of which were at the instigation of another, who ought to have been the better friend to them. I am glad to hear and read every word of those who say that the parents who cannot govern their children without corporal or even any punishment, are unfit to have the care of children.

But, please allow me to say, that mankind are all slaves. Our lives and our ways of living and our circumstances are all unnatural and artificial, and so long as we are passive under these conditions it is hardly possible to educate more than occasionally one to govern himself aright, much less the weaker ones under his care.

Old Harry.

DETROIT, MICH.

[We earnestly desire an expression of opinion upon this subject.—Eb.]

#### THE HIRED GIRL.

Well, there seems to be a tempest in the tea pot all about the hired girl. She does give us lots of trouble. We want her and don't want her. If she is pretty we are jealous of her and would rather work ourselves to death than to have her in the house, and we won't have an ugly one around. We have a big family. Husband can't earn enough to support a large family. A wise man on a small salary would have ordered a small family and have proved himself a man of sense; so we take in boarders to help support the family. Husband likes to see us work, and we don't want to look like doll babies and have our dresses changed two or three times a day. We don't want any time for mental improvement or novel reading. We don't want to vote because we haven't time to read and think enough to vote intelligently, and if we did vote it would be for husband's party. But what has become of the hired girl? We would not employ her to wash dishes and black our stoves, so she got her back up and went off and learned stenography and telegraphy and a lot of "fandangoes." She is earning \$60 per month, dresses like a lady, moves in good society, boards at a first class hotel, is young and pretty at thirty, while we are wrinkled and gray, faded and sallow, with nothing to wear and nowhere to go, tired and cross. Husband comes in and says: "Jane, that girl you wouldn't take is a dandy—pretty as a peach. She is a daisy. She is the kind of a woman a man ought to marry if he wants a helpmate." Then we go off and cry and wish that we could die. Well, it just serves us right. We had no business to seat ourselves on Bridget's Pebble. throne.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL. [Good.—Ed.]

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GOODLAND, KAN., August 20, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

It has been a long time since I wrote to the Magazine, and I flattered myself that it made no difference, that I should soon be forgotten any way, but as some one is kind enough to remember me each month, I be-

gin to feel it a duty to write again.

Now, "James." it is too bad, certainly, that you have found out your natural vocation, too late in life. (August number, page

707)

The office of "Adapter" might make em-

ployment for some one.

To lose five little How I pity your wife. ones all at once, as you say you and your wife were unfortunate enough to do, was enough to set her crazy.

No doubt what you call her, "jealous, suspicious and watchful espionage," is only a hungering and craving after the affection that should be hers, after all she must have

gone through.

You say your son does not get along as you would wish. Perhaps he has his mother to support, as you keep things locked up so close, and your confidence and sympathy might go a great way toward helping him along.

How would it be, "Mrs. M. M.," if the husband would try to please and be as en-

tertaining as before marriage, think you?
"At Home," Paris, Texas. That is where you and a great many others fool yourselves. There is no man nor set of men who will make laws that are not detrimental to women's best interests, in some respects.
"Mignon Lawrence," of Burr Oak, Kan.

Was it not your Uncle Ed. that sent you

the Magazine!

Your description of your trip, Mrs. Har-per, was very interesting, and I, too, regret that you did not get to meet Mrs. Bloom. On your next trip you must go by the

Rock Island and stop at Goodland.
Cannot "May," of Boone, Ia., and thousands of others realize, that while they object to women's voting, there exist laws in certain states, that men have made, that would allow their child's father to take the little babe they prize so highly, and sell it if he so pleased? Can she not be willing to

lend a helping hand to those who need it?
To "A Friend of Marriage:" You say, "Is it the fault of these 'no account, good-forthat they get married?" nothing' men, Would a sensible, self-dependent girl take one of these no account men? How many sensible young ladies have you ever known to propose to a young man? And besides, if you can find a more deceitful being on earth than the average young man, before

marriage, please be looking him up.
One more word to "James" and "A Y. Engineer:" Do you not both candidly

think that the primary trouble with your wives was that you treated them simply as mates and housekeepers, instead of the true companion you now so much desire? Phillipa.

[Glad to have you back. Story will appear next month.-ED.1

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 20, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Please allow me a space in your Magazine. My husband has been a fireman for years, and this is my first attempt to write. He has often asked me to write. I like to read the Magazine, and especially Mrs. Nellie Bloom's poetry. The poetry headed "Voiceless Sorrow," expresses the sorrow that has been written upon my heart for the past fifteen years, and from that day to the present time I have had a discontented mind. I can sympathize with J. S. I know what it is to be disappointed in love. I differ with him in remembering the past. I would to God that it could be blotted out, as each thought inflicts a new wound. I have a good husband and a lovely home and every thing nice in my house. I have a beautiful piano, and do embroidery of all kinds, but still there is something lacking. Girls, never marry one man and love another. If you can't get the man you love, stay single till your head is white. It has been my lot from child-hoods have a seen my lot from child-hoods have a seen my lot from child-hoods have a seen my lot from child-hoods have been my lot from child-hoods. hooo's happiest hours to see my fondest hopes decay.

We have some noble boys that belong to our lodge, and I think they deserve a word of praise. May God bless the noble fire boys of lodge No. 393 and all other lodges, is the wish of a friend and a fireman's wife.

[We are under the impression that when your husband sees this letter he will not urge you to write again.—En.]

Kansas City, Mo., August 23, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department: Once before I knocked at the door of this department and was kindly given admittance, and here I come again, for like my magpie, when I want to talk, I talk. So kindly allow me to sit down among you and chatter a few minutes, among all this buzz, about "shall our own and our neighbor's children be spanked," or "how shall we manage our husbands." Let me ask you, dear sisters, this question. Shall we not let these last much talked of individuals think they manage themselves, while we diligently shall search our own hearts to see if we can manage ourselves? have learned that lesson, the rest will come easy. Really, I think of all the lessons given us to learn in this great preparatory school the most important is that lesson, the learning to govern ourselves. I feel sorry, don't "you all," for the misguided man who has such a bad opinion of wives as to think, or say, for I don't believe he thinks it, that running around the streets is a pastime indulged in by women whose husbands are away from home. "Evil to him who evil thinks." Either one of two things, this man treats his wife so that she finds comfort only away from home, or else he does not know good, loval, loving women. who carry anxious hearts all the time their loved ones are on their engines.

We are having our K. of P. conclave and our town is gay with uniformed knights, red, yellow and blue bunting, and the sound of "many voices." We have dished up for our guests, our best, only our weather, which I sorrowfully must confess, is bad. The street parade yesterday afternoon was

very fine.

I do not believe I give our Como correspondent as much credit for her pretty writings as I did before I, myself, was in Como, for the very air there is enough to inspire one; and the flowers, so lovely and in such profusion. Sitting in this damp, muggy, smoky atmosphere, I think of the lovely mountains, the clear atmosphere, the beautiful flowers, the fine, clear water, cold as ice, and fain would I "flee as a bird to them, but to us all it is not given to dwell in quiet, lovely mountain hamlets, or to dwell near to nature's heart." Kind wishes to all the brave men on their engines, and loving, kindly wishes for all the sisters. From

[Thank you for invitation in private letter. It would be a pleasure to visit Kansas City.-ED.]

August 24, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Our Magazine has arrived and nearly every page has been read with keen appreciation, especially our own particular corner, for I presume every woman is like myself in turning to what concerns the "fire boy's" superiors, (no offense, I trust), first, and then taking in our sweetheart's or husband's department next.

I wish Mignon Lawrence would give her secret as to cultivating a happy disposition, so as to help me to be light hearted and happy, for though I have only one great grief, it is almost more than I am capable of to force the smile and speak the pleasant words that are required of one every day, even though the eyes with tears

are wet and the heart with pain oppressed.
But enough of dull, sad topics. This is no place for them. I do not believe in airing lamily or love affairs and grievances in public, for it only makes others sad hearted and causes them to have a dose of "indigo" worse than I have had to-day to take, so

"Get thee behind me Satan."
I should think "Cora's" friend would make any husband have the blues, and I think, were I he I might do worse, for what man could be angelic enough to tolerate an unkept house, crying baby, and more than likely a slouchy, novel reading wife. I am not saying a word against novel reading at the proper time, and if she had the least spark of pride she would get up and shake out the cinders of laziness, go to work and clean and dust the house, amuse the baby, so he is not constantly crying, and when her husband comes home he would experience such a shock as would make him steer clear of flirting girls and "the blues" for ever more.

Loving thoughts for all the fire laddies and our Magazine, I remain ever your friend and well wisher. Winnie W.

[Put the name of your town at the head of your letters.—ED.]

COLUMBIA, TENN., August 13, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have been a faithful reader of the Firemen's Magazine for over a year. I received the August number this morning from my fireman brother-in-law. I read the piece on "Opinions on Kissing," and will give Mr. J.S. B. my opinions on kissing. I do not believe there is any harm in a young man kissing his girl "good-bye," and thinking she ought to return the kiss. But when a young man wants to be always kissing a girl, I think it is real disgusting. Mr. J. S. B., I am sorry the girl you love better than all others is your bitterest enemy. May be you think so while she thinks very differently. Please take a little of my advice. Go to her, ask her to make up with you, and then marryher. If you love her you will surely do this, and I am almost sure you will succeed. Down here on the N. & D., and the N. F. & S., we have a lot of the handsomest firemen and engineers that any body ever saw. I have a fireman uncle and brother-in-law. They belong to the W. H. Thomas Lodge, No. 159, at Nashville, Tenn.

[A little kissing is all right, but a fellow ought not overdo the matter. We trust J. S. B. understands now; possibly he did not before.—ED.]

"Come and dine with me to-day, Grindstone," said Kiljordan, "the bill of fare will suit you. Calves' brains is the principal dish." "I'll come, Kiljordan," said Grindstone, "in order that you may have one man at the table who can eat calves' brains without making a cannibal of himself."

### MECHANICAL.

TECHNICAL MATTERS.

NO. IX.

Leaving the losses to be summed up after the steam has been made, we will proceed at once to one of the most peculiar and pleasing of the varied problems in physics, viz. :

THE APPLICATION OF HEAT TO WATER.

If we write H<sub>2</sub> O, that means two particles of hydrogen and one of oxygen, and that compound is by the simple and concise designation fully recognized by chemist or physicist as water. The symbol, H<sub>2</sub> O, does not take into account the variety of water impurities—it means what the symbols call for and only that—and whether cold, hot, or otherwise, it has at once a definite significance.

Steam is water in a gaseous state, made so by the application of heat by any method

that is common or convenient.

Steam may be saturated, super-heated or In ordinary use we refer to saturated or that which contains in its mixture a greater or less percentage of water, and in saturated steam, to be efficient, we aim to keep the amount of the water at the lowest possible point, and this may vary from less than one per cent. to three or four per cent. If the water (moisture) in steam exceeds the last named figures it becomes wet steam, or super-saturated steam, containing more than is allowable or desirable relatively to its pressure, and the presence of more than four per cent, of moisture in any pressure of steam is a most decided objection in its use and is not productive of economy in working, and is most undesirable from a commercial or scientific point of

That steam does frequently contain as high as twenty, even thirty, per cent. of moisture, is a fact, and the presence of such an amount is often found in places where the exhaust steam is used over again to perform some desired work, with the frequent expression of "doing work for nothing," and a very amusing instance, three years ago, was heralded to the world by a New England manufacturing concern in the doubtful statement that "a thousand horse power was produced at no cost," or "for

nothing."

Natural laws proclaim the fact that energy of some sort must be expended to produce work, and men of all nations have for ages been seeking to economize even a small percentage of the theoretical value of the "heat units" of coal as applied to the making of steam, but so far as the writer is aware there is no steam engine on earth yet that

gives out "twelve hundred horse power for nothing," and our readers can safely credit the statement that steam that has once been used or expanded in an engine does not in its partial return to water by its expansion become of higher efficiency than it was when it came from the boiler, nor in any of its phases of conversion, in its work, will it give out more power or do more work than as it came from the boiler at the first, for it is also a law that subsequent expansions of steam are at a certain expense of volume and pressure; in other words, there is a loss in each use of steam-even the first more the second, and even more in third and subsequent uses.

In all cases where conducting pipes are not of sufficient area—where frequent crooks or turns exist-or where variations in level exist, giving chance for pockets in which water can or does gather, then we find in either or all these conditions the percentage of moisture increases very rapidly; hence, we must have pipes that are equal to the greatest demand that can be made upon Angles must be on larger radius than the usual 90° elevation if possible, and slight slope from boiler to engine (highest at engine), if possible, should be arranged

if possible.

In a sugar refinery where six thousand horse power was frequently called for-at times for several hours—the supply pipes were only large enough for about eighteen hundred, and when running at that capacity the moisture usually present was not over eight or nine per cent., but when the extreme limit was called for the moisture rose to twenty-six (26) and even higher percent. making tons of coal each day that should not have been called for. These are only some of the most usual phases which are encountered in the misus of steam.

Heat, as applied to water, makes a change in the physical condition, as the transformation from water to steam takes place, but there is not the slightest change of chemical composition, and as soon as the steam (once having been made) meets with a loss of heat or encounters cooling surface in the

condenser, it returns by degrees or at once to its original form of water.

Heat, when applied to the water, imparts of its temperature through the iron to the water, and the temperature of the water rises from any point on the thermometric scale to any other point or degree until boiling takes place; here the matter would rest if the water were not confined in a closed word by the scale his proportion of heat closed vessel, but as each increment of heat is added to the water and the water and steam are confined, pressure is generated, and a certain temperature is due to any pressure whether it be high or low, and this is heat imparted by the coal to the water or water and steam. To show some-

thing of this matter, examine the table below. The pressures are given as absolute or from perfect vacuum. Steam gauge, or apparent, and the temperature of the steam at the pressure, it being understood that the pressure is at once the same in both columns of the table, but one is the real fact (column 1) or absolute pressure, and the other the steam gauge or apparent (column 2), and to the last must in each line be added the atmospheric pressure of 14.7 lbs. (about), really 14.6966+, in or near latitude 45° and at sea level:

Absolute.	STEAM GAUGE.	TEMP. F°.
15. 29.7 44.7 74.7 114.7 154.7 174.7 214.7 244.7 264.7 314.7	.3 15. 30. 60. 100. 140. 160. 200. 230. 250. 300.	213.3 250.3 274.3 292.5 327.6 353.0 363.5 382.0 394. 401. 417.5
344.7	330.	426.3

It will be seen that the rise of temperature is not precise, but that a few degrees calls for a considerable increase in pounds and that as steam gets up to about 150 pounds per square inch we then encounter a temperature that becomes difficult to lubricate with any certainty, and although this is a digression it may be well to begin to consider it.

When the agitation caused by heat to water commences, bubbles rise at the bottom of the body of water and go up through the volume of water and this causes a circulating current to be set up by which all the water in the boiler is moved from the heated surface and is mingled and mixed so that extreme variations of temperature is avoided, and this process is already mentioned as "convection;" it is the commencement of steam making and where the heat units come to be used as allied to combustion. Thomas Pray. Jr.

Compressed air locomotives are in use in this country which carry air charges of 350 to 600 pounds per square inch; they are used in the mines, and an ordinary day's work of 20.5 miles does not develop more than half the power of the motor. Over the longest entry, up maximum short grades of 5 per cent., from eight to eleven cars are hauled each trip, the weight of the car being 1,250 pounds and of the load 3,360. The average charge of air doing this work was 334 pounds, running the pressure down 193 pounds, and having 141 pounds left at the end of each trip.—Engineer.

#### AN AUTOMATIC RAILROAD.

With these startling lines the New York Morning Journal, of Sunday, August 28th, 1892, heads a four column article in which it describes the plans of the inventor as outlined by him to the reporter. The inventor claims to be an expert electrician, having gained a knowledge of machinery in Herr Krupp's establishment at Essen in Prussia, and in the Maxim-Nordenfeldt works in London. In describing the system its inventor claims that by a pair of magnets at each switch, suitably connected with headquarters by wire, the switches can be opened or closed at the will of an operator, who, while seated in his room has a dial with a moving hand before him, said hand indicating the situation of the train on the road by pointing to the stations as laid down on the dial. The switches are opened and closed by simply pressing cor-responding buttons so as to change the pole from one magnet to the other, when the magnet will draw the switch point to the desired position. After enlarging upon the advantages of the system in all its bearings. and particularly upon its exemption from strikes among the switchmen, the inventor calmly claimed to be able to equip the N. Y. C. & H. R. R.R. with his apparatus at every switch in three weeks.

Apparently emboldened by the ready acceptance of his ideas the inventor was ready to declare that the day of steam locomotives was almost over and that if it "were not for the fearful loss the railroad would suffer through discarding their expensive loco-motives, they would all be run by electric motors to-day." But "even while the present styles of engines are in use, firemen can be dispensed with. An expert mechician. who lives at my home out of town, has a perfect working model of a device for the automatic firing of a locomotive, feeding, raking, banking and emptying, either with

wood or coal."

Having dispensed with the switchmen and firemen he next relegates the engineers to the shades of oblivion in the following manner:

"The motors that I propose to use are merely machines for converting an electric current into power. To explain this is difficult unless you understand electrical machinery, but I can illustrate

derstand electrical machinery, but I can instrate it thus:

"A powerful current of electricity runs along the rails: the engines pick this up, so to speak, and, by an automatic arrangement such as is now in common use, for instance in the electric ventilating fans, it sets the wheels in motion. There you have your engine, and no engineer or fireman is needed. The electricians at headquarters regulate the speed of the trains and every other detail of their running."

of the trains and the principal of two or three hundred miles an hour could be obtained with perfect safety.

"I am confident," he said, prophetically, "that you will live to see the day when the schedule time between New York and Poughkeepsie (78 miles) will be fifteen minutes. Visionary? That is what the be fifteen minutes. Visionary? That is what the lords said to George Stephenson when he talked

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about running trains at thirty miles an hour. Visionary! Pooh! What is visionary in these days of electricity?"

clectricity?"

He then pointed out that trains running at such a high rate of speed would greatly facilitate the work of the operators, whose duty it would be to watch the disk; for, instead of having fifty or a hundred trains on the line between here and Poughkeepsie, they would only have two or three Poughkeepsie, they would only have two or three

nundred trains on the line between acre at the pronghkeepsle, they would only have two or three at the utmost.

"I believe that when my system is adopted two men will be able to operate the whole line between Kew York and Poughkeepsic."

He proposed that "the brakes, too, can be operated from headquarters. I have explained a little apparatus by which they would be automatically set when two trains were upon the same block, smly by the completion of a magnetic circuit. But his as lexplained it, was arranged for use on seam engines. A similar apparatus can be used with just as much ease on electric motors, and would stop trains half a mile from each other."

"But it will also be necessary to arrange for the application of the air brakes from headquarters. By means of a system of magnetic coils attached to the brakes below the cars, all that is necessary is the touching of a button to stop the train."

The unexpected obstacles on the track, which it is now one of the engineer's duties to look out for, were now considered and for the first time the inventor was in doubt about the method of preventing disaster, but after some suggestions which proved impracticable and unreliable, the idea of a series of towers was suggested and met with approval. "Towers as high as may be necessary, shall be erected along the track. In each will be an operator who will have under his eye the whole section allotted to him. He will be in telegraphic communication with every division superintendent, and will be able in an emergency to stop any or every train on his section. I do not know but that the whole line could be operated by the men in the signal towers. I must think that over."

It seems that there are a few points not quite clear in this scheme but it may be possible, with sufficient faith, to believe that these minor details of the grand scheme may be worked out, but it may be some time yet, before we shall all be sent adrift, looking for jobs, and until that time comes it should be our aim to make the best use of our present opportunities, remembering to " make hay while the sun shines."

W. J. S. asks some questions Break-downs. on break downs to induce study and discussion. The first thing to do in case of any break-down is to see that you are protected by flags in the rear on a double track road, but on single track you have to protect your train both ways, nor in view of a number of wrecks which have been made worse by trains running into the side of wrecks originally on the other track of double track roads would it be a bad policy to send out a flag ahead on the other track until an investigation proves the one track clear.

If steam is so low that the injector will

not work it would seem that the engine might be filled by pouring water into the boiler by the pop in the dome, but as that is a slow job and as it would take over an hour to get up steam after you had her filled the question of doing this or being towed in would have to be decided by the traffic on the road and the number of trains that would have to be held while the "dead

engine" was resurrected. As far as memory can recall, nearly all the cracked wheels that have been observed will be found on long down grades or at the foot of them, and that will, no doubt, point out the cause at work for their destruction. The heat produced by the friction of the brake shoes on a long, down grade is enough to produce expansion of the tread of the wheel, and as this expansion is greatest at the outside and gets less as we approach the centre it results in a strained condition of the particles which needs but little or no

outside help to cause fracture.

Whenever any part of the engine is broken it is ever the safest plan to stop by the brake, if possible. This rule applies with great force to the breaking of a side rod on one side, for when one is broken the other side having nothing to carry the pin over the dead centres may be caught on the centre and bend or break the rod or pin on that side. An instance is known where the right back section of a side rod on a "Mogul" was broken and taken down, and the left, back section was not taken down. The engineer brought in nearly a full train for the rest of trip (about 7 miles up grade), stopped and backed the train away in the yard, all right. In starting ahead to leave the train and run the engine to the roundhouse she made a little slip and then refused to move, and upon investigation the left side rod was found crossed, that is the front end was above the centre and the back end below and this held her, for in order to move ahead the front wheels were pulling the rod ahead and the back wheel was pulling it back. The rod had to be taken down yet within 400 feet of the roundhouse. As it happened while under a very light throttle nothing was broken, but if much steam had been used a good deal more damage might have been caused

If the cylinder head was the only thing damaged, when the key came out of the cross head, it might be possible to find the key or a substitute and fasten the piston rod to the cross-head. If the front steam port was plugged up the locomotive could be run in with a slightly reduced train, as she would have three exhausts to the revo-

lution or three fourths of her power.

W. B. Baldwin gives us his ideas on high and low pressure engines and by his illus trations seems to draw the line at 100 pounds pressure. There does not seem to

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be any difference in the engines, their construction or their working, except the difference in pressure and a longer stroke for the lower pressure engine, but as either engine could be run with higher or lower pressure it would seem that there is really no difference at all. Baldwin is also at fault in his figures, for 140 multiplied by 6 and the product divided by 24 will not equal 32.2 but 35, nor does 100 multiplied by 10 and divided by 60 equal 16.4 but 16.66 pounds. But we have still another figure to be added, for, as Baldwin is probably aware, the steam gauges show the pressure above the atmosphere which ought to be added and finally subtracted, which would make the figures like this:  $140+15=155\times 6=$ 930+24=38.75-15=23.75 and 100+15=115  $\times 10 = 1150 \div 60 = 19.17 - 15 = 4.16$  as the exhaust would be above air pressure.

#### POPPING OFF.

POPPING OFF.

The Master Mechanics' Association expressed surprise at the result of its test to determine the waste of steam through popping. Two three-inch pops were used. The waste from these when blowing off was a large quantity. The amount was determined by causing the valves to pop for ten minutes [steam pressure being maintained] and taking measure of the water used. The quantity blown off was found to be three boiler gauges, giving an average of 168 pounds of water or steam wasted per minute popping. The ordinary frequency of popping of locomotives is one of the worst methods of wasting fuel that is permitted to continue in practice, and it is the result of carelessness or bad judgment on the part of enginemen. This also is proved by the committee's report, for with the two crews of careful and observing men selected to run and fire the engines during the test, in many trips the boiler pressure was well kept up to the maximum and yet no steam was blown off, although the engines were for long pends worked to their full steaming capacity and immediately shut off for equally long reriods running down hill or standing on side tracks.—Engineer.

It has often been a mooted question why

It has often been a mooted question why some firemen and engineers will permit the locomotives in their charge to be "popping off" so much as they do, and the only answer to be found is that they must like to make a noise in the world and think that the amount of noise they make will be to their credit. The above extract seems to give another name to it for it calls it "care-lessness or bad judgment" from a railroad point of view, besides being a nuisance to the public who are brought within earshot of it by stress of circumstances and are unable to escape the continued annoyance except by an appeal to the courts, which is generally successful in stopping the noise. But aside from the nuisance of the deafening noise, it would seem that any man, be his service on a locomotive ever so short, would at once perceive the fact that the steam blown away upon the air through the pop is just that much wasted heat and that the more there is thus blown away the more must be applied to replace the heat that is worse than wasted. It certainly can

not be that this fact is before their eyes, and it even seems to have astonished the committee of the Master Mechanics' Association to find that so large an amount of water could be blown away in so short a time, yet we frequently find locomotives "with the blower on" until ready to pop, even if there is no work to be done for thirty minutes or even longer, and then the locomotive stands and howls. This does deserve the title of "bad judgment" affixed to it above, for no other name can be found as suitable.

Vulcan.

Troy, N. Y., August 19th, 1892.

Mr. Editor:—The August number of Locomotive Engineering has the following:

A correspondent who is evidently inclined to be sarcastic wishes to know if the constitution and by-laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen forbid the ringing of the engine bell at public crossings. He says that for the last five years he has noticed that the firemen always jump down and begin putting in fire every time the engineer whistles for a crossing. We fancy that a tendency of this kind can be best restrained by the individual engineer.

For the benefit of this correspondent, under whose observing eyes I hope this will happen to come, let me say that when a man is firing a locomotive it is a by no means sure or fair way to judge by the actions of this one particular fireman that all the rest are like him, and that if I had been in his place I would have found out whether this fireman was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (not all firemen are members), before I presented such a compliment (?) to the constitution and by-laws of their order. There is nothing in the constitution and by-laws of the B. of L. F. to withhold any member of the order from doing his duty or to uphold him if he neglects to do it.

Speaking of firemen's duties (I have often seen mention made of their learning to do their duty), now what is their duty? Each road has different rules, yet they are nearly alike in every respect. "When with the alike in every respect. engine the fireman must obey the orders of the engineer respecting the proper use of fuel and performance of their duties. Assist the enginemen in keeping a lookout for signals and obstructions." In approaching highway crossings that are unguarded, watchfulness should be observed by both engineer and fireman. We all know there are many dangerous crossings where the view is obstructed by various obstacles, where one attempting to pass is not seen and cannot see the approaching train until it is too late. The result being that some one is injured or crossed over the river to the other world. To avoid such serious catastrophes as much as possible, the whistle is sounded and the bell is rung

until all crossings are passed as a warning to any person on the highway.

As it usually falls to the firemen's lot as one of their duties to ring the bell (many times there is no way for the engineer to ring it if he wanted to ever so bad), he should make preparation in firing so that when a whistling post is reached he is at liberty to ring the bell and watch the crossing with the engineer until passed. It might be and no doubt often is the case, that the fireman from his side can see a person who may be plodding along unmindtul of the impending danger a few steps ahead, and warn the engineer in time to save a life that otherwise might have been sacrificed had he been down throwing in coal or hooking over his fire, especially so at night, when it is often difficult for the engineer to clearly see his own side. In approaching sidings and stations he should strive to know whether switches are right as well as any signals that are used to indicate danger or safety. On curves that swing to the left, or on the fireman's side, is another not any too safe place in the road, as the engineer cannot see a great ways ahead around them, as the firemen can prove to himself by watching the road if the curve is the other way. At such spots he ought to have his fire in such shape that he could be on the lookout for danger signals, or for unprotected rear ends which may be waiting to lure an unwarned train and crew to destruction. He may be the means of saving himself as well as others from injury or death. Twice in my experience on a certain job we came around a curve in this manner and in nearly the same place there stood the rear end of a freight train, unprotected, but I warned the engineer and we stopped about half a car length from it, while the crew were jumping from the caboose and climbing the bank. Shortly after this the same freight crew allowed their train to stand just around a curve, and the engineer of the following train could not see them in time to stop, and, as a consequence, the conductor and one of the brakemen were killed and the other one somewhat hurt Be watchful, boys; there is danger all around you.

A few points I have found very good in firing are:

To avoid so much smoke at stations, cover your fire light just before steam is shut off, and the smoke will be nearly consumed when the station is reached. After the throttle is closed put on the blower and open the furnace door partially, when at a stop the door can be closed if necessary and the blower kept working. It will keep the fire burning without much smoke, unless you have it covered over heavy and will keep the water boiling.

When starting from the station, partially open the door until the reverse lever is hooked up, for this will prevent the "plugging of the flues" to a certain extent, and the air and the eyes of persons usually about a station from being filled with smoke and hot cinders mixed with unburned coal that otherwise would be wasted if the door was closed, permitting everything to be lifted from the grates.

thing to be lifted from the grates.

When nearing the end of your trip permit the fire to burn low, and if you have it to clean you will have an easier job than if the fire box were filled nearly to the door with unburnt coal, which, as soon as touched, will permit the smoke to escape, preventing you from half cleaning your free, unless you wait, and making you a harder job. If a man is furnished to clean fires I am sure his language won't be half as strong, if he is inclined to use words of that kind. It will also be a saving in coal and I don't think it will cause any more labor, but it may require a little more at-

tention.

There is another item which I consider quite an important feature for firemen, and one which will in the end save them labor and coal, and yet many old and more especially newer firemen do not do, probably because they have not been instructed to do it. It is in three words: "Wet your do it. Some engines have hose for doing so while on others a pail can be used before starting out and whenever the tank is filled. Wet it down good, for it will then prevent much dirt and dust from flying into your eyes, mouth, nose and all over yourself, especially on a windy day with a fast run. Combustion takes place mor readily when a fresh supply of a dry sub stance is added than when wet, therefore: shovel full of dry coal will be consume quicker, and it has to be supplied faster which requires more opening of the furnac door, which does more to retard the heating process than is gained by the more rapi combustion. Again, the coal is not a consumed when it is used in its dry stat for when one or half dozen shovels full a added to the fiery element the door quickly closed, and away goes a good pe of your coal before it is ignited, helping fill the flues, and then you don't see W you can't "keep any fire in her, or why don't steam," when it is you that ought get out of the old rut and try to get into new. The coal when wet good will not nite so rapidly and being heavier will be drawn into the flues, will not require rapid firing, the door will remain colonger, and thus the engine will steam ter and after a little practice you will w der how you ever got along with dry c

Another important feature is, if coal is a light fire is better than a heavier one

the coal is more solid, and by keeping it light you get a more free admission and passage of air through the fire than when it is thick. Try a heavy fire and you will soon say "she don't burn it." Feed coal only onto the bright spots if it is not all burning alike, use only a little at a time, and keep a steady care of it. Don't imagine you can bail in a number of scoops full, climb upon the seat and remain there a mile or so, and then heave in a lot more and get good results, for after a while she will "go back on you;" you will either have no fire or you will have a fire box full of unburnt coal, with holes in it where combustion has taken place. The hook is taken into use, the unburned coal is raked over, the door slammed shut, away goes the unburned coal through the flues and what don't lodge in them will ever after serve as ballast. The use of hook should be avoided as much as possible, but when it is used or when new coal has been added, the door should not be slammed shut, but should be held for a second or so when nearly closed, and the new coal will not be drawn from so suddenly.

Dampers are placed on locomotives to be used and when running down long grades or making stops at stations they should be closed, and thus avoid the unnecessary, annoying blowing off of steam from the pop-valve, or it will prevent the overheating of the water in the tank where a blowback is in use. The dampers used will check your fire and save your coal.

Which is the best fireman? The one who has her hot all the time and unnecessarily blowing off without regard to expense or amount of coal charged to the engine, or the one who don't all the time keep her howling and who is trying to get along with as little fuel as he can, and yet have steam enough to do all the work required? We leave this question for others interested in economic management of the locomotive to answer.

I don't claim that these points mentioned can be carried out as written here in every case or detail, yet they may be of some benefit to some one willing to learn. Keep the flues as clean as possible, and you will be repaid for your labor. Firing is the important feature for a fireman to learn, and to be as economical as possible in all respects ought to be the rule, but I think there is room for discussion and improvement on this point. While doing this we may also try to find out how to manage our "Iron Horse" from the other side, and to do so we must watch and learn what we can of both trades.

W. J. S.

How do you find the number of revolutions per minute a locomotive will make? By counting.—Ex.

SEDAN, KAN., August 25, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to "Eccentric Strap" let me say that a 16x24 inch cylinder locomotive with steam at 85 pounds pressure, cutting off at 10 inches, will use 36 cubic inches of water evaporated into 85 pounds pressure steam for every revolution of the drivers. This is the amount it will require for both cylinders during one revolution of the drivers. It will give a mean effective pressure on each piston of 60 pounds per square inch. The same cylinders with steam at 135 pounds pressure, cutting off at 6 inches, will use only 26 cubic inches of water evaporated into 130 pounds pressure steam in both cylinders during one revolution of the drivers and will give a mean effective pressure of 74 pounds to the inch on each piston. The higher boiler pressure gives the most power and the earlier cut off uses less live steam, so it takes less water, and the pump does not have to be open so wide. You would have to cut off at 8 inches with steam at 135 pounds to use as much water as you do with the 10 inch cut off and 85 pounds pressure, and then you would have a mean effective pressure of 89 pounds. I have left out the fractions in these figures in order to make the statement more sim-

In answer to "W. J. S.'s" first question I would say: Get the train stopped and then protect yourself from other trains. Then repair the damage if you can; if not, get the engine ready to be towed in and notify headquarters to that effect.

No. 2. No; if you can bail her up you could run her in.

No. 3. About cracked wheels I cannot

answer.

No. 4. The engine had best not be used to stop, as you would surely bend the other side, or break the rod or pin on the other side.

No. 5. It would very likely be the front head. If the back head was not damaged or the cross-head either, you could cover the ports with the valve, fastening it so that it would stay, disconnect valve stem and proceed with one side; but if you could get the key, and the piston was all right, you could put them in their proper places and block the front steam port and run in, but the other way would be the quickest.

the other way would be the quickest. W. B. Baldwin should have added the pressure of the air to the boiler pressure as shown by the gauge, and then the rule would have been correct. The figures would be  $140+15=155\times6=930+24=38.75-15=23.75$ ; the other example is done the same way.

In answer to T. P. Knapp I quote: "An eccentric is a circle not having the same center as the one surrounding it. It is a disk or wheel so arranged upon a shaft that

the center of the wheel and the center of the shaft do not coincide. Its motion is precisely that of a crank having the same throw." If the eccentric blades and the valve stem are not equalized so as to move the valve the same distance each way from the center of the seat, the eccentric will not equalize the steam admission or exhaust.

In stationary work a direct acting or direct connected engine is one that is connected direct to its line shaft or the work to be done, without belts, gears or any other

device.

Nilson Dungan.

## TAYLOR, TEXAS, Aug. 26, 1892.

MR. EDITOR: The August number of the Magazine having arrived, I have read its pages and I find that it is well filled with questions to puzzle the mechanical mind. I think that a little more of this kind of knowledge and less about single tax, banking and economics, would be more enlightening to the members out in this part of the country, as there are but few that have anything to pay either single or double tax on, and as far as a bank is concerned, well, the seat box is good enough.

oth, and the seat box is good enough.

"W. J. S." of Troy, N. Y., in his communication to our editor, gives some practical advice, which, if looked into and followed, would do as an example for all to heed. It also contains five little questions for the practical fireman to answer. My answer to the first question would be: Look after my water level in the boiler, and if not sufficient, proceed at once to work the injectors, if she had any; if only the old pump was there, I would draw the fire.

If I was caught in such a position as the second question describes, I would not have to be towed in; if finding my steam pressure reduced so low that I could plug up a leak in boiler, and not sufficient water to fire up with, would proceed to bail up with the wash bucket, as it would be quicker than to disconnect the engine on both sides and wait to be towed in, it being understood that the train must be protected from both ends if occupying the main track be-

tween stations.

I think the correct answer to the third question would be, the engine trucks, as they are the first to strike nuts, spikes and other obstructions found on the rail.

4th. "If a side rod broke on one side, how would you stop, would the engine be used?" No. If the engine was equipped with power brakes, I would use them; if not, call for the hand brakes, and let the train move along until it stopped.

In answer to the fifth question: I would remove the piston head and rod from the cylinder, disconnect the valve stem, clamp

the valve over the steam ports and come in without removing the main rod.

I would like to state my objections to T. P. Knapp's definition of an eccentric. says that an eccentric is a circle within a circle. I do not call that a definition of an eccentric at all, for if you were to draw two circles, one within the other and both from the same center mark, there would be no eccentric about that. The simplest way of describing an eccentric, that I have seen, is given by Forney, on page 42, which says:
"An eccentric is a circular disc or wheel whose center is some distance from that of the shaft to which it is fastened, in fact it may be defined to be a crank with a crankpin large enough to embrace the shaft."
I have only taken exception to Mr. Knapp's one definition, as it seemed that I could not let it pass without notice. As I am not living far from "Eccentric Strap," I will not be surprised to find myself criticised by him. Combustion.

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## GLAND METALLIC PACKING.

The superintendent of motive power of one of our leading railroads, which has adopted the use of metallic gland packing for all the locomotives, on being asked lately how he was pleased with the change, replied that it was the most satisfactory improvement that had been put upon the locomotive since the injector was introduced In the first place, he said, the packing is much cheaper than any of the fibrous vari eties, but its leading merit is that it takes away a common cause for the failure of lo comotives on the road. When glands are packed with hemp it frequently gives ou before a heavily loaded engine can get ove This causes troublesome dela a division. This causes troublesome dead if the train has to be held till the packin is done. More than one accident has har pened through trains being delayed uner pectedly while the engineer was packing gland. Very few accidents will cause mor expense than would be incurred in puttir metallic packing upon all the engines. laying this improvement is one of the shor sighted policies common with those who not understand their own best interests.

Another objection to the fibrous packing, that when the contents of a stuffing-by suddenly blow out there is frequently time to pack it, and the gland moves and fro with the piston-rod and gets broke. This makes a failure of the engine report against the mechanical department, other cases when an engineer has to packled and on the road he gets nervous and hried, and in screwing up the gland break a stud. Result, another failure of engineer and the road had be gets nervous and hried, and in screwing up the gland break a stud. Result, another failure of engineer and the road had been supported by the study of t

provides for the work of renewal being done by men who know how heavy a twist a stud is likely to stand. The fibrous packing for the rod is in line with fibrous packing for the piston-head, which was abandoned so long ago that few engineers are now aware that the piston-head was ever made steamtight by the use of a hemp ring.—Locomotive Engineering

## OPINIONS ON COMPOUNDS.

Compound locomotives may save coal, but we observe that the exhaust from them makes about as much noise as that of a simple engine.—*Engineer*.

Clement E. Stretton, an English consulting engineer, writes to Locomotive Engineering as follows: "I am not aware what is the result of working of 'compound' express engines in America, but so far in England they are unsatisfactory. Three sets of motion cost more than two—cost more to maintain. The compounds burn more coal, use more oil, and the engineers have much more trouble than with the 'simple' engines." Perhaps we shall get at the truth by and bye!—Engineer.

A correspondent of the Railway Herald, who has been investigating the performance of compound locomotives in France and England, makes a report to the effect that engineers are divided as to the value of the application of the compound principle to locomotives; this is not to be wondered at when we consider the great number of designs which are being tried or even introduced by the various companies who, during the past ten years, have been experimenting on this subject in order to find the best system, namely that which combines together economy and simplicity.

—Locomotive Engineering.

The Illinois Central Railroad officers have been investigating the propriety of ordering some compound locomotives. To help them to a decision they had some comparative tests made with a Baldwin compound and some of their ordinary engines. After weighing the question carefully, they have decided not to have compounded any of the engines they are about to order. The Cooke compound locomotive is built after the pattern of some ten-wheel engines the Illinois Central Railroad have in service, and this engine is now in Chicago to be subjected to tests alongside engines that are in all respects the same except in the cylinders. On the result of these tests will depend the future action of the Illinois Central regarding compounds.

Several of the officers are very favorably inclined toward compound locomotives, but they intend to be certain that they are right before making a change.—Locomotive Engineering.

A correspondent wishes to know why it is that master mechanics and other railroad officers will not hire men for firemen who are over twenty-five years of age. We believe that young men are preferred for this business because they are likely to learn the part requiring skill more readily than older men. The arguments in favor of hiring young men as firemen are the same as those in favor of the novices for any busi-Certainly the railroad companies have the right to establish a rule regarding the age at which men will be admitted to any kind of employment. From the experience we have had with men who succeeded in being started as firemen after they were thirty years of age and upward, we think it is wise for the railroad companies to keep the age below twenty-five years.—Locomotive Engineering.

New railroad building is not very active as yet, and, so far as it is possible to predict, it does not seem probable that the new track laid in 1892 will much exceed that of 1891. Long lists of new railroads in progress have been published, but most of them have not yet reached the stage of actual construction work, and are merely projected. Some have gone as far as preliminary surveys or final location, but the number on which actual grading or track laying has been begun is comparatively few. There is some difficulty in raising money for new enterprises still; and the chances for any railroad "boom" this year are not great.—Railroad and Engineering Journal.

"One day at noon hour I was passing through the machine shops of the Fitchburg railroad, when I overheard the following conversation between two apprentices, who were eating their lunch. Their wages were 37½ cents a day and free transportation to and from Waltham. One remarked, 'I shall be perfectly satisfied if I ever get to be master mechanic.' The other replied, 'So shall I.' Within twenty years both had risen through the several grades up to master mechanic, from master mechanic to superintendent and general superintendent."—National Car Builder.

There is a division of the L. & N. that the old timers have dubbed the "kid division," because most of the men employed there are young, Supt. Dickson being less than 35. It has as good a reputation as the best, however.

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# THE MAGAZINE

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EUGENE V. Debs, . . . Editor and Manager.

OCTOBER, 1892.

## THIRD BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCO-MOTIVE FIREMEN.

HELD IN THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, COM-MENCING ON MONDAY, SEPTEMвек 12тн, 1892.

The third biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has passed into history, and in many regards was the most notable in its career, since the date of its organization at Port Jervis,

N. Y., A. D., 1873. I find it difficult to epitomize the proceedings in a way to give the readers of the Magazine a clear conception of acts and incidents as the importance of the subject demands, all the more embarrassing because the Magazine is held back that this running report may appear in its pages, though in our November issue many broken threads will be taken up and the doings of the convention be placed in such a shape as is required by more ample time and

врасе. Nor need modesty intervene, however embarrassing it may appear, to omit references to myself, since one way and another I was forced into a prominence which, could I have prevented, would relieve this report of all such references.

In the first place, immediately upon my arrival at Cincinnati, physical prostration incident to overwork and anxieties, confined me for days to my room, under the care of a physician. How keenly I felt the affliction, I need not say, but I may remark that the weary hours passed in my forced retirement from the busy scenes of the convention were continually made resplendent by the sympathies which were bestowed by brothers beloved, and which neither time nor separation can obliterate from my memory.

The first business meeting of the conven-

tion was called to order by Grand Master Sargent in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Monday, September 12th, 1892, and the harmony which prevailed indicated that the business of the convention was to be transacted upon a strictly business plane and that the wel-fare of the order was to be kept steadily in view.

Of the 490 lodges represented in the convention, there was a per cent. of intelligence which at once impressed all that important questions would be handled in a way to reflect honor upon the order.

## OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The following officers were appointed to take charge of the convention, viz:

Grand Chaplain, C. A. Wilson, Lodge No. 13; Grand Wardens, E. J. Kline (chairman), Lodge No. 14; J. J. Howard, Lodge No. 28; W. Whitchurch, Lodge No. 38; S. S. Small, Lodge No. 26; Grand Inner Guard, Louis Clark, Lodge No. 26; Grand Outer Guard, John F. Conners, Lodge No. 489; Grand Marshal, E. L. Hankins, Lodge No. 178.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were announced, viz;

announced, viz;
Distribution—George Gourley, Lodge No. 468; H.
O. Treat, Lodge No. 247; P. Crowley, Lodge No. 95,
Ways and Means—A. H. Sutton, Lodge No. 49; W.
H. Mennish, Lodge No. 82; Charles Naylor, Lodge
No. 433.
Magazine—Con S. McAuliffe, Lodge No. 139; John
Findley, Lodge No. 75; Chas, Timlin, Lodge No. 79,
Beneficiary Claims—M. E. B. Gleun, Lodge No. 16;
T. J. Roberts, Lodge No. 143; Frank May, Lodge
No. 283.

No. 283.
Lonstitution and By-Laws—Edward H. Brown, Lodge No. 237; T. N. Worth, Lodge No. 77; Frank C. Wilson, Lodge No. 215.
Rituals and Secret Work—A. H. Hawley, Lodge No. 149; Thomas Roddam, Lodge No. 147; A. H. Tucker, Lodge N. T. Carter, Lodge No. 283; Peter Becker, Lodge No. 250; W. L. Carss, Lodge No. 192.
Appeals—H. N. Norton, Lodge No. 145; Wm. H. Bigelow, Lodge No. 485; M. J. Bolling, Lodge No. 487.

No. 427. Salaries—P. W. Springweiler, Lodge No. 241; W. E. Wheeler, Lodge No. 192; Fred St. John, Lodge

E. Wheeler, Lodge No. 788; M. Order – Edward Chamberlain, Lodge No. 278; M. J. Lynch, Lodge No. 363; Harry McCue, Lodge No. 191.
Special—C. C. Monugomery, Lodge No. 348; John Suckley, Lodge No. 388; A. E. Dennison, Lo

Following the announcement of the committees, the report of

## GRAND MASTER SARGENT

was in order. He said:

was in order. He said:

"We have just closed two of the greatest years of prosperity in the history of our organization. At the close of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1890, our membership was 18,6223, our total membership was 18,623, a gain of 7,388 in two years, or 3,683 in one year, while seventy-one new lodges have been added to our rolls."

Reference to several the Creand Moster

Referring to grievances, the Grand Master reported that a settlement of a request by firemen and engineers for a new schedule and increase of wages on the Lake Shore; also difficulties on the N. Y., L. E. & W., Wabash, L. & N., Union Pacific, C., M. & St. P., Lake Erie & Western, St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel, Northern Pacific, B. & O., Chicago & Northwestern, Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, Missouri Pacific, Mobile & Ohio, Marietta & Georgia, Chicago & Erie, Union Pacific strike at Trinidad, Colo., A., T. & S. F. Railway, Cincinnati Southern, Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan, East St. Louis Connecting Lines, Hocking Valley & Toledo, Great Northern, Lake Erie & Western, Minnesota Transfer Co., Newport News, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, San Antonio & Aransas Pass, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, O. & M., Keokuk & Northwestern, Canadian Pacific, N. Y., C. & St. L., Montana Union, Ohio River, C., L. & W., D., S., H. & A., Union Pacific, Chicago & Alton and U. C. & St. L. It also appears that the Grand Master, during the two years included in his report, had traveled 121,088 miles—equal to about five times around the earth.

At the conclusion of the Grand Master's report the

## GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER

read his voluminous report, containing 136 pages of closely printed and tabulated statement of the finances of the order, for two years, and also giving receipts and disbursements from July 16th, 1880, to July 31st, 1892, showing a grand sum total of \$3,214,-607.65, of which there are vouchers for every farthing without the loss of so much as one penny. The financial showing for the two years from August 1st, 1890, to July 31st, 1892, being as follows:

General Fund-		
Received during fiscal years and an August 1, 1890	<b>\$</b> 3,077	06
	56,301	08
Total Disbursed during fiscal year ending July 81, 1891	<b>\$</b> 59,378	14
Balance on hand Assessed	\$58,208 1,169	
Received during fiscal year ending July 81, 1892	68,773	
Total		_
Disbursed during general	<b>\$</b> 69,943	81
31, 1892 Balance on hand August 1, 1892	\$58,379 11,563	
FIGURETING Francis	,	
Balance on hand August 1, 1890 Received during fiscal year ending July 31, 1891	<b>\$</b> 3,292	15
	14	00
Total Disbursed during fiscal year ending July 81, 1891	\$3,306	15
81, 1891 Balance on his call year ending July	436	05
Balance on hand July 31, 1891 Received during fiscal year ending July 31, 1892	2,870	10
Disbursed during general	<b>\$</b> 2,870	10
	458	15
Balance on hand August 1, 1892	\$2 411	95

Beneficiary Fund— Balance on hand August 1, 1890 Received during fiscal year ending July 31, 1891	\$56,558 361,183	
Total Disbursed during fiscal year ending July 31, 1891	<b>\$</b> 417,741	75
Balance on hand August 1, 1891 Received during fiscal year ending July 31, 1892		
Total		
Balance on hand August 1, 1892	\$37,607	75
The balances of the several fundas follows:	ls beir	ıg
General Fund	2.411	75 95

#### OTHER FEATURES OF THE REPORT.

A feature of the report submitted by the Grand Secretary and Treasurer showed 377 deaths and 102 total disability cases, requiring \$1,500 each, had occurred during the past two years, all of which had been paid, and that not a single claim remained unpaid.

The report, giving lodges and membership of the order by states, territories and provinces, attracted special attention. It was as follows:

		Mem-
	Lodges.	bers.
Alabama	5	232
Arizona	2	146
Arkansas	5	252
British Columbia	2	.58
California	10	478
Colorado	11	706
Connecticut		236
Delaware		84
District of Columbia	1	41
Florida	2	65
Georgia	7	350
Idaho	3	124
Illinois	42	2,196
Indiana	21	1,504
Iowa		996
Kansas		980
Kentucky	10	622
Louisiana	2	. 87
Maine	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & 2 \\ \cdot & 2 \end{array}$	88
Monitoba		63 96
Maryland	3	96 392
Massachusetts	6	60
Mexico	2	138
Mississippi	12	872
Michigan	12	1,091
Missouri	22	783
Minnesota	12	788 368
Montana	6	219
Nebraska	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	84
Nevada	1	30
N. W. Territory	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & \frac{1}{2} \\ \cdot & \cdot & 2 \end{array}$	46
North Carolina	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot \cdot & \frac{2}{3} \\ \cdot \cdot & 3 \end{array}$	170
North Dakota		860
New Jersey	10	78
New Brunswick	8	81
New Hampshire	4	174
New Mexico	33	2.310
New York	33	2,310 46
Nova Scotia	23	915
Ontario	20	310

																		4	178
Oregon Ohio						٠	•		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	98	1,599
Ohio · ·				•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	39	2.118
																			214
																		1	29
Rhode Is																			47
South Ca South Da	ŗo.	IJΓ	18		٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	:	:	:	3	84
South Da	KO	ta	Ļ	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	٠	•	ľ	•	Ī			21	1,125
Texas .																			476
Tennesse Utah	e	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•				3	155
Virginia	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	Ī	Ċ					6	181
																			123
																			732
Washing	ın		٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•							. 5	331
West Vi	w	ц,	٠.	•	•	•	•		•	-								. 6	262
Wyomin	ğι	111	u.	•	•	•	•											. 4	206
Total .																٠		488	25,967

## VICE GRAND MASTER J. J. HANNAHAN

submitted his report to the convention, which met with such approval as must have been in the highest degree agreeable. He showed that during the past two years seventy lodges had been organized at points,

as follows: as follows:
Cincinnati, Ohlo,
Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.
Bennett, Penn.
Crewe, Va.
Columbus, Ohlo.
McComb, Miss.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Cheyenne, Wy.
Las Vegas, N. M.
Monnett, Mo.
Zanesville, Wis.
Bonbam, Texas.
East Rome, Ga.
Radford, Va.
Chicago, Ill.
Roseburg, Oregon.
Ashley, Penn.
Emira, N. Y.
Vicksburg, Miss.
Brandon, Man.
Pittsburg, Penn.
Dennison, Ohlo.
Corning, Ohio.
London, Ontario.
Norwich, N. Y.
Taunton, Mass.
Woodstock, N. B.
Chicago, Ill.
Charleston, S. C.
Grafton, W. S. C.
Grafton, W. Y. Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore, Md. Charleston, S. C. Grafton, W. Va. Charlestown, Mass. Chippewa Falls, Wis. m organized at points,

Muskegan, Mich.
Champsign, Ill.
Clenn's Ferry, Idaho.
Bluefield, W. Va.
Ashville, N. C.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Allendale, Ont.
Danville, Va.
Keyser, W. Va.
Belvidere, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Cleburn, Texas.
Great Falls, Mont.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Charlotte, N. C.
Lexington, Ky.
Van Wert, Ohio.
Anderson, Indiana.
Marcelline, Mo.
Henderson, Maine.
Murphysboro, Ill.
Scottdale, Penn.
Ft. Erie, Ont.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Air Line Junction, Ohio.
Grand Junction, Col.
Lorsin, Ohio.
Providence, R. I.
Smith Falls, Ont.
Ridgeway, Colo.
St. Louis, Mo.
Louisville, Ky.
Barnesville, Minn.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Cumberland, Md.
Master, in addition to

The Vice Grand Master, in addition to organizing lodges, had visited ninety-three lodges, and had traveled 82,908 miles. Continuing, he said: "In my travels through the country I find that our lodges, as a rule, are in a most excellent condition, and that, in consequence, the organization at large is strong, compact and magnificently equipped for any of the numerous exigencies that organized bodies of workingmen are subjected to. The brotherhood to-day is enjoying an era of unprecedented pros-perity. Peace and harmony prevail all along the line-a condition not only gratifying to the Grand Lodge officers, but which I believe fills with pride to the point of overflowing the heart of every member whose name appears on the rolls of the 26,-

000 that to-day embrace membership in this, the peer of any similar organization on this or any other continent beneath the starry-decked heavens."

#### THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

An interesting feature of the convention was the presence of many ladies, who are taking a deep interest in the welfare of their husbands and brothers, and the auxiliary has assumed permanent form, by the election of officers, as follows:

Grand President—Mrs. Ball, of Stratford, Ont. Grand Vice-President—Mrs. Leach, Sedalia, Mo. Grand Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Moore, Strat-

Grand Secretary and Trong of Garrett, Ind. Grand Warden—Mrs. Stoner, Garrett, Ind. Grand Guard—Mrs. Kuhns, Delphos, Ohio. Grand Chaplain—Miss Morrison, Moberly, Mo. Grand Marshal—Mrs. Dubols, Boone, Iowa.

One of the most delightful features of the convention was the

#### RECEPTION AT MUSIC HALL

on the evening of September 12, the programme of which was as follows:

Organ-Postlude . . . . . Rev. Dudley C. Rhodes Schuman Organ Schuman
Organ Governor McKinley
Address 'Star Spangled Banner'
Organ Mayor Mosby
Reed Address Secretary Debe
Address Wagner
March—"Tannhauser"

The hall was splendidly decorated with plants, flowers and flags, as also by a floral locomotive and a mammoth bell. Grand Master Sargent made the address of the Among other things he said:

evening. Among other things he said:
It is the duty of a locomotive firemen to respond to the call of his employer, and I now respond to the call of the brotherhood. In behalf of the resentatives of the locomotive firemen who have come from all points of the compass for the reducity to enjoy the hospitalities you have so kindly extended to-night, I return sincer thanks. Those who came from California, the Canadas, or other distant points, knew what their reception would be when they came to your city, as its reputation for hospitality is well known—as

#### WIDE AS THE HEAVENS

WIDE AS THE HEAVENS.

The men who have come to your city are upright, honorable men, and feel that the welcome extended by Mayor Mosby is appreciated, and the boys here will in no manner bring themselves or the city indescript by their action, as they are enlisted under a banner of honesty, temperance and sobriety. The men who are here to legislate for the brotherhood represent an important part in the commerce of the country.

Country.

Look at the make-up of the train as it is ready to start; the handsome and natty conductor, the good looking brakeman who knows better than any one else how to lift the ladies into the coaches. Look else how to lift the ladies into the coaches. Look at the "hero of the rail." the engineer with a clean suit of overalls. They are all three in sight, but there is also a little individual on the deck of the locomotive, perhaps not so good looking nor so clean as the rest. He may have soot on his cheek and hands, but all the same he plays an

#### IMPORTANT PART

on the train. He is a servant and is there to do as he is bld. When the time comes for the train to depart this fellow is an important factor indeed, for he furnishes the steam to put it through to its destination. Thus the fireman is an important spoke in the wheels of commerce, and he is proud of it.

le framen are here adde ladder, who m They are proud meneral a tanner w med all men. Th air, not believe in th heir duty and

inger barks about to an They are men w vasudisching. The elect bearts can a mirace before YE FIRM FAREN B messon the run Ante them bre ichident flineh ret bee the wif uge both to h L See the goo is in man nerre. ale his sale retur tush Magui Right on t adior by the upponded in diesen. H

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The firemen are here to legislate for men at the foot of the ladder, who, some day, hope to be engineers. They are proud of their calling, and stand neers. They are produced their calling, and stand underneath a banner worthy the respect and confidence of all men. They are men of conservative policy, and believe in rendering good service, and to do their duty and do it well. They are brave

Danger lurks about them in many forms while on duty. They are men who go down perhaps to death without flinching. The reason that they have brave and stout hearts can be seen while glancing over the audience before me. You see the boys with their wives, sisters and sweethearts beside them. When out on the run the men are heroes. Think of the perils and dangers that lurk about them! What makes them brave? Why do they go down to death without flinching? Go with me to the humble cot. See the wife, mother or little tot as the man goes forth to his daily toll with his shining bucket. See the good-by kiss. The devotion there gives the man nerve, and the thoughts of the dear ones he has left behind at home watching and praying for his safe return make him the hero he is.

Shandy Magnire (Patrick Fennel, Esq.) Danger lurks about them in many forms while on

Shandy Maguire (Patrick Fennel, Esq.) had a seat on the stage and was loudly called for by the large audience, to which he responded in a way that aroused intense enthusiasm. He received a rousing encore and responded by reciting a poem which received another round of applause.

I am under obligations to Shandy for his statement to the audience explaining the cause of my absence from the hall when I had been announced to take part in the proceedings.

#### BUSINESS RESUMED.

The reception over, business progressed rapidly and harmoniously. The committee on resolutions, in making their report, furnished the convention business of the greatest importance. Every subject treated by the committee had received merited attention. Every word expressed mature thought and furnishes anchorage for the brotherhood in future discussions upon the important subjects referred to.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Believing that the B. of L. F., in convention assembled, should assert in no uncertain tones, opinions upon questions of vital importance to organized labor, and realizing that problems of great interest to each and every member of labor organizations confront them at this moment, we, the delegates to the third blennial convention of the B. of L. F., hereby resolve:

First.—That we, this day, send greeting to all organized labor, and bid them God speed, assuring them of our heartfelt sympathy in their earnest struggles for the emancipation of labor.

Second.—We recognize in each and every labor organization a friend and ally whose esteem we seek, and we denounce any and all acts on the part of individuals that will in any manner tend to disturb these pleasant relations.

Third.—A critical passed in the history of railway.

of individuals that will in any manner tend to disrupt these pleasant relations.
Third.—A critical period in the history of railway
labor organizations presents itself that can not be
ignored without dire results to the railway employes of America, therefore, we hereby place the
beginner of the control of the control of the control
of coder, on record as being an earnest advocate of
itself and the control of the contro

of avaricious corporations.

Pith.—The action of the P. & R. in demanding the withdrawal from labor organizations of its employes is not only an unwarranted attack upon laboring men, but a thrust at the very life of Ameri-

can institutions. When corporations shall have the power to abridge the rights and personal liberty of our citizens then the disintegration of our grand can institutions

of our citizens then the dislutegration of our grand republic is at hand.

Sixth.—We declare the B. of L. F. to be a non-sectarian and non-political organization, and decry the effort of any individual to bring religious or political questions into the order.

Seventh.—We hold that the very existence of our organization depends upon the closest observance of the laws laid down in our constitution, but believe that the Grand Master should be vested with the right to place a liberal construction upon the meaning and intent of its clauses when the welfare of the order demands it

Eighth.—We believe that the many dangers to the lives of railway employes while in the discharge of their duties should be reduced to a minimum, and beseech the Congress of the United States to enact laws that will enforce the use of safety appliances

laws that will enforce the use of safety appliances

laws that will enforce the use of safety appliances by railways operated under the jurisdiction of our national legislative body.

Ninth.—We carnestly protest against the use of the military power of the several states and of the nation by corporations to further their interests when the exigencies of the occasion do not demand it. When militia shall be detailed to take the place of otherwise further with the place of the location of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the

it. When militia shall be detailed to take the place of strikers, performing other than military duties, they disgrace the flag of the nation.

Tenth.—The power now held by corporations to employ, arm and equip armies of mercenaries to assassinate workingmen, will, if not checked, precipitate conflicts that will endanger the perpetua-

cipitate conflicts that will endanger the perpetuation of the republic.

Eleventh.—The present system of placing convict
labor in competition with honest labor we earnestly
denounce as an outrage upon American citizenship,
and petition all legislative bodies to devise some
means of correcting this growing evil.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. CARTER. 263. W. L. CARSS, 102. PETER BECKER, 230.

Following the foregoing resolutions the committee on resolutions submitted the following relating to the

#### ROCHESTER COMBINE.

The committee on resolutions offered an amendment to the previous report, which was read and adopted. It is as follows:

Resolved. That this grand body, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in convention assembled, place itself on record against the Rochester combine of clothing manufacturers, and Rochester combine of clothing manufacturers, and that its members pledge themselves not to purchase any clothing made by said concerns. And, further, that with all the influence at their command they will seek to cut off patronsge from said concerns, until the same have satisfactorily adjusted all troubles against organized labor. And that this body appoint a committee of one from each lodge throughout the country to influence its members and the public generally not to purchase clothing made by said firms in their respective eitles or towns. ive cities or towns.

Respectfully submitted, W. S. Carter, E. J. KLEINE, Committee on Resolutions.

#### ELECTIONS.

The delegates to the convention approached the election of officials with a profound appreciation of the importance of the business before them. It resulted in the re-election of F. P. Sargent, Grand Master, and of J. J. Hannahan as Vice Grand Master—and in both cases, the election of the same of tion was declared unanimous. Such testimonials of confidence means, "Well done, good and faithful servants." The next in

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order was the election of a Grand Secretary and Treasurer and here I must be excused if I indulge in reproducing the lights and shadows of what was, all things considered, an episode deeply engraved upon my

memory.

For nearly two years, the brotherhood has been advised, in terms as explicit as I could make them, that at the expiration of my term as Grand Secretary and Treasurer, I would not under any consideration or possible circumstance, be a candidate for re-election or a candidate for any office in the gift of the brotherhood. There was concealment-no circumlocution-no subterfuge but a plain declaration of a well matured purpose. The delegates understood my position fully. My reasons for the position I had taken had been time and again given. The matter had been repeatedly referred to in my room, as I was trying to regain strength to participate in the business of the convention, and every question received the same reply—that I was not a candidate and would not accept another term of office, but it appeared that the delegates had made up their minds to retain me in official relations to the brotherhood at all hazards, a compliment to which I attach the highest value. here, I am bound in duty to myself and to the brotherhood to reproduce the following report from the columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer of September 21, confessing that it puts my modesty to a severer test than has hitherto been my experience.

that it puts my modesty to a severer test than has hitherto been my experience. Vice Grand Master J. J. Hannahan, of Chicago, was then re-elected by acclamation, and he, too, thanked the convention for their approval of the manner in which he conducted his branch of affairs. Then came the greatest scene of the convention. A score or more of the delegates jumped to their feet at one time. What they said was never heard. Before they could utter a word every man of the 317 delegates arose. "Debs," "Debs," arose from all sides. Above all the din of cheers and the call of the name came "he must accept." "We won't let him decline," and other like expressions. For several minutes this demonstration continued, and when finally a semblance of order was restored, some one moved that Eugene V. Debs be re-elected Secretary and Treasurer by acclamation. No sooner was the motion put than every man was on his feet ready to be counted aye. Another long and lusty cheer went up which lasted fully a minute. Order was again restored, but it was of short duration. Mr. Debs here put in his appearance and then the greatest of all the demonstrations took place. Cheer after cheer most vibrated with the sounds that after whoop went up unit the wind the sounds that the composition of the content of the

cept.

Mr. Debs then quietly and earnestly said he had
a man to present for the office who was capable of

filling all the requirements, and one who would be found to work for the best interests of all concerned. That man, said he, was Past Grand Master Frank W. Arnold. The nomination was received with great cheering. W. F. Hynes, of Denver, and W. S. Carter, of Taylor, Texas, were placed in nomination for Secretary and Treasure. The votes resulted as follows: Arnold 281, Hynes & Carter 31. The former was declared duly elected and there were loud calls for the newly elected officer. He did not respond, however, not being in the buildling. the building.

The foregoing account of the scene may be regarded as florid, and those who witnessed it can testify if it is overdrawn. It is reproduced here as a fitting introduction of the following dispatch sent from Cin-cinnati September 20th to the New York Herald, and which appeared in that paper September 21:

ONE OF THE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN GETS HIS WINGS CLIPPED.

ONE OF THE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN GETS HIS WINGS CLIPPED.

CINCINNATI, September 20, 1892.—The Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen elected the following officers for the ensuing two years. Frank P. Sargent Grand Master; J. J. Hanmahan, Vice Grand Master; F. W. Arnold, Grand Sertary and Treasurer, and Eugene V. Debs, editor of the Magazine. Board of Grand Trustees: W. A. Hynes, of Denver; S. W. Maier, of Parsons, Kan, and A. H. Sutton, of Decatur, Ill.

The editor of the Magazine has always been manager also, but this is now changed. He simply acts as editor and is not connected with the grand lodge. The grand lodge has the management of the first of Grand Secretary and Treasurer, is Past Grand Master. Since his retirement from office has been in mercantile business with a Chicago firm.

Debs' retirement as Grand Secretary was not unexpected. It has been known for some time that he stirred up a good deal of opposition, especially among the Eastern men, by his too pronounced advocacy of co-operation with the Knights of Labor. Debs had a good deal to, say for the Knights at the time of the New York Central strike and he has kept it up ever since

The result of his separation from the grand office will be that henceforth he will simply chronicle events happening among the firemen. All erpressions of policy made by the grand office will be that henceforth he will simply chronicle events happening among the firemen's All erpressions of policy made by the grand officer will be that henceforth he will simply chronicle events happening among the firemen's All erpressions of policy made by the grand officer will be that henceforth he will simply chronicle events happening among the firemen's All erpressions of policy made by the grand officer will be that henceforth he will simply chronicle events happening among the firemen's All erpressions of policy made by the grand officer will be the mouthpiece of the order.

What motive could have prompted the foregoing reference to my connection

What motive could have prompted the foregoing reference to my connection with the brotherhood or, who was the author of the flagrant departure from veracity, I have no means of knowing. It is sufficient to say that I was unanimously reelected to the responsible office of Grand Secretary and Treasurer; that when I tendered my resignation, it was rejected by a unanimous vote, and that I was forced to a peremptory declination of the honor conferred, as a last resort—no "wing was clipped," no plume extracted.

As for the editorship of the Magazine the position was accepted with three distinct stipulations made by myself.

1st. To so change the constitution of the order that the editor should not be a grand officer nor be officially connected with the Grand Lodge.

2nd. That the editor should be entirely relieved of the management of the Magazine.

3d. That I should fix the amount of my own compensation, which I did at \$900 a year, but the sum was increased to \$1,000 by the convention, with repeated solicitations to make the salary \$3,000 a year, which I declined.

It were unnecessary to refer to any other innuendo contained in the message to the Herald, leaving its author to such reflections and consolations as petty mendacity brings to ignoble men.

#### GRAND TRUSTEES.

The following members of the order were elected Grand Trustees, viz: W. F. Hynes, of Denver, Col.; Charles W. Maier, of Parsons, Kas., and A. H. Sutton, Decatur, Ill.

#### GRAND EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The election of a Grand Executive Board resulted as follows: Harry Walton, Philadelphia; Fred. Keler, San Antonio, Texas; E. A. Brown, Chicago; E. A. Ball, Stratford, Ontario; T. P. O'Rouke, Pocatello, Idaho

## PLACE FOR HOLDING NEXT CONVENTION.

There were a number of candidates for the honor of entertaining the next biennial convention, but in the balloting, Harrisburg, Pa., bore off the palm.

#### JOSHUA A. LEACH.

The convention was in the mood in its closing hours to do eminently noble things, and as a result, paid handsome tribute to Brother Leach, known as "Father Leach," the founder and first Grand Master of the order, by appropriating \$2,000 to purchase him a cottage home at Sedalia, his place of residence. It was a beautiful testimo-nial of regard, a noble contribution to the peace and independence of a veteran fireman. "Father" Leach was too full of gratitude for words, and simply responded "God bless the boys, they always were good to me," a whole volume of gratitude.

W. D. ROBINSON The first Grand Chief of the B. of L. E., sleeps his last sleep near the city of Washington in Daviess county, Indiana. He it was, who, in the days that tried the souls of locomotive engineers, blazed out the way and led his great order on to victory, and made it possible for other orders of railway employes to succeed. He sleeps in an honest man's grave, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen contributed, at the convention at Cincinnati, \$500 to aid in building a monument to the memory of the grand old man. Such liberality speaks volumes for the heads and hearts of the delegates.

#### ROCKING CHAIR.

I mention with becoming pride, the incident which made me the possessor of a beautiful rocking chair, a friendly remembrance of Eureka Lodge, No. 14, of Indianapolis. The speech of Brother Wm. J. Hugo, in presenting the gift, bubbled over with happy thoughts, to which the beneficiary responded as best he could.

#### PLEASANT MEMORIES.

The sojourn of the delegates in the Queen City was fruitful of incidents which will long be remembered with hearty satisfaction. Such leisure as the delegates had was devoted to enjoyments, of which there was almost an endless succession, and the ladies were the recipients of constant attentions which afforded exquisite pleasure.

The convention was addressed by a number of gentlemen interested in labor questions, among whom were Messrs. Wright and Kavanaugh, of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Hughes, President of the National Garment Fitters' Association, Judson Pratt, President of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, Hon. L. S. Coffin, and others. These gentlemen made telling speeches, which won for them great applause.

#### VOTES OF THANKS.

The committee on resolutions extended a vote of thanks to the many generous friends of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in their third biennial convention in the city of Cincinnati, to His Honor the Mayor, John B. Mosby, for his cordial address of welcome, to Rev. Dudley Rhodes for kindly officiating at the public reception, and to the other eminent personages who addressed the delegates at the meeting; to the Railroad Department of the Y. M. C. A.; to the committee of arrangements: to the many railway officials who so kindly furnished transportation for the delegates and their wives over their respective lines; especially to Seymour Division No. 301, of the Order of Railway Conductors, for their beautiful floral tributes; to the labor organizations at large; and extending sympathy to the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association at Buffalo, N. Y., and to the unfortunate iron workers at Homestead, Pa.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen highly appreciate the courtesies extended by E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent of the C., H. & D. Railroad, in tendering the excursion to Woodsdale Island, also to Mr. W. H. Haller, Master Mechanic of the C., H. & D. Railroad.

On Wednesday, September 21, at 4:30 P. M., Grand Master Sargent let fall his official gavel, and the third biennial convention of the brotherhood came to the sine die station, and forthwith the "boys" began preparations for their departure. Cards had been exchanged, many friendships formed, and often in the future will the delegates, in fancy, at least, revisit the Queen City on the bank of the "Pleasant Ohio."

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## THE RAILWAY CONDUCTOR ON HOMESTEAD AFFAIRS.

We have the Railway Conductor for September and read with special interest the article captioned "The Homestead Warning." Bro. Daniels reviews the Homestead trouble, from the beginning to the finale, if a termination has been reached, and then adds certain conclusions which are in the nature of warnings. The Conductor depre-cates bloodshed, regardless of who is responsible, but, nevertheless, is anxious to place the responsibility where it properly belongs. In this connection, Bro. Daniels

And were these men solely or even primarily responsible for the bloodshed, or even for the attacks upon the prisoners? Are not the men who sent the Pinkertons with the deliberate intended for the Artacks upon the prisoners? Are not the men who sent the Pinkertons with the deliberate intended for the Artacks upon the prisoners? And with the knowledge that we now have, if there a man who can honestly say he is not lily convinced that this was just the purpose of Frick in sending Pinkertons to Homestead? Bear in mind the fact, as shown later, that he had made a fear any mental way the purpose of the principle of t

Manifestly, the introduction of the Pinkerton thugs was the cause of all the bloodshed, and the guilt, the blood, the crime, in all its horrible results, rests upon H. C. Frick, directly, and indirectly upon the Carnegie gang of monsters, whose greed strikes down conscience, justice and the

rights of workingmen.

The Conductor is apprehensive that "Carnegie's wealth, aided by misapplied laws and perverted justice, would succeed in defeating the amalgamated association and those who are allied with them, and in striking a blow at organized labor that will be felt through the entire length and breadth of the land, and more or less by every organization. The Conductor does not desire to pose as an alarmist, but we verily believe that unless there is a radical change in the administration of the laws we shall fall upon troublous times in the near future." It is not required for any one to "pose as an alarmist." The naked facts are crying aloud, like blood from the sod of Homestead. The graves of murdered workingmen speak to living workingmen. Their tombstones are orators. In every bullet wound there is a tongue that sounds the alarm. "There will come a time," says the Conductor, "when the people will rise in blind rage and the scenes of the French

revolution will be repeated on American soil. The carnage at Homestead is but the forerunner of worse to come unless conditions are materially changed. 'God help the rich, the poor can beg,' is a maxim that has done duty for a long time, and that has fully exemplified the general tenor of lawmakers and law-dispensers, but the time is at hand when it will no longer answer. Laws made and dispensed to protect and enrich the already overflowing coffers of the few, with the idea that they will protect the poor, must be radically changed to prevent such a tidal-wave as may possibly sweep from the face of the earth the greatest nation at present in existence—in its present form at least. The press writes glibly of anarchy and anarchists, but what can be expected of the poor and ignorant when the wealthy are protected by law in employing armies to shoot at their bidding?

There is a way out of labor's troubles. There is a way to solve the problem—to extract the lightning from the clouds. Unfortunately labor does not see it—does not comprehend it. We do not ignore the ballot. We appreciate its power; but if labor would conquer, it must unify, it must federate, it must realize that organizations, nominally strong, are of little force when acting alone. If labor will not federate, if it stands aloof, as at Buffalo, admitting the cause of the switchmen to be just, and yet leaving the order to perish, they may expect when their time comes, as come it will, capital, scabs and bayonets will crush them as if they were so many worms.

## WILL RECEIVE HOMESTEAD CONTRI-BUTIONS.

It is gratifying to know that locomotive firemen of the brotherhood are anxious to contribute, as they are able, to help the Homestead strikers in their fight against

the Carnegie combine.

We are in receipt of a letter from Stephen Madden, Secretary of the Amalgamated Association, acknowledging the receipt of fifty (\$50.00) dollars from Summit Lodge, No. 87, B. of L. F., Rawlins, Wyo-ming, expressing thanks for the donation. We have had inquiries, asking if we would take charge of donations and forward the same to Homestead. In reply we will say, that we will, with great pleasure, take upon ourselves the responsibility of receiving and forwarding such donations, all of which, under a proper caption, will be acknowledged in the Magazine. This desire to contribute speaks volumes for our brothers whose heads and hearts are right when appeals for help are made.

THE question is going the rounds, who can catch and tame a wild iron horse?

#### JOHN A. HILL.

In Locomotive Engineering for September we find a graphic letter from John A. Hill, captioned "Notes on the German Railroads," with a number of large photographic illustrations, which add indefinitely to the satisfaction and instruction of the reader-as for instance the railway station at Frankfort on the Main, the railway bridge at Cologne, the old Roman gate at Cologne, the bridge across the Rhine at Coblentz and the bridge at Mainz.

Mr. Hill's description of railroading in Germany is highly interesting. He took passage from New York on the German steamer Ems, and in language at least, was from the start in Germany. Everything was German, but the good ship got there all the same, reaching Southampton, England, in about six days. Most of the German and are run in a sort of "military style." Having done the necessary tipping, Mr. Hill found himself in a compartment where the sign was up, "no smoking." Mr. Hill says:

sign was up, "no smoking." Mr. Hill says:

The cars are compartment affairs, with the doors on the sides. There are four classes, first for the blooded people and tourists, 33½ per cent. higher and little better than second class. The best German people ride second class. The best German people ride second class. The third class is cheaper but has seats without cushions, while the fourth class cars have no seats, and fifteen to twenty person are crowded into a section; yet they are always full.

The train crew—brakemen—collect the tickets before you start. The conductor is distinguished from the crew by a red leather bag, with a shoulder strap of the same material. You have bought your licket, tipped your porter and got into a compartment marked "Nicht Rauchen," which means no smoking. The Zaiter has punched your ticket and closed the door, all the others are closed, the trainmen salute the conductor, he salutes the station master, a porter rings a bell on the platform, the station-master swells out his chest and whistles on a flittle dingus hanging to his uniform, the conductor whistles on a similar concern, the engine gives a sharp little screech and you are off—on a 6 terman railroad. Every street and road-crossing no matter how remote, has a gate and a guard in uniform, and as the train passes each man comes to a salute position with his flagstaff used as a gun.

As we have remarkad, Mr. Hill's letter will give a second of the conductor when the second of the conductor while the conductor while the conductor when the conductor w

As we have remarkad, Mr. Hill's letter will give American railroaders numerous tips as to how things are done in Yurup, and when we have more space at our command, we shall make more extended extracts from his letters.

John H. Reilly, a passenger engineer on the M. K. & T. and a member of the B. of L. E., Parsons, Kas., has been placed in nomination as a candidate for state senator in Labette county. Mr. Reilly is not only a veteran engineer, having been on he M. K. & T. since 1873, but he is one of he most earnest and effective industrial eformers in the state of Kansas. He is in ictive sympathy with all classes of wage workers, and being himself reared in toil, 1e has been a close student of the condi-

tions and environments of his fellow workmen and is eminently fitted to represent them in the legislature. Clear-headed, farseeing, honest and conscientious, the lob-byists who bribe legislators and corrupt legislative bodies would find him as impervious as adamant to their insidious and debasing practices. Indeed, were all legislators as honest as John H. Reilly, the occupation of the lobbyist would be gone forever. Never was the need so great for men of honor and fidelity to obligation in legislative bodies as now, and it is to be hoped that all men who favor just laws, impartially administered, will rally to the support of John Reilly and make his election secure by an overwhelming majority.

#### MOUNTAIN MELODIES.

To Cy Warman, the author, the Magazine is indebted for a little volume, bearing the title "Mountain Melodies." We appreciate the favor and place a high value upon the book of 63 pages and 51 sparkling gems of the author's unpretentious genius. The melodies are proof positive that our good friend Cy, is on intimate terms with the muses, the "sacred nine," and that while poesy is not his bread and butter vocation, he keeps his "winged horse" bridled and saddled ready for a ride to the fountain at the drop of the hat, and when he gets there, songs come forth as sweet as the melodies of mocking birds in their native magnolia homes. Then all the mountain peaks and "dusky dells," the wild flowers, the cascades, sunshine and shadows sup-ply themes for beautiful thoughts and Cy becomes a poet, and like the old Norsemen his brain is full of runic inspirations, and he sings-

I love the stiles in the running rills— The willowy rills half hidden That lie in the lap of the gentle hills— In the lap of the hills unchidden, Illove the leas where the honey bees Are making sweets from the clover, And when I walk where the flowers talk I just feel good all over.

Manifestly, Cy likes to go where the flowers talk, and hold sweet converse with them, and few are the flowers on the mountain side or in the dells that can talk more entertainingly than Cy Warman.

#### THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Robinson Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

Remittances should be directed to THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, Terre Haute, Ind.

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## PUBLIC OPINION.

The Buffalo News referring to the switchmen's strike, says:

men's strike, says:

The strike has failed, as many strikes fail, through the inability of its leader to see farther than material force in the settlement of a dispute. He was made to comprehend that, when an appeal was made to public opinion, public conflets should be courted. It was not enough that Steney should call his men away from their work. He should restrain those of them who are disposed to interfere with other men who take their places. He should make it apparent to the public that the dispute is a peaceful one, or public opinion is sure to decide against him. arainst him.

This thing called "public opinion" does not seem, according to the Chicago Herald, to have materialized to any great extent, against the strikers. The *Herald* refers to what Grand Master Sweeney did and what he did not, and then adds:

he did not, and then adds:

Of course no arrests were made by the police before the arrival of the soldiers. The men were no strike, and their persons were sacred, no matter what they did. After the militta arrived, such rests as were made are credited to them. As mitten and their persons were sacred, no matter rests as were made are credited to them. As mitten are such as the If the Herald speaks truly, public opinion was with the strikers and opposed to the soldiers from first to last, and to such an extent that the soldiers were treated as public enemies and a public nuisance by the people of Buffalo, and especially by the

officials of that city. The plutocratic class would like to have seen the switchmen butchered. They have seen the switchmen outchered. They have confidence in bullets and bayonets, and in nothing else. But the people of Buffalo, the great majority of them, regard going to war on workingmen as not just the thing for our sublimated civilization. It is the way they do things in Russia and in other lands where workingmen are food for powder if they don't submit to degradation. It is quite possible that the military way may be overdone.

## SCAB PRESSMEN.

The scab is the standing menace to organized labor, and those who employ scab labor, like those who employ Pinkerton's thugs, are the heartless creatures whose purpose it is to reduce American workingmen to the degraded level of coolies. In

this connection we reproduce the following circular and ask our readers to everlastingly sit down upon George Munro's Fireside Companion, a scab publication, that contaminates as does the breath and touch of a

A MUCH NEEDED LESSON. WORKINGMEN SHOULD NOT BUY GEORGE NUNRO'S PUBLICATIONS.

George Munro, publisher of the Fireide Companion, Vandewater Street, New York City, persists in tyranically opposing the Munro Lagrangian of the Private Companion, Vandewater Street, New York City, persists in tyranically opposing the Munrolago of his pressroom. D. A. 49, and you General Executive Board have done everything in their power to settle the difficulty between the Interior of Lagrangian of the Munro, but the latter obstinately refuses to make the least possible concession or to employ other than "scab" pressmen.

The members of L. 2228 Invite your special attention to this case. All newsdealers should be notified that we cannot, as worthy members of our order, purchase from them any publication whatever if and so long as they keep or expose for sale any books, papers or other printed matter bearing the name or imprile of George Munro.

Avoidance of all the such booksellers and news-dealers will not involve you in any outlay of money, and will aid us such booksellers and news-dealers will not involve you in any outlay of money, and will aid usuch booksellers and heave dealers will not involve you in any outlay of money, and will aid usuch booksellers and heave dealers will not involve you in any outlay of money and will aid usuch booksellers and heave the such that the publishers must be made to respect, viz. Longer and the such publishers must be made to respect, viz. In struct you committees to notify, specially, newsdealers in localities in which George Munro's again and this caution; so that persons who have read who dealre to read future numbers, may not be able to do so until Munro yields to our deman Request news-dealers to exhibit such notice as the following:

#### notice.

No Fireside Companions or others of George Mun-ro's publications will be sold here until said Mun-ro effects a just settlement with his pressmen and decides to run a Union shop.

decides to run a Union shop.

By these means we will succeed in materially reducing the receipts of publisher George Munro, and, unless he is altogether deaf to the dictates of reason, common justice and his own interests, in forcing him to come to terms with his pressmen. Act immediately. Very much depends upon promptly giving effect to the wishes of members of our order in the matter of the purchase of unfair goods.

JNO. W. HAYES,

JNO. W. HAYES, General Secretary-Treasurer.

## CARY'S BOOK.

The book of Bro. James Cary entitled "Halted Between Two Opinions," which has been so widely read by our members, has been reduced in price two 50 cents to has been reduced in price from 50 cents to 30 cents per copy, thus placing an interesting and instructive romance within the reach of all. The author is engaged in writing another book, and desires to dispose of the remainder of his first work which is of such liberary and the such that the such which is of such literary merit as to entitle it to a place in the library of every person of literary taste. Orders should be addressed to James Cary, K. C., M. & B. engine house, Birmingham, Ala.

It is doubtless a Munchausen story that French switchmen eat railroad frogs.

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## THE MAGAZINE FOR 25 CENTS.

For three months, from October 1 to December 31, the Magazine will be sent to subscribers for the sum of 25 cents.

The offer affords Magazine agents a splendid opportunity to introduce the Magazine into hundreds and thousands of homes where hitherto it has not been read, and once it finds an entrance, we feel confident it will win for itself a host of friends who will be loath to give it up, especially will this be the case if the subscriber is interested in labor questions that are now agitating the country.

Magazine agents should not fail to notice that the following prizes have been agreed on by the Grand Lodge for the year 1892,

1st Prize-To the Magazine Agent having the largest number of paid subscriptions to his credit on the Grand Lodge books December 1st, 1892, One hundred (\$100.00) dollars in cash.

2d Prize—To the Magazine Agent having the second largest number of paid subscriptions to his credit, Fifty (\$50.00) dollars in

We hope the foregoing cash prizes will prove an incentive to every Magazine Agent in the order to roll up his sleeves and enter the competition with the determination to carry off the prize.

During the THREE MONTHS the Magazine will be sent to subscribers for 25 cents. Questions relating to labor will be discussed with more than ordinary latitude and earnestness, and we do not doubt, if our agents will exert themselves, a rich harvest of subscribers will seven their of harvest of subscribers will repay their efforts. Now is the time to subscribe.

## THE ROCHESTER COMBINE.

In the August issue of the Magazine we published a list of the clothiers throughout the country who purchase goods from the Rochester rascals who have formed a combine to crush organized labor.

said:

These Rochester enemies supply the country with vast quantities of ready made clothing. What is labor's duty in the matter? It is never to purchase agarment that comes from their Rochester shops. To treat the scoundrels as pirates—the deadly foes of organized labor, and let them make their gains off of those, who, like them, are opposing the only means that workingmen have to resist oppression and degradation.

The Journal of the Knights of Labor publishes a list of concerns which handle Rochester goods and this list we publish in the Magazine, and invite firemen of the Brotherhood to scan it well. Organized labor has got to fight to maintain its standing. It ought to fight as one man, the common enemy.

Since the list appeared a number of

Since the list appeared a number of clothiers have written us declaring that while they had handled the Rochester goods in the past, they had stopped doing so, and that until the Rochester manufacturers ceased their hostility to organized labor and treated their employes with reasonable consideration, they would withhold their patronage from said concerns. Among these we have pleasure in naming the following clothing dealers:

A. Kahn, Cilnton, Iowa.
Stern & Co., Albert Lea, Minn.
L. Freudenstein & Co., Clinton, Ill.
Sol. Hirsch, Clinton, Iowa.
John Seckler, Leavenworth, Kan.
Geo. L. Matthews, Mattoon, Ill.
Beltman Bros. & Co., Youngstown, O.
J. C. Schwager, Ashland, Wis.

These gentlemen have assured us of their friendly feeling toward organized labor and their names have been taken from the list of dealers patronizing the Rochester pirates and our members may patronize them with the feeling that they are not adding to the power that is crushing and degrading them.

Each lodge in the order should interest itself in this matter. Inquiry should be made among the clothiers through a proper committee and in all cases where it is found that Rochester goods are handled, notice should be promptly served that as long as this is continued not a dollar of trade need be expected from the members of our brotherhood. Labor must stand by labor if right is ever to reign in the world.

Frances E. WILLARD sizes up affairs about right, when she says that "there are lux-urious feasts in these days, brilliant with orchids, each spray of which costs more than could be earned in a twelvemonth by the white-faced woman who, at starvation wages, made the garments of one of the guests, and the service of silver and gold that gleams on the festal board costs more than 200 families in hovels of that same city spend in a year. This cannot but lead to disaster.

A MILLIONAIRE ass of Yankee breed recently died in Europe and his remains were brought to Danbury, Conn., in a casket, "the outer case of which is of gold and silver, a crucifix of gold two feet in length rests upon a silver standard, the corners are supported by golden angels and the rests are lion's claws of gold." If his relations plant him in that casket some daring delver will doubtless appropriate the buried fortune.

In 1843 Charles Dickens was in Boston, Mass., and is credited with saying: "There is not a man in this town, not in this State, who has not a blazing fire and meat for dinner every day in the year; nor would a flaming sword in the air attract so much attention as a beggar in the streets." It is not probable that Dickens ever placed himself on record as a blankety-blank fool, as such statements would make him.

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#### MASTER MECHANICS.

The Association of American Railway Master Mechanics held its twenty-fifth annual convention at Saratoga, N. Y., commencing June 20th, 1892.

The volume containing the proceedings of the convention, edited by Angus Sinclair, Esq., Secretary, contains 255 pages.
We gather from the opening address of

We gather from the opening address of President Mackenzie that within the past five years the membership of the association has nearly doubled, the accessions numbering 241, and the total membership being 511.

We further learn that the organization "is composed of representatives of the mechanical departments of nearly every railroad on the continent of North America."

The men who are members of the association of master mechanics have charge of the machinery departments of railways and are constantly engaged in improving locomotives

The problems of speed and power, ample steam and less fuel, are what they are trying to solve, and that they are making commendable headway the various reports submitted at the Saratoga convention fully

demonstrate.

The volume, edited by Mr. Sinclair, may be styled "meaty." To read and enjoy the work a man must have a passion for mental hard work. It deals all the way through with such stubborn facts as iron, steam and fuel suggest, and to those who enjoy such literature the book will prove a feast of facts and practical suggestions to be found nowhere else.

The master mechanic on a railway is a man of unquestioned importance to engineers and firemen, and happily the more he knows the better they like him.

At another time, when we can give the book the perusal it merits, we shall hope to find space for some of the many wise sayings it contains, for most certainly a mere glance at its pages impresses us that it is a mine of practical knowledge.

#### CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

On August 29th Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was in London, where he dined with Lord Roseberry. The horny-handed labor agitator, who often addresses conventions of a labor organization, was just in from Homburg, Prussia, a resort for the labor agitators of Europe. In an interview, to be cabled to Messrs. Powderly, Gompers and Arthur, Mr. Depew said:

"I have enjoyed my stay at Homburg immensely. Not only is the place itself perfection, but one meets there the cream of European society in a sort of undress uniform which offers every advantage to a student of human nature like myself. I dined twice with the Prince of Wales, twice with the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and I constantly met other notabilities—royal, diplomatic, literary and artistic. The most serious conversation turned on

European politics, which it is becoming every day more our duty as Americans to study. America's interest in European politics increases with each new ship added to her navy."

It is well known that the Prince of Wales has been on a strike for more pay and shorter hours, and won almost every time. He not only struck for himself, but his poor children, and kept on striking until he secured for them three square meals a day. With this distinguished master workman of England's knights President Depew dined twice, and it is to'be presumed met all the more distinguished walking delegates who were then in Homburg. He also dined twice with the Duke of Mecklenburg, an aristocratic and autocratic workingman, such as only a grand duchy can produce. The grand duke is constantly agitating the wage question, and it is readily surmised that Chauncey gave him pointers on Pinkertons, and hot and cold baths for employes, together with helps by Y. M. C. A. founded by the Vanderbilts of the third generation.

Should the story leak out that Depew has purchased a title on the installment plan, it need not surprise any one—the title to be worn only when in Europe or when he is the guest of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Mecklenburg, or gives a sumptuous spread himself, as Duke Depew or

Lord Knowswho.

We shall expect to read some rattling labor harangues of the great agitator and walking delegate as soon as he gets settled down.

#### JOHN A. HILL.

The European tour of John A. Hill, one of the editors of Locomotive Engineering, promises to be of great interest to men of the "rail," in the United States and Canada. In special regards firemen and engineers have never had abroad a man so well equipped to take notes as Brother Hill. Thoroughly posted, alert, eyes and ears open, nothing of importance will escape his notice.

Whatever is of interest will be sketched in a way to be understood and to instruct. Comparisons will be instituted, and if there is any thing in European railroading which should be adopted in America, Brother Hill will point it out so clearly that it will be seen and appreciated. He is in Europe for that purpose, as well as for the pleasure of travel, and what he does not find out will be that which if known would be of little consequence to men whose education he seeks to advance.

At last accounts Brother Hill was "doing" Scotland, but will visit the continent before his return. His wife accompanies him, and the Magazine wishes them both health and all the pleasure that an extended European tour can possibly supply.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE PROMOTION QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR: I have read another article in the columns of our *Magazine* from the pen of a Las Vegas brother, bearing directly upon the promotion of firemen employed upon the various railway systems of the United States.

Notwithstanding this question is causing one little discussion and discontent between knights of the throttle and knights of the scoop, it seems to me, as a fireman, to be in its infancy. But allow me to say, for I know full well that this serpent has been lying at our very doors ready to spring upon its helpless victims at any moment. I say helpless, no, not helpless, but heartlessly deceived by those whose confidence we have nursed for at least ten years. But the time will come, if it is not already here, for us to utilize our power, and do away with joint contracts.

Engineers serving on protective boards and delegates to conventions, do not promote. Let us, as firemen, place our feet upon the deck of justice and fight our own battles, and keep our own counsels, for by so doing promotion will come, sure, and sooner than under the present programme formulated by the engineers.

This communication supplies evidence of what has taken place recently on the great and only Wabash, especially on the Chicago division. We have, or had before it was violated, a so-called joint contract. A clause in Article No. 10, reads as follows: "The right to regulate engineers' runs and promotions will be governed by merit, ability, and seniority considered, everything being equal." The revised version, now enforced, reads as follows: Engineers employed upon the Wabash system see fits abolish the office of Master Mechanic, as far as the promotion of firemen is concerned. We pledge ourselves to find employment for our worthy brothers which swarm this country to the tune of some thousands. With this accomplished, no fireman will be eligible for promotion—merit, ability and seniority not considered.

Brothers, this is a glaring outlook for us. To think of filling the position of firemen for a period of "three score years and ten"! This yoke of injustice has placed the last straw on the camel's back, and has, unfortunately for the engineers, broken it.

Until recently the Wabash has been a good system for the promotion of its firemen, and in return, these firemen have given, to the best of my knowledge, better satisfaction than those engineers who have secured positions. They have within the last three months hired six or eight engin-

eers, and not a single fireman has been promoted. Is it because there are no firemen eligible for promotion? No, sir. Perhaps they have not conceded to the demands, as is the case on the M. & O., and have failed to get a written recommendation from their engineer. Can they forget the fact that they were firemen themselves? Would they have liked such treatment as we are now receiving? Are we not striving as much as they were to gain the right side? How would such treatment sit upon their feelings—to have had such flagrant injustice imposed upon them, depriving them of their rights?

This I think is a true picture of that federation which the engineers would do for us.

A Wabash Fireman.

#### TO JOHN A. HILL.

#### (SCOTLAND OR ELSEWHERE.)

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, Aug. 11, '92.

DEAR OLD SHANDY:—Standing to-day in the little museum in the base of Bobby Burns' tomb and reading, in his own handwriting, his 'Kirk's Alarm'! I thought of you and how you would enjoy a trip through this poet's paradise. I am living Scott and Burns as I tread the paths they trod.

John A. Hill.

That postal briefly tells the tale, Of how you sought a favoring gale, And sped across the sea, To have your fiing 'neath foreign skies, And give a pitiful surprise To poor forlorn me.

You knew I'd love to snuff the air Of breezes blowing foul or fair Along the creamy way, Where salty billows tumble wild, To greet a sympathetic child, Who here at toll must stay.

Alas! I am in grief behind, And vainly try to feel resigned To poverty and woe; Oh! how I'd love to be along, To scribble up the sights in song, Of every place we'd go!

Just think how proudly I would hail The famous Head of old Kinsale Then looming into view! The glorious hills and valleys green, And every emerald boreen, Of nature's fairest hue!

I sported there 'mid childish joys, Long, long before the railroad boys Proclaimed me as their bard: But back again I'll never get, Unless those ocean greyhounds yet. Should recognize my card.

For my sake, Hill, with moistened eyes, When roaming under Scottish skies, Approach the winding Ayr, And view those scenes where Bobby trod, To praise a universal God, In many a wild cat prayer.

He didn't care a fig for creeds, He scoffed at words, but honored deeds, And sung a fearless song; He loved his friends, he loved a glass, He dearly loved a comely lass, And didn't think it wrong.

He loved to tilt a rhyming lance On every foe he saw advance Upon the suffering poor;

9)

12

34

8

He sung their woes in deathless lays, Till vocal grew the banks and braes, The mountain and the Moor.

For any purse proud, titled thing, No matter if it strode a King, In trappings all aglow, He didn't care a brown baubee, But chorused out his lyrics free, Denouncing tinselled show.

He starved in life, but, Lord be praised! What universal plaudits raised The moment he was dead! Great nobles stood above his bier, And on it fell full many atear, But Bobby's soul had fied!

Before you leave that sacred soil, On bended knees some moments toil, In long neglected prayer, And thank the Lord that you have trod Upon the consecrated sod About the river Ayr.

If you don't know how Heaven to sue, Ask Mrs. Hill to say a few, And tell her they're for me; And tell her also, for my sake, A trip to Ireland she must make, Earth's grandest sights to see.

Don't fail, avick! don't e'er come back Until the land of Paddy Whack Your patent leathers touch; You'll find more wonders to the mile, More sights your senses to beguile, Than 'mongst the French or Dutch.

Let Sinclair run things over here, While from Avoca to Cape Clear, You roam on pleasure's wing; And when I clasp your fist once more I'll have you tell your ramblings o'er, And of them I shall sing.

Shandy Maguire.

## PLEA FOR COLLECTORS.

MR. EDITOR:-Once in awhile we see in our Magazine a small item to the effect that "complaint is often made that members living at a distance from their lodge do not receive their receipt promptly or not at all from the Collector." Do the brothers ever think of the small remuneration a Collector gets for his services, and that often he gets nothing at all for his work? In every lodge a number of members send their dues by mail and expect a receipt in return the same way. They do not enclose a stamp for its return, although it is a necessary attachment to a letter for transit; consequently the Collector is obliged to furnish envelope and a two cent stamp for every receipt so forwarded. In the course of a year or more, if he is honored with the office more than one term, this amounts to considerable and no doubt it comes hard on some Collectors who have large families to keep on small wages. If a stamp were enclosed with your dues I don't think you would have to wait for your receipts very long. When you write to any one else asking a reply you would probably enclose a stamp, and why should your Collector be neglected? It would only cost each one two cents more, while it may cost the Collector fifty cents each quarter for the ac-

commodation of absent members, and I cannot see how he can get it back.

One brother wrote last month: want you to send me a receipt as soon as you possibly can, and I want you to drop me a postal card that you received the order all right." He wanted me to give the order to the Receiver, who went after the money but could not get it for it was made out to the Collector. What do you think of this, all you who are interested? Should the Collector furnish envelopes and stamps to send receipts to such absent minded people . or should they go without them? TROY, N. Y.

## CALLED BEFORE HE GOT IN.

In loving remembrance of L. W. Shisler. In loving remembrance of L. w. Shister.
Away on the wings of the wind for home!
The last way-station is safely passed;
The steam sings low from the round, hack dome,
And chimes with the rain-drops falling fast.
Will the caller be waiting for him again?
And give him no rest from the toil and But 0, the sad story that I must pen,
He was called before he got in!

Not from the lips that he used to hear,
But the summons came from the boatman pale,
Who, with silent oar and snow-white sall,
Stood down by the river, dark and drear.
Away from the railroad's tiresome strife,
Away from the rattle and the din.
To share in the joys of an endless life,
He was called before he got in!

Yes, light was his heart as he softly pressed A kiss on the lips of his dear young wife; And tender the words of love expressed. In the fond farewell—the last for life. How little they dreamed of the direful doom. That lurks where the mighty drivers spin. For he never returned to that cozy room—He was called before he got in!

Not from the lips that he used to hear,
But the summons came from the boatman pale,
Who, with silent oar and snow-white sail,
Stood down by the river, dark and drear.
Away from the railroad's tiresome strife,
Away from the rattle and the din.
To share in the joys of an endless life,
If e was called before he got in!

New was called before as goods.

Away like the wind, and the Number Nine Rocks to all ro in her fearful flight;

But 0, for a stronger heart than mine you have a stronger heart than mine row to ke again on that awful sight!

That are fraedful crash, and the fireman lay the struggle of death; for there within The whistle's sound of his home that day. He was called before he got in!

Not from the lips that he used to hear,
But the summons came from the boatman pale,
Who, with silent oar and snow-white sail,
Stood down by the river, dark and drear.
Away from the railroad's tiresome strife,
Away from the rattle and the din.
To share in the joys of an endless life,
He was called before he got in!

George W. Hall.

STANBERRY, MO.

## ADDRESSES WANTED.

CHARLES W. BAYLETTS—On or about July 15th. 1892, Charles W. Bayletts of Dennison, Ohio, disappeared from his home, deserting his wife and one year-old child, and taking with him some \$400 or \$500 in money belonging to Orphan's Hope Lodge. No. 486, of which he was receiver. It is urgently requested that Brotherhood men in all parts of the

country be on the lookout for a young man of the following description: Age 25 years, weight about 160 pounds, height 5 feet 10 inches or less, very light complexion, perfect teeth (though front teeth are gold filled), light blue eyes, and usually presents a genteel appearance. He is fond of women, is given to boasting, and will take an occasional drink or cigar if insisted upon. He is quite an expert poolplayer, and may be found near places of questionable repute. He has not the secret work of the present quarter, and of course has no card or recommendation of any kind. This should be read in open lodge, and all members are urgently requested to assist in locating this scoundrel. Edward Englehard, Master Orphan's Hope Lodge, No. 466; C. H. Clendenning, Secretary. Clendenning, Secretary.

WM. SULLIVAN—A member of Guard Rail Lodge, No. 168, is requested to correspond with the secretary of his lodge.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

GOODLAND, KANS., August 27, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—I have received, through Bro. Sims, Receiver of Tip Top Lodge, No. 306, a draft for \$1,500, the full amount of insurance on the policy I had in your order. I take the opportunity of expressing my heartfelt gratitude to the brotherhood.for the kindness shown me during my sickness, and their many pleasant calls. I cannot find words to express my thanks. May God's blessing rest on every member, is my wish. Hopling that I may always remain a worthy member, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. O'BRIEN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., August 9, 1892. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—Please accept my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of \$1,500, due me on the death of my dear son Bernard J. Fahl, who met his death in an accident, at Hartford, June 7, 1892. Words cannot express our heartfelt thanks to the members of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 130, of which he was an active and energetic member, for the marked kindness and sympathy shown us during our affliction, and also for the beautiful floral design. May God's blessing attend your noble order, and may the good and also for the beautiful noral design. May doug blessing attend your noble order, and may the good work of the order prosper, is the earnest wish of MRS, H. FAHL AND FAMILY.

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 30, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to express my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of \$1,500, the full amount due me on the policy held by dear brother, Frank E. Mohr, in Robert Andrews Lodge, No. 165, also to the members of the lodge for the beautiful floral offerings and the kindness shown us in every respect. May God always watch over and protect the order, is the wish of his sister.

MINNIE MOHR.

MINNIE MOHR.

FREEPORT, ILL., September 5, 1892. To the Officers and Members of B. of L. F. :

GENTLEMEN:—Accept my sincere thanks for the draft for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) on the policy held by my husband, Harry N. Stanley.

Yours respectfully,

KATE F. STANLEY.

THORNTON, MICH., August 22, 1892. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMS:—We wish to express our sincere thanks for the prompt payment of \$1,500 due on the policy of our dear son, John F. Smith, whom the Allwise Providence saw fit to remove from our midst by an accident on the C. & G. T. R. R. on June 14th. We also desire to express our thanks for

the beautiful flowers presented by Calhoun Lodge No. 84, and to those who so kindly assisted at the funeral. We can scarcely express our gratitude for the kindness shown us by the Brotherhood. God grant that trouble may never come near you, but if providence appoints it your lot, we carnestly hope you will have friends who will be as kind to you as you have been to us during our great affiction.

MR. AND MRS. FRED SMITH AND FAMILY.

MR. AND MRS. FRED SMITH AND FAMILY.

#### WHY FRIDAY IS UNLUCKY.

Actors are said to be more superstitious as a class than the members of any other profession. This being the case, is it not rather singular, to say the least, that Friday is the favorite day of the week for the patrons of the theatre? In almost every city

Friday night is society night.
This may have resulted from the superstition itself. During the days of stock companies it was the custom to give each member of the company, the proprietor and the attaches of the theatre a benefit. Friday night was the established benefit night, probably because it would otherwise

be the worst night of the week.

It is generally supposed that Friday got its bad name from having been the day on which Jesus was crucified. However, the Buddhists and Brahmins also consider the day unlucky. Friday, October 5, 105 B. C., was marked "nefastus" (unlucky) in the Roman calendar, because on that day Marcus Mallius and Scæpio, the consul, were slain and their whole army annihilated in Gallia Narbonensis, by the Cimbrians. On December 6, 1745, the news came to England that the Pretender had landed, and on May 11, 1866, also Friday, a commercial panic in London culminated; on September 24, 1869, in Wall street, New York, a serious crisis was created by speculators forcing the price of gold up to 1621.

The day, however has been very lucky for America and the United States. Columbus set sail, discovered land, started on his return voyage and landed at Palos in safety; he arrived on Friday in Hispaniola in his second voyage to America, and on the same week day discovered the continent of America. Henry VIII. gave John Cabot his commission; Melendez founded St. Augustine, Fla.; the Mayflower, with the Pilgrim Fathers, made the harbor of Provincetown, their first in America; they landed on Plymouth Rock; George Washington was born; Bunker Hill seized and fortified; the Saratoga surrender took place; Arnold's treason was laid bare; Yorktown surrendered; July 7, 1776, R. H. Lee moved that the United States are and ought to be independent; the Great Eastern sailed from Valentia with the first transatlantic cable and arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland-all on Friday.-Pittsburg Commercial. Gazette.

"A SPOIL OF OFFICE."

This story is undoubtedly the most powerful and truthful study of the great industrial revolution being carried on by the intelligent farmers of America which has appeared in faction. It is not a campaign book, but in many respects it is more important, as it unfolds the spirit of the new reympton in a manner which appeals to the essential manhood and womanhood of every reader, editating his sympathy before he is aware of the led into the new movement, who could not have the campaign book for the better for the cause.

As a story, it is strong clear, powerful, and above all, truthful. Is strong clear, powerful, and above all, truthful. As a story, it is strong clear, powerful, and above all, truthful. The presence with the Grange period and describes and the relation of the Alliance to its great former, the Grange. It next reveals how man ally and inevitably the People's Party; came and related the relation of the Alliance to its great former, the Grange. It next reveals how man ally and inevitably the People's Party came as logical outcome of the Alliance movement. It deals with western farm life, and wonderful indeed are the studies of the farm. It gives a glimpse of school days: it portrays state and national legislation with startling fidelity; the shallowness and hypocrisy, the corruption and dishonesty of money controlled and lobby-engineered legislation of Office." It shows the reign of special legislation and furnishes vivid prose etchings of congressional life.

Mr. Garland traveled more than 10,000 miles in order to make this story vital and true to actual conditions. In Bradley we have the evolution of a western boy, from a ignorant farm hand to an incorruption of the proper in the congress. He am and the same in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the

JENNESS MILLER ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR SEPTEM-

The September number of Jenness Miller Illustrated Monthly is quite up to its usual standard of excelence. The words and music of a charming song, "The Luilaby Sung Me by Mother," forms a prominent feature. The words are by Foster Coates, and the music by Stephen Massett. Mrs. Jenness Miller has an instructive article on "How to become a Picture in Your Clothes." There are sketches and portraits of two famous foreigners, the Empress of Germany and Jean Ingelow. Mabel Jenness writes of "Art in Repose and Motion;" Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood tells of "Social Difficulties and Success;" Prof. Henry Drumond discusses books, and a dozen other wolk-known writers have timely and instructive articles. Price \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy, of all agents. Jenness Miller Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City. a copy, of all agents. J Avenue, New York City.

# GRAND LOI



QUARTERLY DUES NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. of L. F TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 1, 1892.

To Members of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS :- Pursuant to Section 129 of the Constitution, you are hereby notified that the dues for the quarter ending January 31, 1893, (such an amount as may be determined by the several lodges, provided in no case it shall be less than five (\$5.00) dollars, are now payable, and must be paid to the Collector of your lodge on or before November 1, 1892. This amount will be in full payment of all subordinate dues and beneficiary assessments levied by the Grand Lodge for said quarter, as provided in Section 132 of the Constitution. All beneficiary members now enrolled and all those admitted prior to December 1, 1892, are liable for the full amount of quarterly dues for said quarter. All members initiated during the months of December and January, are exempt from payment of quarterly dues for said quarter, as provided in Section 129 of the Constitution. Any member failing to make payment as above provided will be expelled from the order, as per Section 130 of the Constitution, said expulsion taking effect November 2, 1892, and the Secretary is required to make due report thereof to the Grand Lodge.

Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES. .

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. of L. F. ) TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 1, 1892.

To Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

To Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—PUTSUANT to Section 120 of the Constitution, you are required to report to the Grand Lodge as expelled all members who fail on make payment of their quarterly dues for the quiterending January 31, 1898. The names of said members must be reported to you by the Collection your lodge not later than November 2d, and by your lodge not later than November 2d, and by your governed to the form, immediately thereafter. Falling to report form, immediately thereafter. Falling to report the names of expelled members as herein provided, the Grand Lodge will hold subordinate lodges lable for their assessments, as per Section 53 of the Constitution.

Four faternally, Yours fraternally, F. P. SARGENT, G. M. EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

#### NOTICE TO RECEIVERS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. of L. F.) TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 1, 1892.

To Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIR AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified, as provided in Section 51 of the Constitution, that no beneficiary assessment is required for the month of October, 1892, and that therefore none has been levied for said month. Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. AND T.

#### BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

We have on hand a few volumes of the Magazine for 1888 and a good supply for the

The volumes are artistically bound in a way to withstand wear, and we need not say are intrinsically valuable, containing as they do, a wide range of topics upon subjects well calculated to interest the general reader, as well as those who are the stu-

dents of labor problems.

In this connection we suggest that these bound volumes of the Magazine would be a valuable present on birthday occasions, or as tokens of remembrance, to be presented at any time, and as the price has been reduced to \$1.25 we shall hope to receive sufficient orders to reduce the supply, since no fireman's library would be complete without one.

By addressing Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, orders will be promptly filled. Cash must accompany

each order.

#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TERRE HAUTE, IND., September 1, 1892.

To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS :- The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of August,

P	E.C	27	DT	d

Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9	<b>\$2</b> 08	21	\$182	41	\$70	61	\$162	81	\$146	101	\$102
2	38	22	42	42	44	62	118	82	378	102	1.14
8	536	23	32	43	130	62 63	120	83	192	103	280
•	146	24	124	44	150	64	116	84	180	104	120
9	200	25	122	45	190	65	96	85	i	105	80
9	12	26	152	46	80	66 67	88	86	174	106	46
- 6	78	27	168	47	206	67	176	87	86	107	188
å	260	28	116	48	156	66 6€	92	88	114	108	82
10	240 184	29	56	49	112	6€	60 82	89		109	140
11	172	80 81	88	50	254	70	82	90	114	110	76
11 12	276	82	62	51	76	71	150	91	102	111	184
18	314	33	78	52	162	72	152	92	92	112	78
14	400	84	106 82	53 54	130	73	76	93	128	113	134 36
15	106	85	66	55	240 72	74 75	98 246	94 95	142 194	114 115	90
18 14 15 16 17	194	36	112	56	54	76	240 54	96	92	116	68 162
17	88	87	86	57	284	77	308	97	214	117	96
18	116	38	104	58	88	78	200	98	72	118	50
19 20	112	89	60	59	170	79	76	99	210	119	62
20	78	40	156	60	24	80	54	98 99 100	112	120	140

#### RECEIPTS-Continued.

Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
121	\$118	184	\$54 74 104 74 244 90 86	247	\$212 164 140	310 311	\$88	373	\$38	436 437	\$44 38
121 123 124 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	56 130 96	184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198	104	248 249 251 252 253 254 255 255 255 255 256 257 253 256 257 257 258 257 257 258 257 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 258	140	312 313	40 50 110	374 375 376	92 56 72 154 190 144 44 80 112	438 439	38
124	96	187	74	250	168 290 152 85 156 84 58 108 72 130 82	214	110	376	72 154	439 440	38 70 100 44 62 56 136 54 58 54 80 78 94 36 48 110
126	64 68 98	189	90	252	152	315	130	378	190	441	41
127	98	190	138	253	156	316	106 80	379	144	442 443	62 56
129	66 212 180 82 94	192	138 236 822 136 48 158 104 102 98 118 146 124 98 144 160 444 172 136 60 60 98 18 14 16 10 44 16 10 46 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	255	84	315 316 317 318	114 130 106 80 66 104 170	377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391	80	443 444 445 446	136
130	180	193	136	256 257	58 108		104	382	112 76	445 446	54 58
132	94	195	48	258	72	320 321 323 324 325 327 329 329 329 329	56	384	7665245434450212758582958288675223011946882644768	44/	54
133	146 112 90	196	158	259	130	322	56 56 36 54	385	52 42	449445445454545454545454545454545454545	78
135	90	198	162	261	84	324	54	387	54	450	94
136	48	l 199	60	262	84 96 120 102 128 154 130 68 112 198 74 42 118 78 58	325 326	64 72	388	130	451 452	36 26
137	102	200	98	264 264	102	327	84	390	50	453	48
189	54 102 38 152 306 236 130 88 142 210 144 102 570 186 100	200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207	118	265	128	328	84 122 28 118	391	112	454	110
140	102 306	203	140 54	267	130	330	118	2021	58	456	44 56 36 48
142	236	205	124	268	68	331 332 333 334 335 336 337	86 112 188	394 395 396	50 69	457	36
143	130	206	184	269	112	333	188	396	90	459	40
145	142	208	74	271	74	334	98	397	50	460	72 46
146	210	209	110	272	118	336	42	398	38	462	78
148	102	211	160	274	78	337	164	400	70	463	70
149	570	208 209 210 211 212 213	78	275	58	338	96	401	82 60	465	78 70 28 36 148
150 151	186	213 214	72	272 273 274 275 276 277 278		338 339 340 341 342 344 345 346	98 78 42 164 96 268 74 52 60	397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 410 411 412 413	76	466	148
152	134	214 215 216 217 218 219	136	278	44	341	52	404	199	467	66 42 30 70 52 106 68 36 96 42 32 60 46
153	89	216	60	279 280	72 46	343	56	406	30	469	30
155	92	218	56 96	281	80	344	100	407	104	470	70 50
156	92	219	96	282	80	346	38	409	66	472	106
158	192	221	104	281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290	294	347	64	410	86	473	68
159	234	222	76	285	176	348 349	100	411	144	475	96
160 161	154 34	$\frac{223}{224}$	62	287	140	350 351	106	413	70	476	42
162	258	225	46	285	60	351 352	34	414	186	478	60
163	112	226	82	290	18	353	52	416	186 70	479	46
165	66 82 92 50 192 234 154 258 112 126 136 122 260	2012234222222222222222222222222222222222	96 104 76 70 62 46 112 264 60 88 168 74 52	291 292 293	80 82 294 176 146 140 60 148 68 32 48 110 42 96 138 64 100 70 62	352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360	56 100 64 38 64 100 90 106 34 52 52 124 88 42	415 416 417 418	66 50 100 76	480	24 60 46 36 32 162 40 54 32
166	156	229 230	88	292	48	356	42	419	100	482	46
168	102	231	168	294 295 296 297	110	357	56	420	76 40	483	36
169	260	232	74 59	295	96	359	72 72 90 134 26 178	421	40 52 102 100 114	485	162
171	86 84	234	92	297	138	360	90	423	102	486	40.
172	92	235	100	298	100	361	134	424	114	488	32
173	138	237	178	297 298 299 300	70	361 362 363 364	178	426	32	489	
175	198	238	152	301	62		92 38	427	58 50	490	:::
176	92 276 138 198 92 86 180 22	33.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.	128 178 152 110 192 834 226 38	302 303	56 68	366 367 368 369	5.4	420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 430 431 432	32 58 50 60 72 64		
178	180	241	334	303 304 305 306 307 308 309	80	367	72 78	430	72 64	• •	
179	22	242 243	226	305	80 56 162 120 52	369	84	432	88		
180	38	244	46	307	120	340	30	433	88 66 98	٠.	
182	38 52 162	245	104	308	52 130	371 372	84 30 66 76	434 435	42		: :
183	162	246	124	509	100	9.2				27.60	77 75

Balance on hand August 1, 1892 . . . . . \$37,607 75 Received during month . . . . . . . 50,546 00

Total . . . . . . . . . . . . DISBURSEMENTS.

DIBBURSALEN 18.

By claims 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 760, 761, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 785, 796, 797, \$87,000, 00

Balance on hand September 1, 1892 . . . . \$1,153 75

Respectfully submitted. EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

CCTOBER

918	LOCOMOTIVE FIREM	
J. J. HANNAHAN 5949 Prit E. V. DEBS T	GRAND LODGE	6. PRIDE OF THE WEST; DeSoto, Mo.  Meets in K. P. Hall, cor. Second and Boyd sts., every Monday at 2 P. M. Master H. F. Hort, Box 191 . Secretary Jno. McBride, Box 52 . Secretary Jno. McBride, Box 55 . Collector E. B. Williams, Box 123 . Receiver C. E. Becker, Box 5 . Magazine Agent
BOAN'L. E. BARR 552 CHAS. W. MAIE	Terre Haute, Indiana.  ARD OF GRAND TRUSTEES.  Chairman Eleventh St., Denver Col.  Y Secretary Swan st., Buffalo, N. Y.  R	Meets in McCauliey's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays, R. M. Smith, 120 Carol st S. E Master A. F. Wilson, 810 Delaware ave N. E. Secretary C. R. Bush, 1009 N. J. ave S. E Collector H. A. Newman, N. E. cor. 4½ and G st., S. E. Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Magazine Agent Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Saturday at 7:39 P. M. H. Kildery, 114 W. Monterey st Master M. L. Hann, 322 Hull st Secretary T. J. Dryer, 7:09 W Shepard t Secretary L. S. Cox. 210 E Munson Travia ve, Magazine Agent Chas. Fullington, 807 Travia ve, Magazine Agent
HARRY WALTON 300 N C. J. SINGLETON 86 S JOHN F. O'REID T. P. O'ROURKE	N	9. FRANKLIN; Columbus, Ohio.  Meets in B. of L. F. and B. of L. E. Hall, 189% N. High st, alternate Mondays at 8. P. M. Leonard Lawrence, 360 Arsenal ave
1. DEER PA Meets in E sts. ever; G. E. Carm F. S. Bishc C. J. Hunt F. H. Bogs Wallace St 2. SPARTA Meets in I. T. F. Dor A. M. Hol Wm. York E. J. Shiel Wm. York	UBORDINATE LODGE.  ARK; Port Jevvis, N. Y. Ingineers' Hall, corner Ball and Pike y Wednesday.  Ier, 151 W. Main st. Secretary, 60 Hammond st. Collector rdus, 40 Wain st. Receiver idd, 106 Front st. Magazine Agent N; Monon, Ind.  O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays.  In Master mes, Box 17 Secretary to Collector Magazine Agent Master Les Collector Magazine Agent ED DAUGHTER; Jersey City, N. J.  Rermania Hall, 140 Newark ave., 2d and days. 212 2d st. Master	Meets in Firemen's Hall, 198 Seneca st, every Tuesday evening.  G. S. Flading, 111 Coitst Secretary
J. E. Welt G. J. Whi J. B. Swee E. M. Mci J. E. Welt  4. GREAT  Meets in 3d Sum G. D. Get L. W. For W. F. Coo W. F. Coo  5. CHARI Meets in	sh, 212 2d st	18. WASHINGTON; Jersey City, N. J.  Meets in Masonic Hall, cor. Pacific ave and Maple st, every third Sunday. Master F. A. Engel, Bergen Point. Secretary Henry Klein, 135 Woodward st. Gollector E. F. Jones, 111 Pacific ave. Collector W. J. Lewis, 225 Whitton st. Receiver G. R. Rowland, 224 Franklyn st, Elizabeth Magazine Agent  14. EUREKA; Indianapolis, Ind. Meets in Griffith Block, 34 W. Washington st, every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Master



	311231, D 1411011211(13.
15. ST. LAWRENCE; Montreal, Canada.	25. CONNECTING LINK: Boone, Iowa.
Meets in St. Charles Club Hall alternate Sundays	Meets in Pad Man's Hall can 9th and Stanmate
H. Wheatley, 106 Charron st, Point St.	1st and 3d Sundays.
Charles Master J. A. McKenna, 68 Chateauguay st, Point St. Charles Secretary	R. L. Maynard, Box 652 Master
St. Charles Secretary Samuel Edwards, 39 Knox st, Point St.	St and 3d Sundays.  F. L. Maynard, Box 652.  B. H. Smith  Collector W. H. Cummings, Box 426.  Magazine Agent
Samuel Edwards, 39 Knox st, Point St.	W. H. Cummings, Box 426 Receiver
Charles	Sherman Long Magazine Agent
Charles Receiver	26. ALPHA; Baraboo, Wis.
Albert Wright, 167 Magdalen st, Point	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays.
16 VIOA. The state of the state	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays. Henry Wettstein Master Fred Van Leshout, Box 895 Secretary W. H. Pobjoy Collector Fred Van Leshout, Box 895 Receiver Franz Farwell Magazine Agent
16. VIGO; Terre Haute, Ind.	W. H. Pobjoy Collector
F. E. Dupell 928. N. Ninth at Master	Fred Van Leshout, Box 895 Receiver
McE. B. Glenn, 1427 S. Sixth st Secretary	or where our policy and the results of
C. A. Bennett 1004 N. Ninth at	27. HAWKEYE; Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M. F. E. Dupell 928, N. Ninth st	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, O'Hara's Block, 2d st, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P.M., and 4th Monday at 7:30
17. PINE RIDGE; Chadron, Neb.	P. M. H. T. Smith
Montale I O O T T II a	
J. E. Platner Master	A. H. Preston, B. C. R. & N. r'd house . Collector
W. E. Drews Secretary	W. W. Coffey, 436 A ave W Receiver
H. O. Smith Receiver	J. C. Frantz, 106 ave A Magazine Agent
M. S. Platner Master W. E. Drews Secretary T. A. Johnston Collector H. O. Smith Receiver T. A. Johnston Magazine Agent	
18. WEST END; Slater, Mo.	Meets in First National Bank Hall, cor. 5th and Spruce sts, every Sunday at 1:30 P. M. F. J. Doran, Box 362
Manda I. 27 . 4 P. VV. 11	F. J. Doran. Box 362
J. J. Day Master	S. H. Donehower, L. Box 402 Secretary
F. G. Klein Secretary	J. G. Warland Collector
Rufus McCormack, Box 396 Receiver	N. L. Newman, Box 116 Magazine Agent
J. J. Day Master J. B. Rich Secretary F. G. Klein Collector Rufus McCormack, Box 396 Receiver A. H. Pulliam Magazine Agent	
18. IRUCKEE; Wadsworth, Nevada.	Mects in Odd Fellows' Hall, Main st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M. W. R. Rouse, Box 680
Meets in B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Hall every Friday at 7 P. M.	Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
Friday at 7 P. M.	W. R. Rouse, Box 680 Master
Jno, Griffin Secretary	Eugene Bowen Collector
G. W. Davis Collector	W. R. Rouse, Box 680 Receiver
Friday at 7 P. M. C. A. Beemer . Master Jno. Griffin . Secretary G. W. Davis . Collector D. W. Strong . Receiver F. R. Comstock . Magazine Agent	Warren Barmour Magazine Agent
90 STUARS OF THE PROPERTY OF T	80. CEDAR VALLEY; Waterloo, Iowa.
20. STUART; Stuart, Iowa.	Meets in Select Knights' Hall, Sycamore and 4th sts, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. H. J. Reynolds
Meets in Engineer's Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.	H I Reynolds Master
Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Master	R. A. Corson, Box 1154 Secretary
H. E. Chelmore, Roy 100	F. W. Boston, Box 1154
Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Receiver	sts, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  H. J. Reynolds
r. M. Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Master J. W. Taylor, Box 172 Secretary H. E. Chalmers, Box 120 Collector Grafton Zenor, Box 17 Receiver, J. Tracy, Box 283 Magazine Agent 21. INDISTRIAL. St. Louis West.	XI. R. R. CENTRE: Attition, Mandain
21. INDUSTRIAL; St, Louis, Mo.	Meets in woodman's Hair, cor. our and salar s
Meets in Bowman's Hall, N. E. corner 11th and Locust sts, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 P. M. W. J. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave	sts, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. M. A. Sullivan, cor. 14th and Santa Fe sts, Master D. P. Coleman, 92: So 7th st Secretary Edwin McKeen, 1531 Commercial st . Collector Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe st Receiver F. A. Short, 1417 Atchison st Magazine Agent
W. J. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave Master	D. P. Coleman, 922 So 7th st Secretary
W. G. Perkins, 1022 Chouteau ave . Secretary	Edwin McKeen, 1531 Commercial st Collector
Louis Volker, 1008 Park ave Collector	Jno. O'Connor, 1428 Santa Fe St Receiver
W. G. Canfield, 1422 Clark ave . Magazine Agent	82. BORDER; Ellis, Kansas.
22. CENTRAL; Urbana, Ill.	
	Meets in K. of P. Hall every Tuesday at 3 P. M. J. H. Kinney, Box 158 Master Gustave Ebling Secretary G. S. Leisenring Collector John McKanna Receiver J. C. Barnes, Box 218 Magazine Agent
Baniel O'Connor Master	Gustave Ebling
H. B. Hiestand Collector	John McKanna Receiver
Grant Miller	J. C. Barnes, Box 218 Magazine Agent
Daniel O'Connor Master Scott Buscy Secretary H. B. Hiestand Collector Grant Miller Receiver H. B. Hiestand, Box 179 Magazine Agent  28. PHGYLY Brackley	
Drockheid, Mo.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Elm and water
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M.	ath Monday evenings.
Joshua Proctor, Box 60 Master	W. M. Goode
H. L. Managald	C. H. Torpey
A. S. Lucas, Box 336 Pagaivar	W. C. Gallup Receiver
at 7:30 P. M. Joshua Proctor, Box 60 Master A. S. Lucas, Box 336 Secretary H. L. Mansfield Collector A. S. Lucas, Box 336 Receiver A. S. Lucas, Box 336 Magazine Agent 4. GREAT WESTERN, Parameter 4. GREAT WE	sts, 1st and 3d Monday arternoons and 2d and 4th Monday evenings.  W. M. Goode C. H. Torpey C. H. Torpey C. H. Torpey C. Gallup Receiver J. B. Kackley Magazine Agent
meets in Brotherhood Hall every Wednesday	Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
at 2 P. M. Thos. Stanton	
at 2 P. M. Thos. Stanton Master Curtis Parsons. Secretary Henry Lichesky Collector Lot Brandenburg Receiver E. B. Williams Magazine Agent	2.30 P. M. Master P. J. Coffey, 919 3d st Secretary W. N. Smith, 425 Eighth ave Collector P. J. Coffey, 919 Third st Receiver Parker Lillis, 901 Third st Magazine Agent
Henry Lichesky Collector	W. N. Smith, 425 Eighth ave Collector R. C. Gore, 219 Third st
E. B. Williams Receiver	Parker Lillis, 901 Third st Magazine Agent
	A BLECK SHAME TO SEE THE SEE T

A MINER; New to B. In Fisher V E Balds 11 Curry 1 T. Fisher

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85. AMBOY: Amboy, III.  Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays. J. D. Mahoney Master F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Secretary C. H. Perry, Collector W. T. Getty, Magazine Agent F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Magazine Agent TIPPECANOE; Lafayette, Ind. Meets in K. P. Hull, Fifth and Columbia sts, at 2 P. M., Sundays. W. H. Fox. G. E. Smith, 99½ N. Twelve st. Secretary Chas. Ernst, 164 Salem st. Collector W. R. Johnson, 110 S. Fourth st Keceiver Juo. Morrow, L. E. & W. R. R Magazine Agent Tomorrow, L. E. & W. R. R Magazine Agent Meets in Engineers' Hall, every Wednesday at B. M. H. G. Cormick.
J. D. Mahoney Master
F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Secretary
W. T. Getty Receiver
F. W. Calkins, Box 255 Magazine Agent
Mosts in K. P. Hall, Fifth and Columbia etc. at
2 P. M., Sundays.
W. H. Fox
Chas. Ernst. 164 Salem st Collector
W. R. Johnson, 110 S. Fourth st Receiver
Jno. Morrow, L. E. & W. R.R Magazine Agent
Meets in Engineers' Hall, every Wednesday at 8
Р. М.
A. C. Stone Secretary
A. C. Stone Collector
Ferd. Bauer
88. AVON: Stratford, Ont.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.
Juo. Scanion, Box 318 Master
Wm. Cardwell, Box 318 Collector
Robt. McIntosh, Box 318 Receiver
89. TWIN CITY: Rock Island, II)
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, seery Wednesday at 8 P. M. H. G. Cormick
Monday.  J. P. Connelly, 1231 Sixth ave Master
J. P. Connelly, 1231 Sixth ave Master Dan'l Moroney, 8th ave & 27th st Secretary Simon McMahon, Jr, 2d ave bet. 20th and
Simon McMahon, Jr, 2d ave bet. 20th and
Dan'l Moroney, 8th ave and 27th st Receiver
Sign steamon, 37, 24 are bet. 20th and 21th st. Collector Dank stroner, 8th ave and 27th st. Collector WH Boltz, 102 coroth and Brondway, Mag. Agent 40. BLOOMING; Bloomington, III.  Meet in Engineers' Hall every Tuesdays at 7:30 Pet St. Collector 1 and
40. BLOOMING; Bloomington, Ill. Meets in Engineers' Hell away Tuesdays at 7:20
P. M.
Joseph Turpin Master
Robert Barniville
R. J. McDonald Receiver
41. ONWARD: Dickinson N. Dakota
P. M. Joseph Turpin Master Robert Barniville Secretary Robert Barniville Collector R. J. McDonald Receiver Wm. Hayes 41. ONWARD; Dickinson, N. Dakota, Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Alex Fowler . Master W. R. Williams . Secretary J. J. Bartley . Collector W. D. Sinnamon . Receiver L. Wagner, Box 125. Mandan . Magazine Agent 42. ELMO; madison, Wis. Meets in Good Templara Hall, 2d and 4th Sungays.
W. R. Williams Secretary
J. J. Bartley Collector
L. Wagner, Box 125, Mandan . Magazine Agent
42. ELMO; Madison, Wis.
days.
B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st Master
John Harrington, 520 W Main st Secretary
B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st Receiver
W. J. Parsons, 619 W. Main st . Magazine Agent
Meets in Brockaw's Hall, Eighth and Locust sta
2d and 4th Thursdays,
G. W. Whaley, 1906 S. Fifth at
Robt. McDonaid, 1615 S. Twelfth st Collector
Thos Burke 2008 S. Fifth at Receiver
44. F. W. ARNOLD; East St. Louis, Ill.
Meets in Jackiesch's Hall, cor. Missouri ave and
R. H. Steveson, 320 Illinois ave
W. W. Gillis, 739 Collinsville ave Secretary
W. W. Reeve 1837 8 7th at
Joe. Smith, 4237 Blair ave, St. Louis, Mag. Agent
45. ROSE CITY; Little Rock, Ark.
42. ELWO: Radison, Wis.  Meets Good Templars' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.  Meets Good Templars' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.  B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st.  Frank Lawrence, 531 W Main st. Secretary John Harrington, 220 W. Main st. Collector B. B. Wilber, 207 Park st. Magnazine Agent W. J. Pirsons, 619 W. Main st. Magnazine Agent W. J. Pirsons, 619 W. Main st. Magnazine Agent W. J. Pirsons, 619 W. Main st. Magnazine Agent Agent in Brockaw's Hall, Eighth and Locust sts. 2d and 4th Thursdays.  W. E. Sullivan, 2219 85 6fth st. Master G. W. Whaley, 1906 S. Fifth st. Secretary Robt. McDonaid, 1615 S. Twelfth st. Collector Jos. Kane, 805 80 11th st. Wagnazine Agent Thos. Burke, 2026 S. Fifth st. Magnazine Agent 44. F. W. ARNOLD; East St. Louls, III. Meets in Jackiesch's Hall cor. Missouri ave and Main st, alternate Thesdays.  H. H. Steveson, 230 Illinois ave. Master W. W. Gillis, 739 Collinsville ave. Secretary T. M. Leonard, 310 Market ave. Collector W. W. Reeve, 1837 S. 7th st.  Meets in O. R. C. Hall, corner Markham and Chester sts., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M. M. McKay, 1018 Water st. Master Mathias Laux, 201 Pulaski st. Collector E. S. King, 304 80 Cross st. Magazine Agent
and 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M.,
A. J. Bailey, Masonic Temple
Mathias Laux, 201 Pulaski st Collector
E. S. King 201 So Cross at
2 Magazine Agent

MEN'S	MAG	AZIN	E.	[October
46. CAP Meets and	ITAL; S in Engir Adams,	pringfiel neers' Ha lst and 3	d, III. all, Fifth st 3d Sunday a	, bet. Monroe
E. W. C. F. S H. W. W. E. Edw. 1	Rowland Sells, 112 Warboys Hall, 160 Meyers, V	1, 1411 E 9 So 8th s 3 4 So. Ten Vabash r	Cook st tt. st 'd house, M	, bet. Monzoe fternoonsMasterSecretaryCollectorReceiver agazine Agent
Meets sts., G. M.	UMPHAN in Prosp 1st Mond Dix, 152	T; Chica erity Hal lay eve., Wabash	igo, III. II. N. E. cor. and 3d Sun ave	State and 18th lay afternoon. Master
J. W. J. W. A. S. J. C	Hughes, Hughes, Leonard ahili, 14 F. HVNE	2237 Wen 2237 Wen 1, 1731 Wa 8 E. 18th S; Peoria	tworth ave atworth ave abash ave st M	State and 18th day afternoon Master Secretary Collector Receiver agazine Agent
Meets	in Castl	e Hall, 2	14 So. Ada	ms st., Obser- aturday even- Master
W. A. W. A. D. N. W. E.	McMilla McMilla Watt, 617 Murphy	n, 206 Sta n, 206 Sta 1st st , 408 Low	ate st	Master Secretary Collector Receiver n st., agazine Agent
49. J. M	. BAYMO	ND; Dec	atur. Ill.	
Meets W. J.	in Engli Long, 141	neers' Ha 10 E. Will	dl, 2d and 4 liam st	th Sundays Master t. Secretary Collector Receiver Mag. Agent
Thos. J. B. I	McMilla Jonnon.	n, 1234 E 1057 N Cl	Eldorado a	t Secretary Collector
A. H. E. O.	Sutton,	975 N. Wa	ater st	Receiver
Meets and urd:	in Engi 3d Sund ays at 7:3	neers' H ays at 2 l 0 P. M.	all, 48th and 2 P. M., and 2	d State sts, 1st d and 4th Sat- e Master Secretary Collector Receiver
W. E. W. H.	Greene.	r, 5319 Pi 4900 Dea	rinceton av	Secretary
C. D. T. G. Chas.	Dickerm Berry, 33 Ostendo	an, 5142 I 7 Forty-s rf, 4836 D	Dearborn st sixth st earborn st	Collector
			M agfield, Mo.	agazine Agent
Meets M.	in G. A.	R. Hall	every Wed	lnesday at 2 P.
Frank	Gano, 1	934 N. Ro	bberson av	e Master
B. C. 1 W. H.	Reddick, Hulse S	1602 Flo tation A	rence st	Collector
H. F. H. C.	Hill, Sta Crawford	tion A . 1. 2006 Be	nton ave.M	e Master Secretary Collector Receiver agazine Agent
52. GOO Meets	D WILL in Firer	; Logans nen's Ha	sport, Ind. all, N. E. co	r. Fourth and  Master Secretary Collector Receiver agazine Agent
J. A. 1	Holland,	6 Sycam	ore st.	Master
Jno. I	Rombolt,	106 Osag	gest	Collector
J. J. F	Beam, 53 itzgerale	l Ottawa 1, 17 Uhl	st M	agazine Agent
58. EMI Meets	ORIA; I	Emporia,	Kansas. all, cor. 3d	ave and West  Master Secretary Collector Receiver agazine Agent
Howa	rd Galey	, 815 W 5	thave	Master
John	Maier. 32 McGaha,	Moline		Collector
E. S. I O. T. I	Pearce, 3 Pearce, 3	32 Consti 32 Constit	tution st . tution st, M	agazine Agent
C. M. W. T. Max C	C. Wilso Scully, 3 Owen, 425	n, 365 Fa 31 N Clai E Rollii	rrar st rk st ns st	Master Secretary Collector
E. R. : J. S. S <b>55. BLU</b>	McCosh, ours, 323	103 N. Me Hagood	orleystM	agazine Agent
Meets 1st a	in Cron	er's Hall, oudays.	cor. Popla:	r and Main sis. Master
Danie L. J. I	l McGrat uck. 237	h, 297 H Greenla	igh st	. Secretary . Collector
Danie Thos.	l McGrat Carroll,	h, 297 Hi 136 Mana	igh st ussas st.M	Master Secretary Collector Receiver agazine Agent r and Main sts. Master Secretary Collector Receiver

56. BANNER; Stanberry, Mo. Meets in B. of R. T. Hall, every Saturday even-	66. CHALLENGE; Belleville, Ontario.  Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, Station st., 2d and 4th
E. W. Fisher, L. Box 424 . Master W. E. Baldwin, L. Box 400 . Secretary J. R. Curry . Collector E. W. Fisher, Box 307 . Receiver . Magazine Agent	Sundays.
W. E. Baldwin, L Box 400 Secretary	W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Master Wm. Andrews, Belleville Station Secretary
E. W. Fisher. Box 307 Receiver	Victor Wensley, Belleville Station Collector
Magazine Agent	W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Secretary Victor Wensley, Belleville Station Collector W. J. Logue, Belleville Station Receiver Jas. Williamson, Box 69, Belleville Station
67. BUSTUN; Boston, Mass.	Station
Meets in Templar Hall, 724 Washington st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 10:30 A. M.	67. DOMINION; Toronto, Canada.  Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall, cor. Queen st and Spadine
J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Master	ave, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. T. N. Modeland, 756 King st W
J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place * Collector	I. K. Belyea, 59 Niagara st Secretary
J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Secretary J. Rowan, 63 Indiana Place Collector H. C. Chapel, 256 Ruggles st Receiver L. B. Sanborn 225 Shawmut ave, Magazine Agent	I. K. Belyea, 59 Niagara st Receiver
58. SACRAMENTO; Rocklin, Cal.	Alex. Toppin, 375 Adelaide st. W. Magazine Agent
Meets in Masonic Hall, every Monday and Thursday.	AC TAITCIAIRE · Altoona, Wig.
J. H. Penney Master F. C. Neff Secretary J. J. Brennan Collector G. N. Earhart Receiver A. E. Harter Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. Juo. Nolan, Box 1cs Master Wm. McLyman Secretary Peter Clune Collector Rich'd Hall, Box 67 Receiver Magazine Agent
J. J. Brennan Collector	Wm. McLyman Secretary
A. E. Harter	Rich'd Hall, Box 67 Receiver
69. BOYAL GORGE; Pueblo, Colo.	Magazine Agent
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. D st. and Union	69. ISLAND CITY; Brockville, Ontarlo.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Merrill Block, every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.  Moster
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. D st. and Union ave., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. G. W. Wood, 601 East B st	Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. D. W. Wilkinson
R. S. McAlnin 918 Kim et Rossomor	H. E. Bramley Secretary
Pueblo Secretary R. S. McAlpin, 918 Elm st, Bessemer, Pueblo	Francis Flanigan
Pueblo Collector Robt. Wilmunder, 29 Block O Receiver T. W. Hughes, 13 Block L Magazine Agent	D. W. Wilkinson
T. W. Hughes, 13 Block L Magazine Agent	70. LONE STAR; Longview, Texas.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Saturday even-
60. UNITED; Philadelphia, Pa. Meets in Dover Hall, 2204 Marshall st., 1st and 3d Saturday evenings	
	Drura Vandewater, Box 203 Secretary
Howard Reeder, 1134 W Somerset st . Secretary	L. D. Oden, Box 135 Collector Harry Finnegan, Box 141 Receiver
Jacob Fry. 2128 N 10th st Master Howard Reeder, 1134 W Somerset st Secretary Jas. Wertz, 1549 Hewson st Collector B. F. Pettit, 2123 N. 10th st Receiver B. F. Pettit, 2123 N. 10th st Magazine Agent	ing
5. F. Pettit, 2123 N. 10th st Magazine Agent	71. SUSQUEHANNA; Onconta, N. Y. Meets in Red Men's Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at
Meets in Druid's Hall, cor. Seventh and Jackson	3 P. M. Master
sts., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Michael Kelly, 412 Thomas st Master	3 P. M.  D. B. Howard, 52½ Main st.  W. P. Emery, 66½ Deitz st.  J. N. Stone, 4 Fairview st.  Jas. Waiters, 9 Baker st.  A. J. Bookout.  Magazine Agent
W. F. Maher, 193 Penns ave Collector	J. N. Stone, 4 Fairview st
38., 24 and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Michael Kelly, 412 Thomas st	A. J. Bookout Magazine Agent
62. VANBERGEN; Carbondale, Pa.	72. WELCOME; Camden, N. J. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 2d and Taylor ave, 2d
62. VANBERGEN; Carbondale, Pa. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	and 4th Sundays
S. E. Banker, 17 Belmont st Master	and 4th Sundays.  A. M. Willitts, 112 So 4th st Master John Colton, 412 S. 6th st Secretary G. W. Tash, 529 So 3d st Collector John Colton, 412 S. 6th st Receiver G. W. Tash, 529 So 3d st Magazine Agent
S. E. Banker, 17 Belmont st Collector	G. W. Tash, 529 So 3d St
at 2.P. M.  S. E. Banker, 17 Belmont st Master G. P. Berry, 83 Park st Secretary S. E. Banker, 17 Belmont st Collector Jno. McCawley, 28 River st Receiver J. E. McCawley, 30 River st Magazine Agent  68. HERCHILES, Parallle, 11	G. W. Tash, 529 So 3d st Magazine Agent
Washington, Daniel Hill, III.	78. BAY STATE; Worcester, Mass.  Meets at Stationary Engineers' Hall, 302 Main st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.  F. W. Chase, 32 Hammond st
Walnut st., 1st and 3d Sundays.	st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 1 P. M.
J. C. B. Stehhins Fairchild st Socretary	Thos. Loynd, 8 Glenwood st Secretary
F. Krauel, Fairchild st Collector	J. H. Crawford, 20 Harrison st Receiver Thos. Loynd, 8 Glenwood st Receiver
weight in K. of H. Hall, over N. E. cor. Main and Wainut st., lst and 3d Sundays.  F. J. Beatty, 513 Collett st. J. C. B. Stebbins, Fairchild st. Secretary F. Krauel, Fairchild st. Collector Chas. Bordolo, Fairchild st. Receiver C. A. Snyder, 709 N. Vermillion st, Magazine Agent	W. N. Holland, 26 Fountain st. Magazine Agent
Magazine Agent	74. KANSAS CITY; Argentine, Kan. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, cor. Silver ave. and
44. SIOUX; Sioux Cit <sup>†</sup> , Iowa.  Meets in Lyons Hall, 416 Pearl st, 2d and 4th Sundays.	2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M Master
J. N. Barber, 1621 5th st Master	R. W. Bidwell
A. W. Johnson, 1119 Fourth st Collector	Anton vogei
M. J. Richardson 620 Nebraska st Mag Agent	74. KANSAS CITY; Argentine, Kan.  Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, cor. Silver ave. and 2d st., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. A. Uhde R. W. Bidwell Anton Vogel Collector H. A. Elliott Chas, Justice, L. Box 421  Magazine Agent  75. ENTERPRISE; Philadelphia, Pa.
Sundays.  J. N. Barber, 1621 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5th st Master T. F. Dolan, 107 S. Wall st Secretary A. W. Johnson, 1119 Fourth st Collector T. F. Dolan, 107 S. Wall st Receiver M. J. Richardson, 620 Nebraska st Mag. Agent FORT RIDGELY; Wasses, Minn. Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays. Jas. Hockenhull Master	Moots in Rodders' Hall, 4113 Lancaster ave., al-
Jas. Hockenhull Master	ternate Sundays.
A. G. Cobb Secretary	Henry Walton, 300 N 39th st Secretary
Jas. Hockenhull Master Geo. Woskie Secretary A. G. Cobb Collector A. M. Snyder Receiver L. R. Lefler, 470 Olmstead st., Winona,	ternate Sundays. A. J. White, 3105 Powelton ave
Magazine Agent	Jos. Hienerwald, 3714 Mellon st mag. Agent
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76. NEW ERA; Willmar, Minn.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  C. E. McLaughlin  W. E. McLaughlin, Box 292  Nels Larson  Chris, Rasmussen  Receiver	8
Mosts in I O O F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.	ľ
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 30 sundays. C. E. McLaughlin Master W. E. McLaughlin, Box 292 Secretary Nels Larson Collector Chris. Rasmussen Receiver C. E. Huffman Magazine Agent 22 BROKW MOINTAIN: Banyer, Colo.	
W. E. McLaughlin, Box 292 Secretary	ł
Nels Larson Receiver	
O F Huffman Magazine Agent	
77. BOCKY MOUNTAIN; Denver, Colo.	
	8
Meets at 3804 Market st., every Thursday at 7:30	ļ
T N Worth 3147 Williams st Master	1
W. F. Brundage, 1216 Larimer st Secretary	1
S. L. Kanaga, 3931 Franklin st Collector	1
P. M. T. N. Worth, 3147 Williams st	1
F. H. Lenman, 3351 Flankin St. Magazine agent	ء ا
78. GOLDEN EAGLE; Sedalia, Mo.	۱ ۹
Meets in Hart's Hall, every luesday evening.	
Louis Rost 408 Engineer st Secretary	1
Louis Rast, 408 Engineer st Collector	1
W. O. Webster, 1206 E. Third st Receiver	1
C. T. Pratt, 1115 E. 6th st Magazine Agent	1
79. J. M. DODGE; Roodhouse, III.	١.
Meets in K. P. Hail, every monday alternoon.	1 1
C A Hanneford Box 347 Secretary	1
Albert Sanks Collector	1
F. I. Carr	1
78. GOLDEN RAGLE; Sedalis, No.  Meets in Hart's Hall, every Tuesday evening. J. A. Leach, 232 E. Fourth st. Louis Rast, 408 Engineer st. Louis Rast, 408 Engineer st. Louis Rast, 408 Engineer st. Collector W. O. Webster, 1206 E. Third st. Receiver C. T. Fratt, 1115 E. 6th st. Magazine Agent 79. J. N. DODGE; Roodhowss, 111. Meets in K. P. Hall, every Monday afternoon. C. T. Wilkerson C. A. Hannaford, Box 347 Mibert Sanks Collector F. I. Carr C. A. Hannaford, Box 347 Magazine Agent 80. SELF HELP; Aurora, 111.	1
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 19 Dionaway, afternace	1
C. H. Kellev, 441 2d ave Master	1
G. J. Waters, 283 Fifth st Secretary	
C. H. Kelley, 441 2d ave Collector	. 1
Fronk Pound 200 N Union st Magazine Agent	ı I
Sundays. C. H. Kelley. 441 2d ave	1
Meets in Miller's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.	1
81. PINE CITY; Staples, Minn.  Meets in Miller's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.  W. E. Scott M. State P. F. McDonad, Dox 47 Secretary D. F. McHonnel, Box 137 Collector J. F. McGinnis, Box 1871, Brainerd Receiver Jas. Mackey, Box 223 Magazine Agen	
P. F. McDonald, Box 47 Secretary	
D. C. Warner, Box 113 Confector	- 1
Jas. Mackey, Box 223 Magazine Agen	
82. NORTHWESTERN: Minneapolis, Minn.	1
82. NOBTHWESTERN; Minneapolis, Minn. Meets in Lodge Parlors 1st and 3d Sunday after	-
W F Richmond 820 N Girard ave . Secretary	٠l
E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng. House Collecto	r
W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Receive	ŗ
n0018. E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng House Maste W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Secretar; E. B. Mayo, Oak Lake Eng. House Collecto W. E. Richmond, 820 N. Girard ave Receive Jas. Carroll. 303 Aldrich ave. N. Magazine Agen	٠Į
88. TRINITY; Fort Worth, Texas.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Wednesday a 8 P. M. G. K. Jackson, 900 Morgan st Maste Jacob Weeman, cor. Calhoun and Elizabeth sts	٠l
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every wednesday a	٠,
G. K. Jackson, 900 Morgan st Maste	r I
Jacob Weeman, cor. Calhoun and Elizabeth str	3.
Secretar	Σl
I M Russ 200 R R ave Receive	÷ I
Finus La Rue, 8213, E. 14th st. Collecto J. M. Russ, 300 R. R. ave . Receive J. M. Russ, 300 R. R. ave . Magazine Ager	it
84. CALHOUN; Battle Creek, Mich.  Meets in Skinner's Hall, 1st Monday and 2d an	d
4th Sundays.	!
Jas. Burgess, 19 Taylor st	7
Jno. Harrington, 86 Bennett st Collecto	ř
John Tighe, 79 Hart st Receive	r
C. O. Kendall, 116 Mott st Magazine Ager	ւել
85. FARGO; Fargo, N. Dakota.	a t
8:30 P. M.	~
P. T. Boleyn, 15 9th st So Maste	er
P. R. Jones, 1339 1st ave So Secretar	Y I
L. G. Snyder, 95,16th st So Receive	er l
Jas. Jardine, Arlington Hotel . Magazine Age	at
86. BLACK HILLS; Laramie, Wyoming.	
	е,
Thos. Lynott Mast	er l
W. N. Roth, Box 458 Secreta	ry
W. D. Hardman Collect	or
weets in G. A. R. Hall, Cor. 2d st and Grand avery Friday evening.  Thos. Lynott	er
z. v. ranten, boz wi magdzine nge	

YL.	INS MAGAZINE. LOCIODES	1
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8	. SUMMIT; Bawlins, Wyoming.	Yats in Firem.
	Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall 1st and 3d Thursdays.	i.0. Burt. 129 N
	Geo Parking Secretary	Lets in Firem 1.0 Dart. 139 N 2 E. Nyers, 145 T. a. Nay, 129 E
	Louis Larson Collector	I.S. Nay, 139 II
	Meters II 1-00-7- Haling Master Geo. L Clausing Secretary Geo. Parkins Secretary Louis Larson Gollector J. M. Gillespie Receiver J. M. Gillespie Magazine Agent J. O. Quinn, Box 164 Magazine Agent	E.G. Arandell 10. Dart, 129
	J. U. Quinu, DUX 101	Marie
8	MORNING STAR; Evanston, Wyoming.	A PENETERA
	Meets in K. P. Hall every Sunday afternoon. R. J. Clark, Box 157 T. H. Hollingworth, L. Box 212 Collector	
	T. H. Hollingworth, L Box 212 Secretary	Letz in Engit Septi Goodma
	Amenzo Graves	A PL BEAGLE
	Amenzo Graves	LF Zimmeri 1. M. Seven,
8	9. CHEHAW; Selma, Ala.  Meets in I. A. of M_Hall Thursday evenings. E. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey and Selms  Sts. P. C. Tynan, 129 Water st. R. O. Harris, 310 Alabamas t. E. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey & Selma sts. Receiver P. C. Tynan, 129 Water st. Magazine Agent	I MORESTER
	E. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey and Selma	Meta in B. Shand 4th
	Sts. Secretary	
	R. O. Harris, 310 Alabamast Collector	7. 7. Carada
	E. L. Cranford, cor. Maxey & Selmasts . Receiver	4 A. Kitasi
	P. C. Tynan, 129 water st magazine ngozi	U.P. Cote in G.N. Kingsi G.N. Kingsi Vin Sweede
1	O. SAN DIEGO; San Bernardino, Cal.	R. DAIR; I
ĺ	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 30 st, afternate sundays at 1:20 P. M	Enin W₁
ı	Lester Burt, 851 Third st Master	Neal.
	J. A. Brewster, Box 645 Secretary	T.D. Perra
1	J. W. Anderson, Box 545	ied Po
	0.       SAN DIEGO; SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.         Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 3d st, alternate Sundays at 1:30 P. M.       Lester Burt, 851 Third st.       Master Secretary         J. A. Brewster, Box 645       Collector       J. W. Anderson, Box 645       Collector         J. P. Bennett, Box 707       Receiver         E. B. Sharp, Box 645       Magazine Agent	M. DAIR; I Mead to Wi I V. Need. 11 Wellier U.D. Perry Breid Por Like Mead L. DAIRE
١.	1. GOLDEN GATE; San Francisco, Cal.	leta in S
1	Meets in Champion Hall, corner Valencia and 16th sts evesy Monday at 8 P. M. Jno. Hewitt, 27 Shotwell st. Secretary W. S. Johnson, 22 Shotwell st. Collector J. L. Mayne, 27 Shotwell st. Receiver W. S. Runyon, 2805 16th st. Magazine Agent	the in S
	16th sts evesy Monday at 8 P. M. Master	V. C. Birth
1	J. R. Cassidy, 216 21st st Secretary	
1	W. S. Johnson, 22 Shotwell st Collector	let. For Fact Mo
1	J. L. Mayne, 27 Shotwell St Magazine Agent	1
1	THE STREET OF THE STREET W. V.	Likeli Likeli
1	22. FRONTIER CITY; Oswego, N. Y.  Meets in Frontier City Hall, Jefferson Block, West 1st st., 2d and 4th Sundays.  Thomas Bradley, 123 W Cayuga st M. H. Counsell, 16 E. 5th st Collector Jas. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st Collector Jas. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st Receiver Thos. Bradley, 69 W. Tenth st Magazine Agent	E (OTT)
1	West 1st st. 2d and 4th Sundays.	bes is
1	Thomas Bradley, 123 W Cayuga st Master	
1	M. H. Counsell, 16 E. 5th St Collector	ii in
	Jas. Whalen, 290 W. 7th st	Lian B
ı	Thos. Bradley, 69 W. Tenth st magazine ago-	150
		1 [5]
١	Jno. Crimmins, 1128 Bluff st	I III
	J. M. Watson, 22 S. 12th st Collector	460g 1
1.	E. J. Kelly, 519 Ridge st	15 and
. [	Ath Sundays. Master Juo. Crimmins, 1128 Bluff st Secretary J. M. Watson, 22 S. 12th st Collector Laurence Walsh Receiver H. Montgomery, 222 Exchange st. Magazine Agen	1
١	AL CLOSUIG. Williams Assessed	1 14
1	Maste in Masonic Hall every Tuesday at 1.0	1 1 1279
1	P. M.  P. M.  D. Anderson, Box 508  Secretar,  F. J. North, Box 508  Gollecto  Jacob Hettrick, Box 508  Receive  F. G. Church, Box 508  J. W. Walker, Box 508  Magazine Agen	
ı	F. J. North, Box 508	( 45) ( )
Ţ	Jacob Hettrick, Box 508 Receive	16
1	J. W. Walker, Box 508 Magazine Agen	ն է <u>լ</u> Ռո
-	or Curcado, Chicago, Ill.	
	95. CHICAGO; Chicago, III.  Meets at 237 Milwaukee ave., 2d Tuesday an	يئي ا
1	Meets at 25' Milwankee aver, 25' Maske J. J. Keveny, 174 N Halstead st. Secretar Michael Flaherty, C. & N. W. r'nd house, Chicago ave and Halstead st. Collecto D. M. Leavitt, 36' Temple st. Receive J. J. Keveny, 174 N. Halstead st. Magazine Ager at EVIL Wallstille, Ohio.	r An
t	J. J. Keveny, 174 N Haisteau St. Secretar	y 15
-	Michael Flaherty, C. & N. W. r'nd house,	r i
١ ٢	Chicago ave and Halstead st	r it
r	J. J. Keveny, 174 N. Halstead st . Magazine Ager	it
î	96. ALEXIA; Wellsville, Ohio.	d
. 1	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Main st, 1st and 3	id jej
٠,	Meets in Engineers' Hall, Main st, 1st and Sundays. A. S. Askew, Box 695 Secreta E. J. Ashby, Box 695 Collect Chas. Maloy Recety C. H. Kelly Reserved A. S. Askew, Box 695 Magazine Age	r
ŗ y	E. J. Ashby, Box 695	y
r	Chas. Maloy Receiv	er nt
r	C. H. Kelly A. S. Askew, Box 695 Magazine Age	"   j
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97. ORANGE GROVE; Los Angeles, Cal.  Meets in Firemen's Hall every Friday at 8 P. M. J. O. Dart, 139 N Haze st	107. ECLIPSE; Galion, Ohio.  Meets in Zimmerman's Hall, West Main st, every Wednesday evening.  J. B. Sweeney
Meets in Engineers' Hall, Wednesdays. Nephi Goodmanson . Master Frank Neesly . Secretary A. H. Biddle . Collector L. F. Zimmerman . Receiver J. M. Neven, Box Elder . Magazine Agent	108. PIONEER; Chama, New Mexico.  Meets in Pioneer Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays.  J. L. Jones, Box 14
Mects in B. of L. E. Hall, over 88 State st., 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings. E. E. Fruyn, 41 First ave	109. PEACE; St. Louis, Mo.  Meets in Summit Hall, Ewing ave and Market st., 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.  W. H. Dustman, 13 So 21st st
Meets in Schaller's Hall, every Wednesday evening. W. C. Richey, 98 St. Joseph ave., East Buffalo. Master Robt. Fowler, 19 Rapin ave., E. Buffalo, Secretary Frank McKnight, 94 Doll ave., E. Buffalo. Collector P.J. Stoddart, 39 Gatchell st. E. Buffalo, Receiver R.C. Hickes, 672 Walden ave East. Mag. Agent	111. BEACON; Mattoon, Ill.  Meets in K. of L. Hall, Sundays at 1:30 P. M. W. H. Morris, 87 Prairie ave
Meets in Good Templars' Hall, cor. 7th and Grand ave, alternate Sundays. W. L. Carss, 849 W 13th st Master D. L. Angle, 204 W 11th st Secretary Albert Brown, 802 E. Elm st, East Des Moines Collector A. W. Conner, 603 W 8th st Receiver Wm. Beese, 1457 E. Court ave, Des Moines Moines Moines Moines Magazine Agent	112. EVENING STAR; Howell Sta., Evansville, Ind.  Meets in Engineers' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. Chas. Moore, 109 Clark st, Evansville Master J. H. Hollencamp Secretary Jos. Sheley Collector H. W. Hagan, 205 Walker st., Evansville, Receiver C. W. Brown Magazine Agent  118. CLARK-KIMBALL; Pocatello, Idaho.  Meets in Masonic Hall every Monday at 7:80 P. M.
Meets in Colgan's Hall, cor. 10th and Walnut sts., every Thursday. Patrick Fiben, 1415 W. Broadway Master Oscar Ball, 1116 Eighth st Secretary Patrick Fiben, 1415 W. Broadway Collector Oscar Ball, 1116 Eighth st	Clair Wakefield
Meets in LO.O.F. Hall, cor. Elm and Butler sts., Lst and 3d Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. H. G. Chrissinger, Box 66 Master H. E. Shadley Secretary Chas. Heimburger, Box 151 Collector E. A. Fleming, Box 82 Receiver Chas. Heimburger, Box 151 Magazine Agent 106. PROGRESS; Chillicothe, Ill.  Meets in Dougherty's Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 P. M. S. P. Bourne, N. Chillicothe Master J. F. Cunning N. Chillicothe Master J. F. Cunning N. Chillicothe	H. P. Mitchell  Ellsworth Newell, L. Box 39 Secretary J. H. Blackwell Collector W. E. Burch Receiver H. P. Mitchell Magazine Agent  115. GULF CITY; Galveston, Texas.  Meets in Temple of Honor Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays. H. L. Briggs, 317 Eighth st., bet. C. and D. Master Jas. Finnigan, 31st and M/s sts Secretary C. B. Hawkins, 37th and H. sts. Collector F. Oehlert, ave. N, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Receiver T. P. Gillane, Winnie st., bet. 32d Magazine Agent
and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 8 P. M.  8. P. Bourne, N. Chillicothe Master J. F. Cunning, N. Chillicothe Secretary A. G. Gillen, N. Chillicothe Collector G. E. Hickman, N. Chillicothe Receiver H. A. Fenn, L. Box 340 Magazine Agent 106. REY CITY; Dabuque, Iowa.  Meets in Dofts' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. C. E. Redmond, 1585 Washington st Master Martin Boleyn, C. M. & St. P. Shops Secretary Sam. Schaner, C. M. & St. P. Shops Collector O. B. Ridgeway, cor. 16th and Elm sts . Receiver A.S. Graham, 446 High st Magazine Agent	T. P. Gillane, Winnie st., bet. 3241 33d sts. Magazine Agent 116. ST. CLAIR; Fort Gratiot, Mich. Mects in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 1:30 P. M. Master J. W. Chowen, Box 291 Secretary C. G. Miller, Box 291 Collector R. S. Wilson Collector E. G. Hubbard, Box 127 Receiver J. E. McDonald, 2124 Willow st., Magazine Agent

117. BEAVER; London, Ontario.  Meets in K. P. Hall, cor. Dundas and Clarence sts, 2d and 4th Sundays.  Jno. Dickson, 887 Simcoe st Master W. C. Brown, 516 King st Secretary	and 2d Wadneedays
Jno. Dickson, 867 Simcoe st Master W. C. Brown, 36 King st Secretary Thos. Roddam, 418 Horton st Collector Wm. Kermath, 402 South st Receiver Wm. Kermath, 402 South st Magazine Agent	J. M. Master L. W. H. H. Goodwin, 448 Logan st . Secretary E. M. Sawyer, 625 Seventh ave N Collector B. F. Holtorp, 391 Flora st Receiver F. H. Pratt, C. P. Ry. shops . Magazine Agent
118. STAR OF THE EAST; Richmond, Quebec.	128. LANDMARK; Glendive, Montana.
Meets in Pearson's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays. G. A. Pye, Melbourne Master G. A. Pearson Secretary G. A. Pearson Collector Jno. Kelley Receiver G. A. Pye, Melbourne Magazine Agent	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Tuesday evening. B. F. Brown Box 6. Master W. E. Joslin, Box 98. Secretary W. B. Cavender Collector Jas. McKenzie Receiver S. N. Van Blaricom Magazine Agent
119. COLONIAL: River du Loup, Onebec.	129. MINERAL KING; Escanaba, Mich.
Meets in English School alternate Wednesdays and Thursdays. Geo. Fihdlay, River du Loup Station . Master L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Secretary L. D. Poulin, River du Loup Station . Collector Wm. LeBrock, River du Loup Station . Receiver J. V. Dion, River du Loup Station . Mag. Agent	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. F. E. Wilder   Master F. B. LeValley, Box 80   Secretary M. A. Berrigan, Box 507   Collector H. C. Gibbs, Box 150   Receiver F. E. Wilder   Magazine Agent
120. FORTUNE; Syracuse, N. Y.	180. GUIDING STAR; Milwaukee, Wis.
Meets In C. M. B. A. Hall, cor. W. Fayette and Salina sts., 1st and 3d Sundays, and 2d and 4th Tuesdays. Wm. Houston. 107 Oswego st	Meets in Firemens' Hall, Lake and Reed sts. 2d and 4th Sundays. Frank Cusack, 619 Wells st
Juo. Martin, 400 Shonnard st Magazine Agent	181. GOLDEN RULE; Stevens Point, Wis.
121. FELLOWSHIP; Corning, N. Y.	Meets in Adams' Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at
Meets in Engineers' Hall, Griphin Block, 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M. C. S. Wilson, Wall st	2 P. M.  Jas. La Fleur . Master Chas. Simpson, Box 199 . Secretary E. J. O'Brien . Collector Chas. Simpson, Box 199 . Receiver B. W. Willett . Magazine Agent  182. MARVIN HUGHITT; Eagle Grove, Iowa.
122. FEDERATION; Pana, Ill.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.   Chas. Roley	2:30 P. M. Master B. C. Folsom Master C. H. Packard Secretary Nelson Marshall Collector J. H. Howell Receiver J. H. Luce Magazine Agent
A. C. Reif Magazine Agent	J. H. Luce Magazine Agent
126. O'EBLAND: UMBRE NOD.	188. SPRAGUE; Sprague, Wash.
Meets in Firemon's Hall, 1216 Farnham st, every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. G. W. Carr. III0 S. 11th st	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. J. S. Burns Master C. A. Philhour, L Box 2:7 Secretary C. H. Burg Collector J. S. Burns Receiver
David Kelly, 722 Pierce st Collector	C. H. Burg Collector
H. Blackmore, 111 N 8th at Magazina Agent	J. S. Burns
124. PILOT; Perry, lows.	1
Meets in Red Men's Hall, 2d and 4th Monday evenings.  B. W. Zilley . Master Wm. Mackay. Secretary Ernest Banyard, Box 267 Collector Oscar Woods . Receiver Jno. Quinn . Magazine Agent	184. EASTMAN; Faraham, Quebec. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Sunday at 3 P. M. W. E. Stebbins . Master H. E. Cowan . Secretary W. L. Stevens . Collector E. W. Gibson . Receiver H. Crockford . Magazine Agent
Jno. Quinn	H. Crockford Magazine Agent
	185. NEW YEAR; El Paso, Texas.  Meets in Opera Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.
F. R. Davis, 201 So 2d ave Master T. H. Meredith, 408 So. 3d st. Secretary J. J. Collins, 511 So 3d st. Collector S. S. Swanson, 111 So 3d ave Receiver E. H. Miniter, 611 S. Third st. Magazine Agent	J. C. Simino, Box 256.  O. W. Bernard, Box 420.  J. T. McManus, Box 420.  G. P. Walker, Box 420.  Receiver  A. V. Boyce.  Magazine Agent
126. COMET; Austin, Minn.	186. J. SCOTT; Lindsay, Ontario.
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d and 4th Sundays. Walter Ward	Meets in S. O. E. Hall alternate Sundays at 230
Waiter Ward         Master           Wm. Ryan         Secretary           J. C. Erickson         Collector           W. A. Brossard         Receiver           J. E. Davison         Magazine Agent	Wm. Dolby, Box 516 Master Wm. Dolby, Box 516 Secretary Chas. Fym, Box 516 Collector J. A. Watson, Box 516 Receiver Bam'l. Harris Magazine Agent

187. PROTECTION; Eldon, Iowa.	147. MIDLAND; Temple, Texas.
Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d Sunday and 4th Mon-	Meets in Engineers' Hall every Monday at 8 P.M.
	Arthur Haines, L Box 105 Master
H. E. Fehr, Box 225 Master	L. B. Rogers, L Box 105 Secretary
E. H. Finney Secretary	W. T. McGillinis, L Box 300 Collector
J. L. Chinn Collector	Arthur Haines, L Box 105 Master U. B. Rogers, L Box 105 Secretary W. T. McGinnis, L Box 306 Collector L. B. Rogers, L Box 105 Receiver Henry Carton, L Box 174 Magazine Agent
day at 23P M.         Master           H. E. Fehr, Box 25.         Master           E. H. Finney         Secretary           J. L. Chinn         Collector           A. Shunterman, Box 423         Receiver           W. W. Friend         Magazine Agent	
". W. Friend	148. SUNNY SOUTH; Tyler, Texas.
188. UNION; Freeport, Ill.	Meets in Engineers' Hall, South Side of Square, every Friday at 1:30 P.M.
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.	every Friday at 1:30 P.M.
Thos. Cummisford, Jr	Jos. Conerton
Saml. Shannessy, 16 Crocker st Secretary	Wm Gooden Collector
F. C. Stevenson Collector	Daniel Fogarty, 524 Valentine st . Receiver
M. T. Cavor, 27 Medican at Magazine Agent	Patrick Cooney, Box 416 Magazine Agent
m. 1. cavey, or madison st magazine Agent	
189. MT. WHITNEY; Sumner, Cal.	149. JUST IN TIME; New York, N. Y.
Mosts in Danida, Hall orone Cotundon at 0 D M	Meets in Horton Hall, 110 E. 125th st., 2d and 4th
C. A. Devins Master W. H. Cleveland Secretary Milton Nicholson Collector F. H. Wheeler Receiver F. H. Wheeler Magazine Agent	Saturdays.
W. H. Cieveland Secretary Milton Nicholson Collector	E T Quade 140 Alexander ave Secretary
F. H. Wheeler Receiver	W. E. Williamson, 1916 3d ave Collector
F. H. Wheeler Magazine Agent	J. F. Hough, 1418 Avenue A Receiver
140 MOUNT OFFICE COLO	Saturdays.  A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st Master E. T. Quade, 140 Alexander ave Secretary W. E. Williamson, 1916 3d ave Collector J. F. Hough, 1418 Avenue A Receiver A. H. Hawley, 275 W. 118th st., Magazine Agent
140. MOUNT OURAY; Salida, Colo.	150. S. M. STEVENS; Marquette, Mich.
Meets in Duey's Hall every Monday at 7:30 P. M. G.E. Korn, Box 522 Master C. A. Wilcox, Box 491 Secretary E. J. Templeton Collector M. M. Smith, Box 599 Receiver Marion Myers, L. Box 460 Magazine Agent	I was a rest ting the second and and and and and and and are a second are a second are a second and are a second are a second
C. A. Wilcox, Box 491 Secretary	J. W. Watt, 347 Fisher st Master
E. J. Templeton Collector	J. W. Watt, 347 Fisher st
M. M. Smith, Box 599 Receiver	Thos. Brown, 110 Jackson st Collector
Marion Myers, L Box 460 Magazine Agent	G. M. G1080H, 212 Division St
141. A G PODTED, Post Wasse Ind	J. B. Clowley, 127 Fisher SV 1 124 Garage
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 79 and 81 Calhoun st., every Monday at 7:30 P. M. C. C. Ward, 20 Leith st . Master J. J. Frank, L. Box 141 . Secretary Wm. Dexter, 16 Brackinridge st . Collector M. H. Durnell. 29 Duryen st . Receiver J. M. Lynch, Box 438, Believue, O . Mag. Agent	151. MAPLE LEAF; Hamilton, Ontario.
every Monday at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in Maccabees Hall, Hughson st, 1st and 3d
C. C. Ward, 20 Leith st	Sundays.
Wm Dowton 16 Doorbland 1 Secretary	T F Morris 196 Macaulev at Secretary
M. H. Durnell 20 Durnes et Receiver	Chas Evans, 432 Locke st N Collector
J. M. Lynch, Box 438, Believue, O. Mag. Agent	J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st Receiver
	Sundays.  J. D. Mills, 32 Inchbury st
Meets in Flored, one of the days at 1:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7 P. M. C. E. Starkey, 3:3 So Railroad ave Master Geo. Bittman, 634 S. St. Clair st Secretary C. E. Starkey, 3:3 So Railroad ave Collector P. J. Miller, 426 Walbridge ave Receiver G. W. Vandenburg, 1318 Indiana ave Magazine Agent	152. NORTH POLE; West Bay City, Mich.
days at 1:30 P M and 2d and 4th Thursdays at	Meets in Royal Arcanum Hall, 1st and 3d Sun-
7 P. M.	days. Mester
C. E. Starkey, 343 So Railroad ave Master	days.  Pat'k Roach R. A. McPeak, 506 State st Secretary J. O. Goodwin, Box 251 Collector R. A. McPeak, 506 State st Receiver J.A. McClellan, 401 Jenny st Magazine Agent
Geo. Bittman, 634 S. St. Clair st Secretary	R. A. McPeak, 500 State St Collector
P. I. Miller 496 Welleridge ave Collector	P. A. McPeak, 506 State st Receiver
G. W. Vandenburg 1318 Indiana	J.A. McClellan, 401 Jenny st Magazine Agent
ave	158. H. C. LORD; Fort Scott, Kansas.
148. E. C. FELLOWS; West Oakland, Cal.	Meets in K. of P. Hall, Main and 2d sts., 1st, 3d
Meets in Done II-11 Cab I Decederate	and 5th Sundays at 2 P. M.
Meets in Dana Hall, cor. 8th and Broadway,	and 5th Sundays at 2 P. M.  J. P. O'Brien, 124 So Margrave st Master W. W. Campbell, 118 N Broadway. Secretary C. L. Ireland, 13 Clark st Collector C. H. Finley, 132 N Little st Receiver J.M.Parmley, 102 S. Barbee st Magazine Agent
every Tuesday. J. H. Folrath, 963 4th ave. E Oakland Master	W. W. Campbell, 118 N Broadway Secretary
C. J. Sellander, 963 4th ave, E Oakland, Secretary	C. L. Ireland, 13 Clark St Receiver
C. W. Pangburn, 1718 7th st Collector	C. H. Finley, 132 N Little St Magazine Agent
C. W. Plangburn, 1718 7th st	J.m. Fai miej, 102 S. Zarosos
144 BECODE STORE OF A STORE STORE OF THE STO	154. McKEEN; Chanute, Kansas.
144. DECORATION; Chicago, Ill.	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Thursday at 7:30
meets at Lincoln st. and Yeaton ave., 2d and 4th	P. M
Martin Murphy 1012 W 19th at Master	F. C. Hughes, Box 247 Secretary
F. E. Neelv. 594 Ogden ave Secretary	J. M. Jones
Geo. Patton, 487 So Lincoln st Collector	T. H. Jackson, Box 628 Magazine Agent
C. J. Bailey, 611 S. Wood st Receiver	F. C. Hugnes, Box 247
Meets at Lincoln st. and Yeaton ave., 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. Martin Murphy, 1013 W 12th st	155. J. F. BINGHAM; New York, N. Y.
	Meets in Central Hall, 1st and 3d Saturdays at
Meets in Jones' Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.	8 P. M. Master
C. E. Thompson, 403 Austin st Master	C. C. McGrane, 1701 oct are
F. C. Birby 317 Mesquite st Secretary	Theo Fry 15 W. 100th st Collector
H. A. Hollingsworth 400 Charman St. Possiver	D. W. Bell, 840 6th ave
Meets in Jones' Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. C. E. Thompson, 403 Austin st. Master A. P. Corder, 917 Mesquite st. Secretary F. C. Bixby, 715 Chestnut st. Collector H. A. Hollingsworth, 409 Sherman St. Receiver H. N. Norton, 917 ave. D. Magazine Agent	H. A. Fountaine, 67 Hancock st. Scellector Theo. Fry, 15 W. 100th st. Collector D. W. Bell, 840 6th ave Receiver L. G. Logan, 204 E. 83d st. Magazine Agent
	120 NUCHES : Palestine. Texas.
Meets in Dolla Hall You	Meets in Engineers' Hall every Monday at 7:30
every Monday at 2-20 D M	P. M. Mostor
Walter Howard, 1503 Brooks st. Master	L. H. Tarbutton, Box 811
J. G. Mulvey, 1620 McKee st Secretary	F. C. Imrie, Box 232
D. M. Weeler, 1504 Hardy st Collector	M. A. Kichardson, Box 202 Receiver
Meets in Bell's Hall, Liberty ave, Fifth Ward, every Monday at 2:30 P. M. Walter Howard, 1503 Brooks st Master J. G. Mulvey, 1620 McKee st Secretary Edmond Wheeler, 1504 Hardy st Collector D. M. Moody, 1512 Hardy st	P. M. L. H. Tarbutton, Box 811. Secretary F. C. Imrie, Box 232. Collector M. A. Richardson, Box 232. Receiver J. C. Potter, Box 232 Receiver A. W. Abele, Box 1011 Magazine Agent
Frovidence st Magazine Agent	46. 171
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157. ECHO; Peru, Ind. Meets in Echo Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P.	167. MOUNT HOOD; The Dalles, Oregon.  Meets in K. of P. Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday af-
M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. M. E. Whetsel, L. Box 111 Master	ternoons and 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings. W. W. Young, Box 308
J. F. Demuth Secretary	Daniel Marshall, Box 198 Secretary
Meets in Econ hair ist and 36 studays at 7:0 P. M. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. M. E. Whetsel, L. Box 111	ternoons and 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings.  W. W. Young, Box 308 Master Daniel Marshall, Box 198 Secretary J. P. Kirby Collector Mark Dashiell, Box 198 Receiver G. Letford Magazine Agent
168. STANDARD; Detroit, Mich.	168. GUARD BAIL; North La Crosse, Wis.
Monto in Odd Pallamel Wall 47 Mannes and Od	
D. M. Sowle, 463 Dragoon ave Master	4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
and 4th Sundays.  D. M. Sowle, 463 Dragoon ave Master J. H. Martin, 4 Wesson ave Secretary Alex. Mortimer, 763 Calvary ave Collector J. B. McElroy, 466 Baker st Receiver Alfred Schulz, 325 17th st Magazine Agent	J. W. Garrett, 611 Wall st, La Crosse Master J. E. Wells, Batavian Bank Build-
J. B. McElroy, 406 Baker st Receiver	ing, Room 15, La Crosse Secretary
	Meets in K. of P. Hall, 715 Rose st., La Crosse, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. and 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. J. W. Garrett, 611 Wall st. La Crosse Master J. E. Wells, Batavian Bank Building, Room 15, La Crosse Secretary Saml. Cadman, Portage
159. W. H. THOMAS; Nashville, Tenn.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Church and High	169. H. G. BROOKS; Hornellsville, N. Y.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Church and High sts., every Monday at 9:30 P. M. C. J. Weidenbocker, 811 Belmont ave Master	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Monday at 7:30
J. H. Porter, 1708 Church st Secretary J. H. Porter, 1708 Church st Collector W.C. McCombs, 1402 Church st Receiver S. D. Pettit, 1212 S. Market st Magazine Agent	P. M. F. A. Allen, 12 Hart st
W. C. McCombs, 1402 Church st Receiver	F. M.  F. A. Allen, 12 Hart st
S. D. Pettit, 1212 S. Market st Magazine Agent	A. H. Spencer, 18 Elm st
160. C. J. HEPBURN; Evansville, Ind.	C. M. Green, 26 Maple st Magazine Agent
Meets at cor. Main and Fifth sts, 2d and 4th Sun- days at 2 P. M.	170. PRAIRIE; Huron, S. Dakota.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. 3d and Wisconsin
udys at 2P. M. W. H. Boleman, 114 William st	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. 3d, and Wisconsin sts. 2d and 4th Sundays at 10 A. M. O. E. Briggs, 43: I disho st
H. P. McLeish, 1010 Chestnut st Collector	T. R. Cooper, 354 Utah st Secretary
C. W. Hyde, 1220 Delaware st Magazine Agent	Wm. Whalen, 272 Iowast
161. HERALD: Rurlington Jowa	F. M. Brown, 443 Nebraska st Magazine Agent
Meets in K. P. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays. J. A. Richards, 1709 Orchard st	171. SUNBEAM; Truro, Nova Scotia.  Meets in McKay's Hall 1st Saturday and 4th
Lewis Benthel, 818 N. 10th st Secretary	
J. D. Hawksworth, 2003 So Madison st. Receiver	James Richmond Secretary
of of the west, one contambia at . magazine Agent	Rupert Kennedy Master James Richmond Secretary Wm. McLean Collector J. G. McDonald Roceiver Wm. Hanway Magazine Agent
162. PROSPECT; Elkhart, Ind.	
Meets in Blackburn Hall every Wednesday and lst Sunday.  B. C. Ward, 714 Marlon st	172. F. G. LAWRENCE; Ottawa, Ontario.  Meets in Manchester Hall, alternate Sundays.
J. C. Doty. 510 Harrison st Secretary	H. A. H. McCauley, Hintonburg P. O Master
F. W. Lees, 214 State st Collector Stephen Dusseau, 323 Jefferson st Receiver	Jno. Laidlaw, Spruce st Collector
Jas. Weidenbeck, 622 Indiana ave Mag. Agent	meets in Mainenester Hail, alternate county and the H. A. H. McCauley, Hintonburg P. O. Seriatry W. H. Wood, 99 Sherwood st Scritary Jno. Laldaw, Spruce st Collector Collector A. G. Young, 76 Elm st Receiver Jno. Dwyer, Hintonburg P. O. Magazine Agent
168. ETNA; Pine Bluff, Ark.	178. PACIFIC; WINGOW, AFIZONA.
Meets in Masonic Hall every Friday at 7:30 P. M. Thaddeus Coshey, 1123 E 2d ave	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M. A. J. Henderson, Albuquerque, N. M Master
J. A. Frazier, 1123 E. 2d ave Secretary Hirk Gleason, 221 E. 2d ave	B. A. Workman Secretary M. W. Dadey
Thaddeus Coshey, 1123 E 2d ave Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Master Receiver W. H. Rice 519 E 8th ave Magazine Agent Magazine Magazine Agent Magazine	Metts in B. of L. F. Hallevery Sunday (12 F. M. A. J. Henderson, Albuquerque, N. M. Master B. A. Workman Secretary M. W. Dadey Collector B. A. Workman Receiver A. W. Paxton Magazine Agent
164. EEL RIVER; Butler, Ind.	144. MAKKINBUKG: HAPPINDUPP, PA.
Monte in IC D II-11 ver a	Meets in Sible's Hall, S. E. cor. 3d and Cumber- land sts, 2d Sunday at 1 P. M. and 4th Tuesday at 7:30 P.M.
Meets In K. F. Hair every Wednesday evening. W. H. Tucker	at 7:30 P.M.
F. M. Kelley Collector	H. O. Motter, 1638 N. 5th st Secretary
Zion Wiler Magazine Agent	R. J Seitz, 613 Harris st Collector Wm Rlessing 422 Riley st
166. ROBERT ANDREWS: Andrews, Ind.	at 7:397-M.  J. H. Williamson, Box 292 Master H. O. Motter, 1638 N. 5th st Sccretary R. J Seitz, 613 Harris st Collector Wm. Blessing, 422 Riley st Receiver W. H. Morne, 1504 W. 6th st Magazine Agent
Meets in Firemen's Hall every Monday evening.   W. J. Gleason   Master L. L. Wisner, Box 54   Secretary L. L. Wisner, Box 54   Collector G. W. Adams, Box 166   Receiver O. M. Leedy   Magazine Agent 166. WM. HUGO; Huntington, Ind.	175. TAYLOR; Newark, 0.  Meets in O. R. C. Hall every Wednesday even-
L. L. Wisner, Box 54	
L. L. Wisner, Box 54 Collector	T. C. Huffman, 13 Webb st Secretary
O. M. Leedy Magazine Agent	W. R. Stone, 76 Gay st
	ng.  1ng.  1ng.  Master  E. McClain, 134 So 2d st. Master  T. C. Huffman, 13 Webb st. Secretary  W. R. Stone, 76 Gay st. Collector  B. Toben, 228 Indiana st. Receiver  Wm. Mossuer, 28 Spencer st. Magazine Agent
7:30 P. M.	176. MAIN LINE; Clinton, Ill.  Meets in Firemen's Hallevery Monday evening.
W. H. Willets, 58 Webster st Secretary	J. W. Gallagher, Box 539 Master W. G. Harris Box 539
A. McEnderfer, 14 N. Jefferson at Collector	H L Moffett Collector
	C H Postos Post 41 Donalver
Meets in Fireman's Hall every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. C. M. Keller, 118 E Washington st Master W. H. Willets, 58 Webster st	Meter in Fremen's Hail every Moules Master J.W. G. Harris, Box 539 Secretary H. L. Monett Receiver C. H. Porter, Box 41 Receiver L. F. Kurt Magazine Agent

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177. SUNSET; Mai	shall.	Texas					
Meets in K. P.	Hall e	verv T	hurs	dav	at 7:	30	РМ
Meets in K. P. C. W. Bedell . M. H. Edwards C. E. Landes . H. H. Edwards	D		• • •			M	aster
C F Landos			• • •	• •	· Be	CI(	etary
H. H. Edwards, E. C. O'Connor	Box 1	84					
E. C. O'Connor		• • •	M	lage	zine	'A	gent
178. SALT LAKE;	Salt L	ake C	ity, L	tah	•		
Meets in A. O. 1 st., every Tue R. L. Fuller, 32 E. L. Hankins, 1 G. C. Woodruff, G. H. Brown, 16 Jonas Seely, 288	J. W. 1	Hall, 3	3⅓.S.	W	est ?	Гer	nple
R. L. Fuller, 32	W. 1s	t South	nst.			Mi	ıster
E. L. Hankins, 1	Progres	s Buil	ding		. Se	cre	tary
G. H. Brown, 16	68. Th	ird W	W est	st	. Co	lle	ctor
Jonas Seely, 268	So. 4th	West	st . M	lage	zine	A	gent
TIO. DEE MIVE: I	incoln.	. Neh.					
			d 4th	St	ında	ys	at 3
W. H. Deck. 220	W et					· Ma	
J. K. Robinson,	Box 93	31	·	٠.,	. Sec	cre	tary
J. K. Robinson	l W st				. Ço	lle	ctor
W. H. Deck, 230	Wat		i	aga	. Ke zine	ce A	iver zent
Mets in Kelley P. M. W. H. Deck, 220 J. K. Robinson, W. H. Deck, 220 J. K. Robinson, W. H. Deck, 230 180. THREE STAT	ES: Ca	iro. Il	1.				,
Meets in Casino	Hall.	cor. 12	th st.	ane	ı w	s)	ing.
M I Kilov 600	nd 3d 1	Monda	y eve	nin	gs.		
Wm. O'Connell,	2017 Pc	on ave	t	•	Sec	Ma	ster
Wm. O'Loughlin	ı, 511 E	leven	th st	: :	. Co	île	ctor
Meets in Casino ton ave., 1st a M. J. Kiley, 602. Wm. O'Connell, Wm. O'Loughlin M. J. Kiley, 602. Wm. O'Loughlin M. J. Wiley, 602.	Jeners 1.511 1	On ave	·		. Re	ce:	iver
181. WELLINGTON	· Palm			aga	-	Λį	gent
Wasser Conne	ellows,	Hall	let or	A O	0. 1 0		400
Thos. Adams	• • • •		a		. Bu	Ma.	ays. ster
A. Dunbar, Sont	K85.				. Bec	ret	tary
Jas. Nicholson,	Box 21	оц		• •	. Re	rei	ver
Thos. Adams . W. J. Nicoll, Bo: A. Dunbar, Sout Jas. Nicholson, . Alex. Edmiston			м	aga:	zine	Ag	ent
The carry	POWNO	Le, TE					
Meets in Odd Fe Jefferson st., 2	llows'	Hall,	cor. 8	ale	m av	re i	and
Cherson st., 2	1 and 2	sa Sun	days	at 9	A. 1	I.	***
E. S. Vaughn, 81		· · · .		٠.,	Sec	ret	ary
2. S. Vaugnn, 81	First	ave. N	. w .		Col	leç	tor
D. Ledgenwood,	421 1st	ave. N	I. W	. 1	lag.	Ag	ent
LAKE SHORE:	Collin	hoow	Ohlo				
ing 4000 111 1. U. U.	r. Ha	ll eve:	ry Tì	urs	day	ev	en-
H. T. Gage W. H. Archibald L. H. Pickard H. I. Miller, Box N. C. Beard			-		٠.		
W. H. Archibald	<i>.</i> '.'.		· · · ·	٠	Sec	aas ret	ster
H. I. Miller Box	154				Col	leç	tor
L. H. Pickard H. I. Miller, Box N. C. Beard	104 .	· · · ·	Мi		. Red	cei	ver
						Б	ا تت
Meets in B. of L. 2d and 4th Thu A. C. Burton, Bo; W. H. Warner, 50 Lawence Glebel, Patrick Meehan, L. P. Tolby, 601 N 186. FIDELITY: Del	F. Hal	l 1st a	nd 3d	Su	กส์คร		nd
A. C. Burton Por	radays			~ ~			
W. H. Warner, 50	9 N EH	zabeth	st.	• •	M	las	ter
Patrick Mechan	121 Cir	cular s	t	• •	Col	leç	tor
L. P. Tolby, 601 N	West	vest si	M	000	Rec	ei	ver
186. FIDELITY; Del	phos.	Ohio		-6 az	1110 2	ъВ.	1
Meets in Beyer's	Hall la	t and	3d S1	ınd	940	+ 9	ъ
M., and 2d and	4th Mo	ndays	at 7:3	30 P	. М.	2	1.
C. L. Young, L Be	L BOX	78		• •	. M	ası	ter
J. F. McGoo	30 <b>x</b> 236		: : :	::	Coll	ect	tor
P. H. Cowden. Ro	X 296. X 225	• • •	· 10.	·:-;	Rec	eiv	/er
Meets in Beyer's M., and 2d and A. A. Washburn, C. L. Young, L. B. P. H. Cowdin, L. J. J. F. McGee, L. B. CHAMBERLIN; Meets in Wash	Chicas	o. m	· ma	58Zl	пе А	rge	ш
Meets in Walther Sundays.	's Hall	3934	tate	at. 1	at o	'nа	34
J. M. Nolan 2007	Doomt			, .	a.	u	
J. M. Manning, 44	vearbo 41 Atla	rn st			. M	ast	er
Jno. Vass	09 Por	tland	st	• •	Coll	ect	or
J. C. Arnold, Wal	ash P	ind'	ione	٠.	Rec	eiv	er
Meets in Walther Sundays. J. M. Nolan, 3927 J J. M. Manning, 44 W. H. E. Green, 36 Jno. Vass J. C. Arnold, Wal		• • •	. Ma	, gazi	ne A	ge	nt
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C	MENS MAGAZINE.	927
	107 LIMBER GLAND CO	_
	187. LITTLE GIANT; Charleston, Ill.	
	Meets in Federation Hall 1st and 3d Sunds 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 P. W. B. Brown W. F. Freeman Secr	ys at M.
i	W. B. Brown	aster
1	LeRoy Anderson, Box 289 Colle	ector
	S. S. Sleeth, L. Box 752	eiver
	188. S. S. MERRILL; Chicago, Ill.	gent
	Meets in Michle Hall, 876 W Indiana st., 1st Sd Sundays at 2 P. M. E. C. Roderlek, 874 W. Indiana st M Fred Myers, C. M & St. P. R'd house . Seer T. Wells, 1120 W. Superior st Colle L. L. Gay, 32 California ave Rec L. P. Smith, 644 Fulton st Magazine A  189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis. Meets in Chapman Block Green Rev. 2d can	band.
ı	3d Sundays at 2 P. M.	and
	Fred Myers, C. M & St. P. R'd house Secre	aster
1	T. Wells, 1120 W. Superior st Colle	ctor
ı	L. P. Smith, 644 Fulton at Magazine A	eiver
ı	189. BALDWIN; Ft. Howard, Wis.	Вспе
1	Meets in Chapman Block, Green Bay, 2d and Sundays at 2 P. M. A. O. Smith, 533 Jefferson st., Green	l 4th
I	Sundays at 2 P. M.  A. O. Smith 533 Jefferson et Green	
ı	A. O. Smith, 583 Joherson St., Green Bay D. E. Hogan, L. Box 152 Secre H. L. Nichols Colle Martin Sheehy Rece Jno. Engels, Green Bay Magazine A;  190. FERGUSON; Mitchell. S. Dakota.	aster
ı	D. E. Hogan, L. Box 152 Secre	tary
I	Martin Sheehy Rece	iver
ı	Jno. Engels, Green Bay Magazine A	gent
١		
ı	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays P. M.	
l	Emmet Wentworth, Box 102, Sanborn, Ia. Ma Fred. L. Powell, Sanborn, Iowa Secre C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa Colle C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa Rece Thos. Helman, Sanborn, Iowa . Magazine A	ster
١	C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa Secre	ctor
ı	C. J. Walston, Sanborn, Iowa Rece	iver
l	Thos. Helman, Sanborn, Iowa . Magazine Ag	gent
l	<ol> <li>CUSTER; Livingston, Montana.</li> <li>Meets in Miles' Hall every Wednesday at</li> </ol>	7.00
ı	P. M. Males Hall every wednesday at P. M. Henry McCue, L Box 310	7.00
ı	Henry McCue, L Box 310	ster
l	A. C. Wilson, L Box 303 Colle	ctor
l	A. M. Getchell, L Box 321 Rece	iver
ı	192. MT. TACOMA; Tacoma, Wash.	зепт
l	Meets in Danish Brotherhood Hall, cor. Eas and 26th sts., every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.  J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave	t D.
l	and 26th sts., every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.	
	J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave Ma	ster
l	J. F. Libby, 405 Puyallup ave Collection	tor
ı	J. W. Matheson, 405 Phyallup ave Recei	ver
	198. J. B. MAYNARD: East Portland. Oregon.	
l	Meets in Ross' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.	
	J. A. Hands, Woodiawn	ster ;-
	198. J. B. MAYNARD; East Portland, Oregon. Meets in Ross' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. J. A. Hauds, Woodlawn	ary
	land Collect	tor
	D. J. Byrne, 24% Union ave So, Port-	
	land C. E. McBride, Box 287, 24½ Union ave So,	
	Portland Magazine Ag	ent
	O. E. McBride, Box 261, 247, 2710 Onlor ave 201, Portland	at
	7:30 P. M.	
	Chas. Wiley Mas J. B. Powers Secret	
	W. G. Marshall Collec	tor
	L. D. Sterne, Box 395 Recei L. D. Sterne, Box 395 Magazine Ago	ver
1	7:30 P. M. Chas. Wiley	
	Edw. Brady	ier irv
	Edw. Singent Collect	tor
	Edw. Brady	er
1	96. CLOUD CITY; Leadville, Colo.	
1	Meets in R of L. F. Hall every inursualy at /	:30
	PM	
	G. W. Buffehr, 217 E. 12th st Secreta	ry
	M. F. Harrell	er
	S. H. Sollers G. W. Buffebr, 217 E. 12th st. Secreta M. F. Harrell	nt
	· -	

S. MAR'S PEAT

New in L.O. P. M. L. Smith, J. Lebard Griffi Vn Michie Behard Griffi C.S. Soyder

928 LOCOMOTIVE TILL	
	207. LOYAL; Meadville, Pa.
197. RIVERSIDE; Savanna, Ill.	
Meets in Engineers' Hall, 1st and 3d Mondays at 9 A. M.         Master           9 A. M.         Master           C. P. Ingmundson, Box 1         Secretary           J. H. Pulford, 3r, Box 375         Collector           J. H. Pulford, 3r, Box 375         Receiver           S. A. McCormac, Box 309         Magazine Agent	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Water Sc. very day evening.  F. C. Stebbins, 993 Market st
H. C. Kiley	E. L. First, Box 792 Secretary
C. P. Ingmundson, Box 1 Secretary	W. P. Herrington, Central Hotel Content
J. H. Pulford, Jr. Box 375 Receiver	E. L. First, Box 792 Magazine Agent
S. A. McCormac, Box 309 Magazine Agent	208. KEYSTONE, Susquehanna, Pa.
198. MAPLE CITY; Norwalk, Ohio.	Meets in Doran's Hairevery I desday Master
Moote 1st and 3d Sundays.	C. W. Anderson, Box 337 Secretary
W. Y. Dennis, 31 W. Seminary st	John Hile, Box 82 Receiver
Barney Saladine Collector	J. J. Hogan, Box 937 Magazine Agent
A. L. Spencer Receiver	209. SARATOGA; Whitehall, N. I.
W. Y. Dennis, 31 W. Seminary st	208. REISTONL, Sanguenana. Meets in Doran's Hall every Tuesday evening. Daniel Creegan, Box 291 C. W. Anderson, Box 337 Secretary John Hile, Box 82 C. W. Anderson, Box 337 Receiver J. J. Hogan, Box 337 Receiver J. J. Hogan, Box 337 Magazine Agent 209. SARATOGA; Whitehall, N. Y. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, Old National Bank building, alternate Sundays at 2:30 P. M. H. E. Gaines, Box 123 Secretary
100 WAHONING . Youngstown, Ohio.	Nets III atternate Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  H. E. Gaines, Box 123 Secretary B. A. Long, Box 392 Collector Valter Johnson, Box 59 Receiver B. A. Long, Box 892 Magazine Agent 210. 18-14; Sechnetady, N. Y.  Meets in Carpenters' and Joiners' Hall, 336 State st, 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Master C. E. Droms, Box 497 Homer Eygner, 302 Paige st Collector Collector
	B. A. Long, Box 302 Collector
Sunday and 4th Thursday.	Walter Johnson, Box 59
Meets in Trainmen's Hall, 22 W. Federal St., 24 Sunday and 4th Thursday. Jno. Farragher, 117 Holmes st	B. A. Long, Box 302
Michael Hallisy, 719 Covington st Collector	Meets in Carpenters' and Joiners' Hall, 336 State
M. J. Daley, 548 Thomas St Magazine Agent	st, 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Master
	Homer Evgner, 302 Paige st Secretary
200. FAITH; Meridian, Miss.	J. E. Vrooman, Box 497 Receiver
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall every Monday at 21. M.	J. W. Vanvranken, Box 497
Albert Stockdale, 3802 5th st Secretary	211. ONOKO; South Easton, Pa.
J. E. Mitchell, Fifth st	st, 1st and 3d Tuesdays.  C. E. Droms, Box 497  Homer Eygner, 302 Paige st  J. E. Vrooman, Box 497  J. E. Vrooman, Box 497  Wm. Hogan, 429 Hamilton st  Magazine Agent  211. ONOKO; South Easton, Pa.  Meets in Bragg's Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays afternoons.  Master
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall every Monday at 2 P. M. J. L. Stutz, 807 Twenty-first ave Master Albert Stockdale, 3802 5th st Secretary J. E. Mitchell, Fifth st Collector J. L. Stutz, 807 Twenty-first ave Receiver H. A. Mayes Magazine Agent	
Tankan Tankan Tankan Tankan	C. L. McKee, 209 S. 5th st., Easton
201. FRIENDLY HAND; Jackson, Tenn. Meets at cor. Main and Market sts., every Satur-	F. O. Reber, 109 Delaware st
day evening.	W. Gausline, 1056 Butler st. Easton, Mag. Agen.
day evening.  B. L. Haley, M. & O. Shops	C. L. McKee, 209 S. 5th st., Easton Secretary Wm. Gausline, 1056 Butler at, Easton Collector F. O. Reber, 109 Delaware st
Wm. Cook. M. & O. shops Collector	Sundays. Master
U. G. Chilton, M. & O. Shops Received	A. Cartwright, 17 Meadows St Secretary
L. E. Merritt, 503 Chester st Magazine Agen	V. C. Bockus, 73 Arsenal st Receiver
202. SCIOTO; Chillicothe, O.	Sundays, A. Cartwright, 17 Meadows st. T. H. Lynch, 101 Factory st. V. C. Bockus, 73 Arsenal st. V. C. Bockus, 73 Arsenal st. E. N. Kenyon, 112 Arsenal st. Magazine Agent 218. WEST SHORE; Syracuse, N. T. Meets in Olbeter Hall, 1120 Bennett ave, every Thursday evening.
	218. WEST SHORE; Syracuse, N. Y.
D. C. Green, 469 E. Second st Maste	Meets in Olbeter Hall, 1120 Bennett are,
Meets in Clough Hall, cor. Main and Mulberry, sts, 1st and 3d Sundays.  D. C. Green, 469 E. Second st	Thursday evening.  A. F. Riley, 642 Bennett ave Secretary F. L. Crosby, 207 Lexington ave Collector A. Pfeiffer, 140 Oak st Receiver Alfred Eddy, 132 Oak st Receiver Jno. Sullivan, 103 Henderson st. Magazine Agent
Wm. Hyson, 294 E. 4th st Receive	r F. L. Crosby, 207 Lexington ave Collector
J. W. Rumpf, 213 N. Hirn st Magazine Agen	Alfred Eddy, 132 Oak st
one CARFIELD, Garrett, Ind.	Jno. Sullivan, 103 Henderson St. Magazine
	214. ORIOLE; Baltimore, Md.  Meets in Smith's Hall, 20th st., 2d and 4th Sun-
Meets in Frederick Hail every sunday at 2 Fr. 2 C. W. Miller, Box 173	days.
J. F. Dawson Collecto	T. C. Lambden, 915 N Calhoun st Secretary
C. F. Reneman, Box 96 Receive	A. F. Gibbons, 403 W. 24th at Receiver
J. E. MRIIIOII, BOX 200 Magazine riger	J. W. Berthold, 405 Lanvale st Mag. Agent
204. COTTON BELT; Jonesboro, Ark.	days.  Amos Bopp, 721 E Biddle st.  Amos Bopp, 721 E Biddle st.  T. C. Lambden, 915 N Calboun st.  Geretary  T. C. Lambden, 943 W, 24th st.  Collector  T. C. Lambden, 828 N. Gilmore st.  Receive  J. W. Berthold, 405 Lanvale st.  Mag. Agent  215. EAST ALBANY; East Albany, N. Y.  d.  3d Tuesdays and 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  3d Tuesdays and 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  W. H. Rawlings, 441 Broadway.  Master
Meets in K. of P. Hall every Saturday at 2 P. Maste	3d Tuesdays and 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
C. P. Bond, L Box 258 Secretar	ad Tuesdays and 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  W. H. Rawlings, 441 Broadway.  D. F. Teeling, 21 Broadway, Bath-on- Beretary  Hudson  Secretary
D. W. Heindel Collecto	Hudson
Meets in K. of P. Hall every Saturday at 2F. 2.         Mast           J. L. Spence         Mast           C. P. Bond, L Box 258         Secreta           D. W. Heindel         Collect           A. Goin         Receiv           C. W. Grigsbay         Magazine Age	W. A. Buckbee, 59 John st Hudson . Receiver
205. FLOWER OF THE WEST; Topeka, Kan.	J. W. Reed, 12 Pine st Magazine Agent
Moote in A O II W Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.	W. H. Kawings, 41 Bloadway, Bath-on- D. F. Teeling, 21 Broadway, Bath-on- Hudson Collector W. A. Buckbee, 59 John st Collector G. B. Cone, 7 Park st, Bath-on-Hudson Receiver J. W. Reed, 12 Pine st Magazine Ageut 216. LYON BROOK; Norwich, N. I.  Meets in Red Men's Room, 80 Broad st, 1st and 3d Sundays.
Christ. McGinnis, 322 Jefferson st Mast	ry 3d Sundays.
E. H. Powell. 1301 E. 4th st Collect	or C. H. Ganley, 66 Rexford st Secretary
Christ. McGinnis, 322 Jenerson St	er   C. T. Hinchey, 20 Gold St
J. E. Policy, 410 Madison St Magazine 1-80	3d Sundays.   Master
206. FORT PICKERING; Memphis, Tenn.	Robt. Benbow, Sneidon 8t
Meets in K. P. Hall. cor. Penna. and Iowa avery Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in K. of P. Hall 2d and 4th Sunday at 2
J. C. Calhoun, 120 Iowa ave Mass	er P. M. Master
W. A. Weatherall, Station A Secretary	or J. N. Miller, Box 547
Meets in K. P. Hall. cor. Penna. and Iowa avery Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.  J. C. Calhoun, 120 Iowa ave Mas W. A. Weatherall, Station A Secreta Peter Eich, 809 Main st Collect W. A. Weatherall, Station A Receiv J. E. Hellon, K. C. M. & B. R'd House Masazine Age Masazine Age	er Thos. Gribble Receiver
J. E. Hellon, K. C. M. & B. R'd House Magazine Age	rer P. M. Master ry Chas. Davis . Secretary or J. N. Miller. Box 547 . Collector rer Thos. Gribble . Receiver Chas. Davis . Magazine Agent ent Elza Ax . Magazine Agent
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A10 Parraya	T
218. PIKE'S PEAK; Colorado City, Colo.	229. RICKARD; Utica, N. Y.
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, every Tuesday at 7.3	O Monta in Dana Dana vy 13 n 1 n 1 n 1
P. M.	Meets in Post Bacon Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.
L. L. Smith, Jr Maste	C. A. Pease, 7214 Whiteshore et
Richard Grimth, Box 268 Sceretary	W. F. Foley, 4 Montgomery at Collector
Richard Griffish Day occ Collecto	C. A. Pease, 721/2 Whitesboro st Receiver
P. M. L. L. Smith, Jr	J. J. Quirk, Albany st. Master C. A. Pease, 72½ Whitesboro st Secretary W. F. Foley, 4 Montgomery st. Collector C. A. Pease, 72½ Whitesboro st Receiver G. H. Bowman, Deerfield Magazine Agent
Magazine Agen	990 AT DANY OTTY. ATLANT W. W.
Moote Corn Barrange, Pa.	280. ALBANY CITY; Albany, N. Y.
every Transferrent 0.00 P. M. and Bidwill st	Meets in Cappallo's Hall, 613 Clinton ave, 1st and 3d Sundays at 7:80 P. M.
L. H. Simpson 278 Franklin at	3d Sundays at 7:30 P. M. G. W. Gilkerson, 485 First st Master G. M. Jeffers, 36 Ontario st Secretary Courtland Maher, 11 Prospect ave Collector G. M. Jeffers, 36 Ontario st Receiver A. H. Vincent, 15 Hunter ave Magazine Agent
T. C. Havs 231 Manhattan et	G M Loffore 26 Optorio at
T. B. Metheney, 2 Morrison ave Collector	Courtland Maher 11 Prospect eve Collector
D. J. Woods, 7 Penna, ave	G. M. Jeffers. 36 Ontario st. Receiver
E. F. McCarty, 2 Refuge st Magazine Agent	A. H. Vincent, 15 Hunter ave . Magazine Agent
220. PROVIDENT; Sunbury, Pa.	901 DUTATIVADO VIVO 1 4 TO 1
219. SMOKY CITY; Allegheny, Pa.  Meets cor. Pennsylvania ave and Bidwill st every Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.  U. H. Simpson, 278 Franklin st T. C. Hays, 231 Manhattan st T. E. Metheney, 2 Morrison ave D. J. Woods, Tpuna ave E. F. McCarty, 2 Refuge st Magazine Agent 220. PROVIDENT; Susbury, Pa.  Meets in P. O. S. of A. Hall, Market st., 1st and 36 Sundays at 1 P. M. G. M. Atherton, Northumberland Master W. E. May, Box 212 J. B. Cawley C. Collector Solomon Cherry Receiver M. May, Box 212 Magazine Agent M. May, Box 212 Magazine Agent M. May, Box 212 Magazine Agent Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays  days.	281. DELAWARE; Wilmington, Del.
Sundays at 1 P. M.	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.
W. F. Mar. Bon 210	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall lat and 3d Sundays. Geo. Clavey, 315 E 5th st
J. R. Cawley	A. C. Dunn, 410 Taylor st Secretary
Solomon Cherry	A. C. Dunn 110 Touler at
W. E. May. Box 212	A. C. Dunn 410 Taylor st
21. HURON: Point Edward Ontario	A. O. Dunn, 410 Taylor at Magazine Agent
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 1st and 2d Tues-	282. LUCKY THOUGHT, Middletown, N. Y.
days.	Meets in A. O. of H. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.
E. J. Everett	M. J. Kerrigan, cor. North st. and
wm. Shortman, Box 59 Secretary	Wisner ave
I. J. Burgess Collector	F. B. Case, 285 North st Secretary
Thos Bothwell 7 Receiver	Jno. Dunham, 125 Wickham ave Collector
22. WEBSTER: Fort Dodge Jame	C. Vandermark, 21 Harrison st. Magazine Agent
Meets in G. A. P. Holl con T.	C. Vandermark, 21 Harrison st . Magazine Agent
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays.  E. J. Everett Master Wm. Shortman, Box 59 Secretary F. J. Burgess Collector J. S. Crawford Receiver Thos. Bothwell, Jr Magazine Agent 22. WEBSTER; Fort Dodge, Iowa.  Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays Cleector Master Collector Secretary Wm. Secretary Collector Master	233. GLAD TIDINGS; Moncton, New Brunswick.
F. E. Rogers	Meets in Victoria Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2
O. G. Anderson, 1 River st. Secretary	P. M.
C. I. Carter Collector	John Stewart, Jr., Box 376 Master
C. E. Snook Receiver	H. S. Cutten Secretary
Opposition of the contract of	Frank Gibson Collector
Vocation VALLEY; Grafton, W. Va.	Harry Snider, Box 376 Receiver
Meets in G.A. A. B. Balley, 10Wa.  Meets in G.A. A. B. Ball, cor. Lemp and 5th sts, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.  F. E. Rogers	John Stewart, Jr., Box 376
J. D. E. Huffman	284. NORTH BAY; North Bay, Ontario.
J. H. Jones	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Wm. McRae, Box 126 . Masser J. A. Lynch, Box 126 . Secretary John McIlvenna . Collector John Clemenson . Receiver Jno. McIlvenna . Magazine Agent
W. C. Stone, Box 46 West Greeten Collector	Wm McRae Roy 196 Moster
G. D. Kellar Magazine Agent	J. A. Lynch, Box 126 Secretary
T. C. BOORN, St. Cloud. Minn.	John McIlvenna Collector
Meets in U. O. of W. Hall, cor. 5th ave, and 1st.	John Clemenson Receiver
st. South, 2d Sunday at 2 P. M. and 4th Wed-	Jno. McIlvenna Magazine Agent
B I May at 7:30 P. M.	
H B Handly, 200 8th ave. N Master	285. THREE BROTHERS; Pittsburg, Pa.
Jas. Ramshing, 317 13th ave. N Secretary	Meets in Welsh Bros.' Hall, cor. 26th st and Penn. ave., alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. John Beswick, 3045 Penn ave Master E. A. Hazlett, 3045 Penn ave Secretary O. J. Werle, 4733 Laurel ave
Walter Bach Roy 150	Penn. ave., alternate Sundays at 2 P. M.
J. W. Untygrove Roy 499	John Beswick, 3045 Penn ave Master
5. SUPERIOR, Fort William West Orteste	E. A. Haziett, 3045 Penn ave Secretary
Meets in McDougall Hall Fort William every	C. C. Barchell 2105 Popp ave Pecciver
Wednesday evening.	Magazine Agent
W. A. McPhalen, Fort William Master	, , ,
Edw. Reid, Fort William Secretary	286. HINTON; Hinton, West Virginia.
Jno White, Fort William Collector	Meets in Masonic Hall, every Saturday at 7:30
John Whitehurst, Fort William Receiver	D M
Meets in McDougall Hall, Fort William, every Wednesday evening.  W. A. McPhalen, Fort William Master W. T. Reid, Fort William Secretary Edw. Bowle, Fort William Collector Jno. Whitehurst, Fort William Receiver John Whitehurst, Fort William, Magazine Agent 6, M46NOLIA; Ennis, Texas.  Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M.  H. H. Kendall H. & T. G. Shore.	D. L. Eubank Master J. S. McCarthy Secretary C. J. Andrews Collector D. L. Eubank Receiver C. L. Bess Magazine Agent
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hell 2d and 4th Wadnesdays	J. S. McCarthy Secretary
at 7:30 P. M.	C. J. Andrews Collector
H. H. Kendall, H. & T. C. Shops Master	D. L. Eubank Receiver
W. M. Nicol, L. Box 136 Secretary	C. L. Bess Magazine Agent
W. M. Nicol, L Box 136 Collector	
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 P. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 F. O. Shops Master W. M. Nicol, L. Box 136 Collector W. M. Nicol, L. Box 136 Collector J. H. Dunkin, H. & T. C. Shops Mag. Agent J. M. May C. C. M. M. M. C. C. M.	287. CENTRAL PARK; Central Park, Ill.
MAGNETIN, H. & T. C. Shops Mag. Agent	Meets in Rebmann's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays. Thaddeus Chew, 1976 Carroll ave, Chicago, Master E. H. Brown, 119 S. Green st., Chicago, Secretary Devid Leavitt Collector
Meets in Rod Marketton, N. Y.	Thaddens Chew, 1976 Carron ave, Chicago, Master
ing Mill office Change over Robinson's Plan-	David Leggitt Collector
days at 2 P M	Theddone Chew 1976 Carroll ave. Chi-
R. C. Rothrock, 32 Lyons at	David Leavitt Collector Thaddeus Chew, 1976 Carroll ave, Chi- cago Receiver
G. Weaton, 30 Virgil st Socretary	G I Rowbottom, 211 Harding ave.,
The Rothrock, 32 Lyons st Collector	Chicago Magazine Agent
L. G. Haskins, 25 Frederick st Receiver	one my ary GIEV. Bedweek Vy
ACME Son, 30 Virgil st Magazine Agent	288. PLAIN CITY; Paducah, Ky.
Meets in C. A. P	Meets in Rogers' Hall, 12th and Broadway, every
W. H. Gable 207 N Barrel and 3d Sundays.	Tuesday at 7:30 F. M.
J. G. Burnett 338 I incoley ave Master	Lioyd Grimes, 1301 Droadway
A. J. Thomas, 317 S. Hydo Barb Secretary	G M Tagg 1013 Broadway Collector
K. S. Gillingham, 128 Tenth st	I. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Receiver
".H.Brutzman 329 Franklin ave Magazine Agent	Meets in Rogers' Hall, 12th and Broadway, every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. Lloyd Grimes, 1301 Broadway Master J. S. Spinner, 1034 Jackson st Secretary G. M. Tagg, 1013 Broadway Collector J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Receiver J. P. Wesley, 1105 Broadway Magazine Agent
days at 2 P. M.  R. C. Rothrock, 32 Lyons st Master R. C. Rothrock, 32 Lyons st Secretary R. C. Rothrock, 32 Lyons st Secretary R. C. Rothrock, 32 Lyons st Collector Theo. Haskins, 25 Frederick st Receiver L. G. Weaton, 30 Virgil st Magazine Agent ACME; Scranton, Pa.  Meets in G. A. R. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  W. H. Gable 227 N Bromley ave Master J. G. Burnett, 338 Lincoln ave Secretary A. J. Thomas, 3178 Lyde Park ave Collector R. S. Gillingham, 128 Tenth st Receiver W. H. Brutzman 329 Franklin ave, Magazine Agent	•

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289. BUCKEYE; Delaware, Ohio.	249.
Meets in Firemen's Hall, 51 Lake st., 2d and 4th Sundays. T. F. Parker, 281 E. Central ave	١.
4th Sundays. T. F. Parker, 281 E. Central ave	
Jno. Ackley, cor. Lewis and William sts Magazine Agent 240. GILBERT; Jackson, Mich.	250.
Meets in Engineers' Hall, cor. Jackson and 3d sts. 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d	
and 4m Montals will kine st Master J. A. Ogden, 215 E. Wikkne st J. P. Oggel, 209 S. East ave Secretary Henry Mosher, 21. Pearl st Collector M. A. Henry, 37 Quarry st Receiver F. K. Perrine, 113 Pringle ave Magazine Agent	\
M. A. Henry, 327 Quarry st	251
Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 412 So Division st., alternate Fridays.	
F. K. Perrine, 113 Pringle ave. Magazine Ageur  241. LAKE ERIE: Baffalo, N. Y. Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 412 So Division st., alter- Meets in B. L. E. Hall, 412 So Division st., alter- L. L. Coomis, 59 Watson st. Secretary J. F. Burns. 612 N. Division st. Collector J. H. Crossman, 500 Swan st. Receiver J. I. Barker, 436 Swan st. Magazine Agen  242 LIRERTY: Elmira, N. Y.	259
J. H. Crossman, 500 Swan st Magazine Agent	•
Meets in D., L. & WY. M. C. A. Hall, 1st Mon day at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Sundays a	ī
W. O. Smith, 13571/, Lane st Maste Arthur Keefe, 360 W 5th st Secretar W. O. Smith, 13571/, Lane st Collecto	r y r 25
F. H. Morgan, 1507 Lake st Receive M. Donahue, 409 Fulton st Magezine Agen	ī
2 P. M. W. O. Smith, 1357½ Lane st	t 9
A. M. C. J. Neef, Box 64, Texarkana, Ark	ry 2
V. J. Neef, Box 64, Texarkana, Ark . Received J. S. Evans	er nt
244. T. P. O'ROURKE; Chicago, Ill.  Meets at 314 W. Twelfth st., 1st Sunday at 2 P. I and 3d Friday at § P. M.	M. er 2
Meets at 314 W. Twelith st., 1st Sunday at 2 P. 1 and 3d Friday at 8 P. M. P. C. Winn, 314 W. Eth st	ry or
P. C. Winn, 314 W. 12th St	nt
B. E. Ament, 4003 wansh ave - magazime - mag	or. P.
M., and 30 Sunday at 2.50 ft at. G. L. Kempf, 44 Sims st	ter ry
M. J. Barrett, 193 Charlton at . Receive Fleming Goolsby, 84 Montgomery st . Receive M. H. Powers, 192 Duffy st Magazine Ago	ver ent
Meets in Morgans Hall, 1444 4th st. every St	un-
Chas Green, 416 Elm st Mas Chins Green, 416 Elm st Secret W. H. Lofley, 454 Ouk st Secret W. E. Calloway, 607 Plum st Collec Chas. Green, 416 Elm st Recel H. C. Jordan, 866 3d st Magazine Ag	ary etor
Chas. Green, 416 Elm st	ver
H. C. Jordan, 866 3d st	and
H. O. Teat, 85 Hood st. C. H. Elliott, 154 Haynes st. Secre W. A. Woolbright, 142 W. Baker st. Celle	tary
T. L. Francis, care W. & A. Shops	gent
Meets in K. of H. Hall, 1st and 3d Monday 7:30 P. M.	s at
48. WESTERN RESERVE; Ashtabula, Ohlo. Meets in K. of H. Hall, 1st and 3d Monday 7:30 P. M. Wm. Hall, Box 735 . M. G. B. Warren, L. Box 96 . Secre A. H. Mosher, Box 732 . Colle James Coutts, West st Rece W. L. Davis, Box 438	tary
James Coutts, West st Rece W. L. Davis, Box 438 Magazine A	gent

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19.	CALUMET; South Chicago, III. Meets in Eigerman's Hall, cor. Commerce and South Chicago aves, 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30
	South Chicago aves, 24 Master J. F. Arft. Cheltenham Secretary Daniel O'Connell, 8852 Houston ave Secretary B. J. Lynch, Box 1024 Receiver H. A. Purvis, L. Box 17 Magazine Agent F. X. Wall GOLDEN LINK; Wilkesbarre, Pa. Meets in Grand Army Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Master Frank Downs, Edwardsdale Secretary J. E. Gray, Kingston Receiver J. E. Gray, Kingston Receiver J. E. Gray, Kingston Receiver J. LEHIGH; Mauch Chunk, Pa. Meets in Stahl's Hall, Upper Mauch Chunk, Ist and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Master Henry Sandhas. Master Henry Sandhas. Master Henry Sandhas. Master Henry Sandhas. Master
	B. J. Lynch, Box 1024 Receiver H. A. Purvis, L. Box 17 Magazine Agent
50	F. X. Wall  GOLDEN LINK; Wilkesbarre, Pa.  GOLDEN LINK; Wilkesbarre, Pa.  Most in Grand Army Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays
	at 2 P. M.  When the content of the
	Frank Downs, Edwardsdale
	C. H. Lamon, Box 52, Kingston J. W. Deets, Forty Fort Magazine Agent
25	Meets in Standard at 2 P. Mauch Chunk, 1st
	Henry Sandhas
	H. W. Smith, L. Box 365 Collector Receiver
25	Lafavette Wildoner, L. Box 365 . Magazine Agent Lafavette Wildoner, L. Box 365 . Magazine Agent COLUMBIA: Columbia, Pa.
20	Meets in Fendrick's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. Master
	J. M. Evans, 238 N 3d st.  Jos. Dennison, 640 Chestnut st.  Secretary Collector
	Jos. Dennison, 640 Chestnut st
2	58. TRENTON; Trenton, N. J.
	and 3d Sundays.  N. Coffey 98 Ewing st
	Robert Stackhouse, 721 S. Broad st . Secretary
	F. P. Parsons, 175 Brunswick ave Mag. Agent M. J. Shelly, 405 Monmouth st Mag. Agent
2	54. CLIMAX; Missouri Valley, 10va. Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st Saturdays at 2 P. M.
	J. D. McKinney Secretary
	George Thompson
١.	1. LEHIGH; Mauch Chunk, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. Master Nenry Sandhas . Master N. E. Reinart, L. Box 324 . Secretary N. E. Reinart, L. Box 325 . Secretary H. W. Smith, L. Box 365 . Receiver Lafayette Wildoner, L. Box 365 . Receiver Lafayette Wildoner, L. Box 365 . Receiver Lafayette Wildoner, L. Box 365 . Magazine Agent 92. COLUMBIA; Columbia, Pa. Meets in Fendrick's Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M. Master J. M. Evans, 238 N 3d st. Jos. Dennison, 640 Chestnut st. Secretary L. M. Hinkle, 570 Walnut st. Receiver J. D. McBride, 246 N. 2d L. Magazine Agent 53. TRENTON; Trenton, M. Master A. Receiver J. D. McBride, 246 N. 2d L. Magazine Agent 54. Receiver Stackhouse, 721 S. Broad st. Secretary T. H. Decator, 78 Schard st. Secretary T. H. Decator, 78 Schard st. Secretary T. H. Decator, 78 Schard st. Receiver F. P. Parsons, 175 Brunswick ave. Receiver M. J. Shelly, 465 Mont wouth st. Mag. Agent 34. Receiver M. J. Shelly, 465 Mont wouth st. Mag. Agent 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 P. M. 7. McKinney Schard Sc
Ι΄	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d vector nights. Master
١	Edw. Gleason, 1214 S. K. st. Secretary Jas. Wallace, 524 S. A st. Collector
1	Andrew Craig S. S. Small, 1011 So 3d st. Magazine Agent
1	nights. Master  Edw. Gleason, 1214 S. K st. Secretary  Jas. Wallnce, 524 S. A st. Collector  Andrew Craig S. S. Small, 1011 So 3d st. Patrick Caldron, 1236 SG st. Magazine Agent  256. HiGH LINE; Como, Colo.  Meets in Slater's Hall, every Sunday at 2:30 P.M.  Master  Edward Conaban.
١	Edward Conahan
1	Jno. Olson
1	E. R. Egan, Pine Grove
1	Meets in Engineers' Hall, First St., day at 9 A. M. Master
	W. J. Reed Secretary Allan Love Collector
į	N. D. McCroskey Magazine Agent
d	### Action   Action   #### Action   #### Action   #### Action   #### Action   #### Action   #### Action   ##### Action   ###### Action   ####################################
	P. M. Master W. F. Smith Secretary
y	C. W. Arnold, L. Box 29
r	E. S. Gilbert, Box 468 Magazine Agent
at	Meets in K. of P. Hall every weather the P. M. W. F. Smith C. W. Arnold, L. Box 29. Collector J. D. Fox E. S. Gilbert, Box 468 Sept. D. J. CHASE; Ashland, Wis. Meets in Good Templars' Hall, cor. Second st. Meets in Good Templars' Hall, cor. Second st. Meets in Good Templars' Hall, cor. Second st. C. A. White, Sl8 Prentice ave. E. C. Schilling, 221 Willis ave Fred. Godfrey, Box 814 Wm. Bluckley, 720 Ellis ave Jno. Rummel, care Wm. Briggs, Magazine Agenl
er	C. A. White, 818 Prentice ave. Secretary E. C. Schilling, 221 Willis ave Collector
er or er	Fred. Godfrey, Box 814 Wm. Buckley, 720 Ellis ave Wm. Briggs.
nt	Jno. Rummer, care with 2 days ine Age.

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260. CALIFORNIA; Sacramento, Cal.	970 WINNEADOLIS, William W.
Meets in Masonic Hall every Monday avening	Meets in K. P. Hell Frenklin and Placeminates
Meets in Masonic Hall every Monday evening T. L. Thompson, 1319 K st	270. MINNEAPOLIS; Minneapolis, Minn. Meets in K. P. Hall, Franklin and Bloomington ave, 1st Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M.
R. E. Nobel, Box 107 Secretary	7:30 P. M.
W. F. Sheehan, Box 107 Collecto	Patrick Perusse, 116 Cedar ave Master
A G White 731 Fet	I F Francisco 2006 Plat are So Secretary
	Oliver Johnson 1812 14th eve So Collector
961. MAGDALENA; San Marcial, New Mexico.	ave. 1st Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 3d Monday at 7:30 P. M. Patrick Permsse, 116 Cedar ave
	271. BYBAM; Port Morris, N. J.  Meets in Union Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  Jno. Finerty Master Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Secretary C. D. Merritt Collector Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Receiver A. E. Stephens Magazine Agent 272. WILSON; Junction, N. J.
Mets in Masonic Hall every Sunday at 2:30 P. M H. D. Haines . Master J. A. Menard . Sccretary W. H. Webb . Collector R. W. Anderson . Receiver A. E. Cooper . Magazine Agent	Meets in Union Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.
J. A. Menard Secretary	Jno. Finerty Master
R W Anderson	wm. Weller, Box 25 Secretary
A. E. Cooper Magazine Agent	Wm. Weiler, Box 25 Receiver
. magazine Agen	A. E. Stephens Magazine Agent
262. QUEEN CITY; West Toronto Junct, Ont.	272. WILSON: Junction, N. J.
	Meets in Wells' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.
Jno. Douglas Master W. J. Haley, Box 163 Secretary G. W. Riley Collector G. H. Ritchey Receiver S. G. Martin, 9 Hoskin ave Magazine Agent	272. WILSON; Junction, N. J.  Meets in Wells' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106 Master  Jeremiah Desmond
G. W. Bilow, Box 163 Secretary	Wm Welch
G. H. Ritchey	Jno. Everitt
S. G. Martin, 9 Hoskin ave Megazine Agent	J. S. Eveland, Jr., Box 106 Magazine Agent
Ada	278. DENVER: Denver, Colo.
268. ALAMO; Taylor, Texas.	Meets in Barnard's Hall, cor. Clark and 8th aves.
Meets in Union Hall 1st and 3d Thursdays and	every Monday at 7:30 P. M.
Meets in Union Hall 1st and 3d Thursdays and 2d and 4th Wednesdays.  Geo. Surkey, Box 68 Master W. H. Pipkin, Box 249 Secretary J. R. Steadman, Box 68 Collector Louis Francis, Box 154 Receiver E. P. Curtis, Box 72 Magazine Agent	278. DENVER; Denver, Colo.  Meets in Barnard's Hall, cor. Clark and 8th aves. every Monday at 7:30 P. M.  Ira Lowe, 1120 So. 10th st
W. H. Pipkin, Box 249	Patk Kennern, 915 So. 9th st Collector
J. R. Steadman, Box 68	R. B. Hind, 1024 So. 7th st Receiver
Louis Francis, Box 154 Receiver	Patrick Kennern, 915 S. 9th st Mag. Agent
E. P. Curtis, Box 72 Magazine Agent	EIR. JACKSON; CHILOR FORGE, VA.
264. J. K. GILBREATH; Butte City, Montana.	Meets in Masonic Hall, 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Meets in Frost's Hall, South Butte, every Thursday evening	D. H. Echols Secretary
day evening.	W. J. Harris Collector
A. R. McDuffle, Box 94, S. Butte Master	W. G. Monroe Receiver
Michael M. Butte Secretary	J. S. Chitum
G. W. McKinn S. Butte Collector	275. WEST CHICAGO; Chicago, III. Meets in Rebmond Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2
day evening.  A. R. McDuffle, Box 94, S. Butte Master R. J. Davis, S. Butte Secretary Michael Monahan, S. Butte Collector G. W. McKinn, S. Butte	P. M.
OCK (ID 1 272	F. N. Anderson, 280 W Superior st Master Henry Fenske, 131 W Erie st Secretary E. E. Elisworth, 97 Columbia Place Collector F. N. Anderson, 280 W. Superior st Receiver Edward Burreson, 313 Milwaukee ave . Mag. Agent
265. GRAND RIVER; Grand Rapids, Mich.	Henry Fenske, 131 W Erie st Secretary
Meets in K. P. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. E. E. Decker, 2 Hatches Court Master L. A. Ogden, 247 Central ave	E. E. Elisworth, 97 Columbia Place Collector
L. A. Ogden 247 Control and	Edward Burreson, 313 Milwaukee ave. Mag. Agent
H. L. Brown, 427 Cass st Collector	276. REGINA: Vancouver, B. C.
L. A. Ogden, 247 Central ave Receiver	276. REGINA; Yancouver, B. C. Meets in Good Templar's Hall every Monday at
s. D. Heath, Big Rapids Magazine Agent	8 P. M.
266. JOHN HICKEY; South Kaukauna, Wis.	A. E. SOHOWAY
Meets in Duggan Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.	8 P. M. A. E. Solloway
July Fredendall, Box 159 Master W. H. Flynn, Box 348 Secretary Bernard Finnegan, Box 343 Collector Auson Jackson Receiver D. J. Harrington Magazine Agent	C. L. Austin, North Bend
W. H. Flynn, Box 348 Secretary	A. E. Solloway Magazine Agent
Bernard Finnegan, Box 343 Collector	277. ALABAMA; Mobile, Ala.
D. J. Harrington Receiver	Jackson sts. 2d and 4t hSundays.
Magazine Agent	J. B Webster, L. & N. Shops Master
ENDEAVOR: Algiers, La	A. A. Kelly, L. & N. Shops Secretary
	Ches Barnard L. & N. Shops Receiver
	W. F. Hartman, Box 39, McComb, Miss, Mag. Agent
A. G. Donely Master S. S. Andress, 125 Atlantic ave Secretary P. J. Coyne, Jr., 121 Pacific ave Collector Jno, Mitchell, 104½ Chestnut st Receiver S. P. Vallette, 28 Vallette st Magazine Agent	278. WHITE BREAST; Laredo, Texas.
P. J. Covne. Jr. 121 Pacific ave Secretary	Meets in K. P. Hall, cor. Convent and Farragut
Jno. Mitchell, 104% Chestnut st Receiver	I B G'Sell Mex National Shops Master
S. P. Vallette, 28 Vallette st Magazine Agent	Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 Secretary
268. CLIFTON HIGHTS; New Albany, Ind.	J. B. G'Sell, Mex. Nat'l Shops Collector-
Meets in Hedden's Hall, cor. State and Market	Ed. Chamberlain, Box 108 Receiver
sts., 1st and 3d Sunday afternoons	279. MONTE SANO; Tuscumbia, Ala.
C. T. Dillard, Box 74 Master	Meets in Ruehl's Hall every Sunday at 9 A. M.
E. I. Boll 1871 Coak st Secretary	T. J. Sheddricks, 2812 Banks st., Louisville, Ky.
Louis Barbee 80 W 200 ct Collector	D. D. Ditator 0.00 Missouri avo Secretary
sts., 1st and 3d Sunday afternoons. C. T. Dillard, Box 74 Master J. W. Sicer, 238 F. Oak st Secretary E. J. Bell, 187 W Spring st Collector Louis Barbee, 80 W, 2d st. Receiver C. L. Plowman, 194 cor. 4th and Oak sts. Magazine Agent	G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st Collector
Oak sts Magazine Agent	B. M. Bennett, 93 Chestnut st Receiver
269. O. K.: Cincinnati Obio	T. J. Sheddricks, 2812 Banks St., Louisville, Ky.  P. R. Ditster, 249 Missouri ave. Secretary G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st. Collector B. M. Bennett, 93 Chestnut st. Receiver J. B. Moody. Magazine Agent 280. OZARK; Thayer, Mo.  Meets in Boyd's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7 P. M.
	280. OZARK; Thayer, Mo.
tral ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7 P. M.	Meets in Boyd's riail ist and a sinday at 71 M.  M. and 2d and 4th Mondays at 7 P. M.  C. P. Stevens Master J. P. Brady Secretary D. Buchanan Collector N. Poullette Receiver J. H. Lanahan Magazine Agent
S. Sheehan, 84 State ave Master	C. P. Stevens Master
Long Hutterle. Montgomery Secretary	J. P. Brady Secretary
J. S. Sheehan, St State ave.	D. Buchanan
tral ave., 1st and 3d Thursdays at 7 P. M. J. S. Sheehan, 84 State ave Master J. R. Constable, Moutgomery. Secretary Louis Huttenlocher, 1630 W. 6th st Collector J. S. Sheehan, 84 State ave Receiver Cornellus Coakley, Hamilton Magazine Agent	I H Langhan Magazine Agent
Plagazine Agent	V. A. Donathum

81. MISSION; Yoakum, Texas.	291. ATLA
Meets in Engineers' Hall every Sunday at 8:00	Meets i Verm
P. M. Master	morn
P. M. Master Thos. Cowden, Box 11 Secretary Frank Martin, Box 38 Secretary F. L. Douglass, Box 38 Collector R. D. Corey, Box 38 Receiver C. J. Harding, Box 38 Magazine Agent	Lawret
F. L. Douglass, Box 38 Collector	J. J. Lo Wm. Y
R. D. Corey, Box 38 Magazine Agent	bary
C. J. Harding, Box 38	Edwar
	ave. H. B. A
982. BURNSIDE; M. Carlet, III.  Meets in Union Hall every Thursday evening. Grant Lafferty Master E. W. Thompson, Box 188 Secretary W. E. Phillips Collector Harry Standring Receiver F. H. Orland Magazine Agent	292. POC
Grant Lafferty . Secretary	Meets
W E Phillips Collector	C. H. S
Harry Standring	F. H. I
F. H. Orland	C. H.
www.aww.a. Cat Dond De	
Meets in Red Men's Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.  Master	298. LAF
2:30 P. M. Mester	Meets
2:30 F. M. A. M. Silker, Hallstead Master H. E. Robinson, Hallstead Secretary W. B. Trowbridge, Hallstead Collector S. H. Wells, Hallstead Receiver A. M. Silker, Hallstead Magazine Agent	M. a
W. B. Trowbridge, Hallstead Collector	M. a Geo. I F. R. S. E.
S. H. Wells, Hallstead	S E
A. M. Sliker, Hanstead magazine 125	
284. ELM CITY; New Haven, Conn.	James
Meets in Elk's Hall, 852 Chapel St., 18t and 50	294. OH
Sundays. Master	Meets
J. J. Howard, of Bradley St Secretary	I C. I
J. W. Deskin, 156 DeWitt st Collector	C. M.
Sundays.         Master           J. J. Howard, 31 Bradley st.         Master           J. W. Kenney, 119 Putnam st.         Secretary           J. W. Deskin, 156 DeWitt st.         Collector           R. A. Bishop, 81 Howe st.         Receive           J. W. Kenney, 119 Putnam st.         Magazine Agen	eve J. C. I C. M. C. M.
J. W. Reiney, 110 I dender to	J. C. I. J. C
285. CHARTER OAK; Hartford, Conn.	295. U.
Meets in Bliss Hall, cor. Pratt and Main sts., 2c and 4th Sundays.  D. C. Vanderburgh, East Hartford Maste	Meet
D. C. Vanderburgh, East Hartford Maste	r J. J.
F. S. Fish, 48 Bellevue st Secretar	J. J. T. A. T. A.
H I. Stearn, 45 Bancroft st., Springfield,	Thos
D. C. Vanderburgh, East Hartford Maste F. S. Fish, 48 Bellevue st Secretar J. H. Osmond, 55 Allen Place Collecto H. L. Stearn, 45 Bancroft st., Springfield, Mass	Ţ J. J.
J. L. Havens, Box 252, East Hartford, Mag. Ager	"   296. IR
286. SAGINAW VALLEY; East Saginaw, Mich.	Mee
Meets in Lester Adams Hall, 2d and 4th Sunday	8. 401
Jno. Smyth, F. & P. M. Engine House Secretar	
Ainet Bushings Y feb -4 Collecte	y T. R
Jas, Killen, 706 N. 5th at	s. 4th er M. T ry T. R or Bert
B. M. Curtis, F. & P. M. Engine House. Receive	T. R. Bert T. R. Jos.
Jas. Killen. 706 N. 5th St Condense B. M. Curtis, F. & P. M. Engine House . Receive Dan McGaffigan, 903 North 6th st., Saginaw, E. side	T. R. Bert T. R. Jos. nt 297. Cl
Meets in Lester Adams Hall, 2d and 4th Sunday Jno. Smyth, F. & P. M. Engine House. Mast Alfred Bush, 320 Farwell st Secretar Jas. Killen. 708 N. 5th st	
287. ALTOONA; Altoona; Pa.  Meets in Couch's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.  David Sammell, 1707 8th ave	er P. F. G. 7 or B. F. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St
287. ALTOONA; Altoona; Pa.  Mets in Couch's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. David Sammell, 1707 8th ave Mast F. A. Davis, 2406 11th ave Secreta J. I. Anthony, Box 185 Collect G. A. Robb, 1103 18th st Receiv H. A. Carothers, 1212 15th st Magazine Age 288. EMMET; Estherville, Iowa Moets in Masonic Hall, 1st Tuesday and 3d Mc	er ry or er er er state
287. ALTOONA; Altoona; Pa.  Mets in Couch's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. David Sammell, 1707 8th ave Mast F. A. Davis, 2406 11th ave Secreta J. I. Anthony, Box 185 Collect G. A. Robb, 1103 18th st Receiv H. A. Carothers, 1212 15th st Magazine Age 288. EMMET; Estherville, Iowa Moets in Masonic Hall, 1st Tuesday and 3d Mc	er ry or er er er state
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287. ALTOONA; Altoona, Pa.  Meets in Couch's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. David Sammell, 1707 8th ave Mast F. A. Davis, 2406 11th ave Secreta J. I. Anthony, Box 185 Collect G. A. Robb, 1103 18th st Receiv H. A. Carothers, 1212 15th st Magazine Age 288. EMMET; Estherville, Iowa.  Meets in Masonic Hall, 1st Tuesday and 3d Mc day. R. S. Robinson, Box 102 Mas P. J. Sullivan, Box 48 Secret A. L. Houltshouser, Box 5 Collect Wm. McArdle, Box 109 Magazine Age 289. MT. LOOKOUT, Chattanooga, Tenn.  Meets in Clippinger's Hall, 715 Market st., ev Sunday at 2 P. M. M. P. Pennebaker, Box 266 Secret T. J. O'Connor, 230 Montgomery ave Collect Mike Murphy, 230 Montgomery ave Recei Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Age Geo. Daugherty, 1073 Market st. Magazine Age	er ry or er er gry or er er gry or er gry or er gry tor tor tor tor ent er gry er er er gry er er er gry er er er gry er er er er er er er er er er er er er
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287. ALTOONA; Altoona, Pa.  Meets in Couch's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. David Sammell, 1707 8th ave	er ry or er er ster ary tor ver eent eer J. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. G. J. G.
287. ALTOONA; Altoona, Pa.  Meets in Couch's Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays. David Sammell, 1707 8th ave	er ry or er er ster ary tor ver eent eer J. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. G. J. G.

91.	ATLANTIC; Brooklyn, N. Y.	K 61
	Meets in Scheillier's Hall, Atlantic ave, corner Vermont, 2d Saturday evening and 4th Sunday	1
	Vermont, 2d Saturday evening and 402	1 4
	Lawrence Donehue, 216½ 22d st Master	1 31
	J. J. Love, 1971 Broadway	1 :
	moruling the moruling that the	10
	Edward Locke, Sackman st near Liberty	21
	ave. H. B. Archer, 102 Georgia ave . Magazine Agent	ž:
	H. B. Archer, 102 Georgia ave 1 2 and	1
292	. POCAHONTAS; Poplar Bluff, Mo.	2
		1 .
	E H Richards	1 .
	C. H. Spurlock Receiver	٠, ٢
	Meets in Masoirs Hair, is Master C. H. Spurlock Secretary F. H. Richards Secretary C. H. Spurlock Collector H. M. Roush Receiver H. M. Roush Magazine Agent J. R. Phelps Magazine Agent	11
		1.
29	B. LAFAYETTE; Marion, Iowa.  Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st Sunday at 6:30 P.  M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.  Master	1
	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st Sunday at 2:30 P. M.	
	Geo. Kissinger	1
	F. R. Fox	1
	S. E. Anson Receiver	11
	M. and 3d Sunnay at 2.50 1 Master Geo. Kissinger Secretary F. R. Fox Collector H. A. Heberling, Box 646 Receiver James Thomas Magazine Agent	
29	James Thomas  4. OHIO RIVER; Huntington, W. Va.  Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, cor. 3d ave. and 8th st. every Saturday at 7 P. M.  J. C. Leake, Box 484  C. M. Thornburg, 1323 4th ave C. M. Thornburg, 1323 4th ave C. M. Thornburg, 1323 4th ave Collector J. C. Leake, Box 484  I. J. Crump  Magazine Agent  N. W. S. Pavannert, 10Wa.	
	Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, cor. 3d ave. and still st	
	every Saturday at 7 P. M. Master	
*	C. M. Thornburg, 1328 4th ave Secretary	- 1
	C. M. Thornburg, 1328 4th ave Receiver	1,1
	J. C. Leake, Box 484 Magazine Agent	
	95. U. S.; Davenport, Iowa.	
21	DO. U. G., Davonpore,	
1	J. J. Kelly, 214 E 5th st	
	T. A. Quinn, 1035 E Locust st Collector	1
ı	T. A. Quinn, 1085 E Locust St	1
١	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall last and 2d Sunuars. I. J. Kelly, 214 E5th st. Master T. A. Quinn, 1025 E Locust st. Secretar T. A. Quinn, 1025 E Locust st. Collector T. A. Quinn, 1025 E Locust st. Collector Thos. Stapleton 206 E 9th st. Receiver Thos. Stapleton 206 E 9th st. Magazine Agent 1. Kelly, 214 E 5th st. Magazine Agent 196. IRON RANGE; West Superior, Wis.	- 1
9	J. J. Kelly, 214 E 5th st Magazine Agent 196. IRON RANGE; West Superior, Wis. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Ritchie Block, 2d and 4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. M. T. Osborn, 812 Banks ave Master T. R. Taylor, 1913 11th st N Secretary T. R. Taylor, 1913 11th st N Receiver Jos. Wright, 1025 Banks ave Magazine Agent 202. CLARK: Jeffersonville, Ind.	
-	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Ritchie Block, 20 and	
1	4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M. Master	
1	M. T. OSDOFU, 812 Banks ave Secretary	
١.	Bert Everett, 1015 Banks ave	
1	T. R. Taylor, 1913 11th St N Magazine Agent	
1.	297. CLARK; Jeffersonville, Ind.	
1	297. CLARK; Jeffersonville, Ind.  Meets in Ruehl's Hall every Sunday at 9 A. M. T. J. Sheddicks, 2212 Banks st., Louisville, Ky. P. R. Ditsler, 240 Missouri ave Secretary G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st Receiver B. M. Bennett, 93 Chestnut st Receiver G. W. Hoopengarner, 3922 Montgomery st., Louisville, Ky. Magazine Agent 298. SNOW FLAKE, Glasgow, Mont. Meets in O. R. C. Hall 2d and 4th Saturdays. F. E. Rasheck Secretary	
1	T. J. Sheddicks, 2812 Banks st., Louisville, K.	
١	D. D. Dieslan 240 Missouri ave . Secretary	
1	G. T. Sherley, 137 Walnut st Collector	
	B. M. Bennett, 93 Chestnut St.	
:	G. W. Hoopengarner, 3022 Monagazine Agent	
1	298. SNOW FLAKE, Glasgow, Mont.	
١.	Meets in O. R. C. Hall 2d and 4th Saturdays.	
.	Meets in O. R. C. Hall 2d and 4th Saturdays. F. E. Rasheck Secretary J. A. Nelson Collector J. C. Kendall Receiver J. C. Kendall Receiver John Goss, Minot, N. Dak Magazine Agent John Goss, Minot, N. Dak Ohlo.	
7	J. A. Nelson Collector	
۲	B. F. Smith, L Box 24	
:	John Goss, Minot, N. Dak Magazine	
١	299. CENTRAL OHIO; Crestline, Ohio.	7
١	Meets in Engineers' Hall every Wednesday, at	
y	Meets in Engineers Mastel P. M. F. M. Johnson, Alliance Secretary W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Gollecto J. W. White, Box 803 Receive G. W. Reed, Box 903 Receive J. L. Davis, Box 688 Magazine Agen L. Davis, Box 688 Magazine Agen	7
r	W. H. Zink, L. Box 80 Collector	ŗ
Ϋ́	J. W. White, Box 98 Receive	t
r	J. L. Davis, Box 688 Magazine Agen	
it	800. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.	٠,
	800. HARBOR CITY, Michigan City, Ind.  Meets in Amon Lodge, cor. Franklin and 6th str. 2d and 4th Stundays at 2 P. M. C. C. Holtgreen, Box 916 W. H. Williamson F. C. Johnson Frank Smotzer, Box 370 P. J. Cassidy, Box 183 Magazine Agen	-
	2d and 4th Sundays at 2 r. m. Maste	7
r	W. H. Williamson	r
y	F. C. Johnson	r
er	Frank Smotzer, BOX 3/0 Magazine Agen	10
at	1. J. Gassiaj, Doz 100	

	SEMENS MAGAZINE. 933
801. GREEN MOUNTAIN; Lyndonville, Vt.	811. BELLE PLAINE, Belie Plaine, Iowa.
Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays a	t Meets in Firemen's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  W. W. Elliott
J. F. McCarty	W. W. Elliott
W. M. Weeks Secretar	Edw. Zimmerman Secretary
Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays a 10 A. M. and 2d Friday at 7 P. M.  J. F. McCarty Maste W. M. Weeks Secretar A. C. Eastman Collecto W. M. Weeks Receive T. B. Walker Magazine Agen	Robt. Rippin
T. B. Walker Magazine Agen	C. M. Goodrich Magazine Agent
	ora. mount snasta; punsmult, (al.
Meets in Reisinger's Hell 2d and 4th Comden	
D. L. St.	Naster
J. D. Cunningham Hyndman Maste	D. N. Ryal
ROOL Kerns J. D. Cunningham, Hyndman Secretarr S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Collector S. A. McPhee, Box 387 Receive Robt. Kerns Magazine Agen	G. E. Schuler Receiver
Robt Kerns Received	P. J. Waish Magazine Agent
	Managery Managery Man.
Meets in Union Hall, 105 E. Hickory st, 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M. J. J. Cororan, 74 9 N Park st Moses Cantlin, 709 N Park st L. M. Slosson, 705 E William st Milford Rathbun, 806 Johnson st Moses Cantlin, 709 N. Park st Magazine Agent 804. THREE BRANCH: Arents	Meets in Meiville Hall, 2d and 4th Mondays. Edgar Haddock, 540 So. 11th st. Master J. M. Frain, Box 183, S. S. Secretary W. J. Myers, 381 So. 8th st. Collector W. N. Haddock . Receiver Frank Easterday, 611 Cornell ave.
4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M.	J. M. Frain, Box 183, S. S. S Secretary
Moses Cantlin 700 N Park st Master	W. J. Myers, 381 So. 8th st Collector
L. M. Slosson, 705 E William st Collector	Frank Easterday, 611 Cornell ave.,
Milford Rathbun, 806 Johnson st Receiver	Armstrong Magazine Agent
804. THEFF DRANGE.	814. GRAND FORKS; Grand Forks, North Dakota.
Meets in Vogel Bros' Hall, cor. Newton ave. and Beulah st. every Tuesday evening. Peter Koley Boy 187	G. W. Sebastian, L. Roy 217 Breckenridge
Peter Koley, Box 157 Master	Minn
Peter Koley, Box 157 Master A. H. Andrews, Box 147 Secretary H. H. Cole, Box 124 Collector Geo, Lannan, Box 44 Receiver	L. J. Kenney, L. Box 114 Secretary
Geo. Lannan, Box 44	J. M. Hamm, L. Box 114 Receiver
II. II. Cole, Box 124 4 Morganing Launt	Mark Purcell, East Grand Forks, Minn. Mag. Agent
	815. TROY CITY; Green Island, N. Y.
Meets in Garfield Hall every Wednesday even	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 101 Hudson ave., 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.
ing. G. J. Daly. Master	J. R. Lamb 179 Paine st
J.H. Castleko Secretary	Jno. Willetts, 132 President st., Troy . Secretary
Geo. Robinson	J. M. Williams, 135 5th ave. Lansing-
mector McLeod Magazine Agent	burg Receiver J. N. McCoy, 60 Hudson ave Magazine Agent
G. J. Daly . Master J. O. Dauphin . Secretary J. H. Castlake . Collector Geo. Robinson . Receiver Hector McLeod . Magazine Agent 306. GRANITE STATE; Concord, N. H. Meets in Temple of Honor 2d Schuder and 4th	J. N. McCoy, 60 Hudson ave Magazine Agent
	Joseph Carrier, Danielo, III II
Sunday, Z. H. Durkee, L. Box 885 . Master E. G. Carr, 54 Centre st . Secretary F. L. Carr, 136 N. Main st., Room 15 . Collector E. B. Chandler, 22 West st . Receiver J. C. Muzzey, Box 117, W. Lebanon Mag. Agent 807. HAMPDEN; Springfield. Mass.	I Meets in Yoy's Hall ist and 3d Mondage
F. L. Carr, 54 Centre st Secretary	Allen Nicol, 848 Eagle st W. Walsh, 1903 Broadway Secretary H. A. Smith, 187 Jefferson st Collector J. Kinney, 31 Walter st Receiver P. Cleary, 139 N. Ogden st Magazine Agent
E. B. Chandler, 22 West et Room 15 Collector	H. A. Smith, 187 Jefferson st Collector
J. C Muzzey, Box 117, W. Lebanon . Mag. Agent	P. Cleary, 139 N. Ogden st Magazine Agent
	817. WELCOME HOME; Henderson, Ky.
Meets in Crescent Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays. Juo. Fend. 385 Chestnut st. Master F. N. Carr. 67 th st. Secretary G. H. Hathaway, 33 Fulton st. Collector G. H. Lelkam, Merrick Receiver F. B. Child, 9 Greenwood st. Magazine Agent 308. SAXTA ROSA; Parforle Dusy Wester	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, every Sunday at 2 P. M.
F. N. Carr, 67 7th st	E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Master
G. H. Hathaway, 33 Fulton st Collector	E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Collector
F. B. Child, 9 Greenwood et	T. J. Cutts, O. V. R. R Receiver
308. SANTA ROSA; Porfori Diaz, Mexico.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, every Sunday at 2 P. M. E. H. Zirckel, Cloverport Master Russell Davis, 2d st
Meets in Firemen's Hall every Sunday at 2:30 P.	Meets in Feer's Hall 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30
Jacob Schorer Banday at 2.501.	P. M.
Jacob Scheyer, Box 181. Eagle Pass, Tex. Master W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex. Secretary J. S. Golithon, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex.	P. M. J. H. Niblon, 2 Mansion st Master H. N. Kemper, 2269 2d ave
	J. H. Nihion, 2 Mansion st Collector
W A Modern m · · · · · Collector I	J. E. King, cor. 2d ave and 2d st Receiver
W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex, Receiver	J. H. MUIWA
W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex, Receiver W. A. Moffatt, Torreon, Coahuila, Mex Magazine Agent  309. BARTHOLDI; Long Island City, N. V.	819. MOUNT MORIAH; Philadelphia, Pa.
309. BARTHOLDI; Long Island City, N. Y. Meets in Schwallenborg's Hell City, N. Y.	Meets in Mt. Moriah Hall, 6235 Woodland ave., every Sunday at 2 P. M. G. W. Coyle, 1433 So 56th st Master J. E. Sentman, 60th st. & Woodland ave, Secretary C. C. Craig, 60th st. and Woodland ave. Collector Reni Mace. cor. Gray's Lang and Spring-
	G. W. Coyle, 1433 So 56th st Master
Afte Saturday. W. H. Smith Wm. Thursby. Thomaston W. H. White, 128 Manhattan ave, Green Point W. J. Room, 200 Collector	C. C. Craig. 60th st. and Woodland ave. Secretary
W. H. White 198 Manuston Secretary	Benj, Mace, cor. Gray's Lanc and Spring- field ave
Point Collector	field ave
G. C. Johnson 180 East ave Receiver	820. ARBITRATION; East St. Paul, Minn.
Foint Collector W. J. Rooney, 125 East ave Collector G. C. Johnson, 189 7th st Magazine Agent 310. CHESTNUT RIDGE; Derry Station, Pa.	Meets in Eugineers' Hall, 7th and Bradley sts, 1st
	Meets in Engineers' Hall, 7th and Bradley sts, 1st Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 3d Wednesday at 7:30
	P. M. F. P. Stewert, 615 Respey St Master
G. W. Wilt Master	D. S. Collins, 687 Euclid ave Secretary
D. M. Schott Secretary	W. L. Works, 597 Sims st., St. Paul Collector
and 4th Sunday.  S. J. Huber  G. W. Wit Secretary D. M. Schott Collector H. E. Hartman Receiver H. J. McKelvey Magazine Agen	P. M. F. P. Stewart, 615 Reaney st Master D. S. Collins, 687 Euclid ave Secretary W. L. Works, 597 Sims st., St. Paul . Collector C. L. Work, 911 Lawson st., St. Paul . Receiver F. E. Davidson, 695 E 7th st,
Magazine Agen	St. Paul Magazine Agent
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Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, every Monday at 8 P.M. Kenneth McRea G. B. Nicholson, Box 113 J. Wilson E. H. Hilliar J. J. Wilson Magazine Agent  Secretary Meets in Stultz Hall, S. E. cor 25th and Jackson sts., 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 P. M. G. P. Murray, 2506 Couler ave J. F. Welsh, 2584 Couler ave Ferdinand Hartman, cor. 12th and Washington sts. ington sts. sons lackson st. Receiver	832. 8 Me
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, every Monday at 8 P.M.	1
Kenneth McRea	н.
G. B. Nicholson, Box 113. Collector	E.
R H Hilliar	0. G. E.
J. J. Wilson Magazine Agent	Ě.
822. JULIEN; Dubuque, Iowa.	833.
Meets in Stultz Hall, S. E. col 25th and vacable	M
G P Murray, 2806 Couler ave Master	
J. F. Welsh, 2864 Couler ave	H.
Ferdinand Hartman, cor. 12th and wash	E. Ç.
ngton sts C. F. Steebler, 3095 Jackson st . Receiver	il ĭ.
Ferdinand Hartman, cor. 12th and washington sts C. E. Staebler, 2095 Jackson st J. H. Murray, 2806 Couler ave Magazine Agent	J.
828. MUSCOGEE; Columbus, Ga.	. !
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hail, 1st ave, bet. 10th	834.
and 11th 818, 18t and 3d States Maste:	r M
G. E. Wilhelm, 418 10th st Secretary	ي اع
J. H. Murray, 2806 Couler ave . Magnine Agein MCGOGER; Columbus, Ga. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st ave, bet. 10th and 11th sts, 1st and 3d Sundays at 11:30 A. M. G. F. Castleberry, 907 Fourth ave	r C
W. J. Proctor, C. R. R. Shops Magazine Agen	t Ĕ
COUTURN CROSS: Galnesville, Texas.	I.
Meets in K. of L. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P. M.	_   A
C. E. Winther, 323 N. Dixon st Maste	r 885.
H. A. Lowe, 702 E Belcher St Collecto	r N
I D. Varner, N. Weaver st Receive	r J
Dan Murphy Magazine Ager	11 1
W. J. Froctor, C. A. A. andys G. E. Withelm, 413 10th st G. E. Withelm, 413 10th st Meets in K. of L. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P. M. C. E. Witther, 323 N. Dixon st H. A. Lowe, 702 E Beicher st M. D. Haggard, Witherspoon st J. D. Varner, N. Weaver st Magazine Ager Dan Murphy  \$25. SATILLA; Wayeross, Ga. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays, W. L. nox J. M. Fesperman Secretar S. B. Spear S. Meets Magazine Ager N. M. Duncan, Jacksonville, Fla. Receive N. M. Duncan, Jacksonville, Fla. Mag. Age.  \$26. FOLWELL; Bradford, Pa. and Sundays at 2.	or J
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.	er '
I M Fesnerman Secretar	cy
S. B. Spear	or   886.
N. M. Duncan, Jacksonville, Fla. Mag. Age.	nt
no. M. Duncan, Jackson ville, and part with the part were a Readford. Pa.	- 1 .
P. M. G. E. Lovelace, care Model Restaurant Mass C. H. Alger, 12 Gay st. Secreta G. P. Clough, 5 Bishop st Collect G. P. Clough, 5 Bishop st Receiv J. H. Fenner, Cory House Magazine Age	107
G. E. Lovelace, care model Residuant . Mast	ry
G. P. Clough, 5 Bishop st Collect	or 887
G. P. Clough, 5 Bishop st Received	nt   co
827. SILVER MOUNTAIN; Needles, Cal. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall every Saturday at 8 P. Mess Mas	~~
Mosts in R of L. E. Hall every Saturday at 8 P.	м.
J. A. Stout	ter
J. P. Forbes Collec	tor
W. H. Rogers, Box 51 Recel	ver
J. P. Forbes Magazine Ag	ent   888
828. SPANISH PEAKS; La Junta, Colo.	м. 1
A P Hanson, Box 96 Mas	ter
W. H. Bragg Secret	ary
W. H. Jones	ver
I D. Mayhall Magazine Ag	ent
899. RELVIDERE: Belvidere, Ill.	88
Meets in B. of L. E. Hall every Saturday at 8 P. J. A. Stout	's at
2:30 P. M.	ster
M. P. Plane Secre	tary
C. C. Smith, Box 771 Colle	ctor
M P Plane Magazine As	gent
830. RIVER VIEW; Kansas City, Kansas.	84
Meets in Melville Hall, 4th st and Kansas	ave,
S I Grehem 551 N 4th st Ms	aster
C. H. Smelser, 568 Park ave Secre	tary
Lester Rodea, Hiawatha Colle	ctor
T F Sweeney 714 S. 9th st., Armourdale.	""
Magazine A	gent 8
Meets in 1. O. O. F. Hall is and of solutions, 2:30 P. M.  M. M. Silvius S. Secre C. C. Smith, Box 771 Secre C. C. Smith, Box 771 Rece J. D. Kellogg, Box 919 Rece M. F. Plane Magazine A; Storman St. Storman St. St. Kansas Itt, Kansas Itt, Kansas Itt, Kansas Itt, Kansas Itt, Kansas Itt, Kansas Itt, Magazine A; St. Green St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St.	ш.
and 3d Sundays at 2:30 P. M.	"
Matthew Bauer, So Englewood M	aster
E. P. Beckler, So Englewood Secr	ector
W. E. Boyle, So Englewood Rec	eiver
and 36 Sundays at 2.50 F. M.  Matthew Bauer, So Englewood . Sec C. M. Propst, So Englewood . Sec C. M. Propst, So Englewood . Coll W. E. Boyle, So Englewood . Rec Geo. Rosbach, Auburn Park . Magazine A	lgent
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EN'S MAGAZINE.	LOCTOBER
2. STONE MOUNTAIN; Augusta Meets in K. P. Hall, cot. Broat ist and 3d Sundays. H. F. Davidson, 722 Broat E. J. Graham, 461 Taylor st. O. M. Burch, 247 Walker st. G. E. Florence, 1262 Broad st. E. J. Graham, 461 Taylor st.	. Master . Secretary . Collector . Receiver . Magazine Agent
Meets in Errickson's Hall, 3 alternate Wednesdays at 8 F H. B. Howerter, 8853 Atlanta E. A. Jacobson, 3923 Brown st C. H. Maul, 830 N. 40th st J. A. Boehm, 3915 Wallace st F. B. Eshleman, 3434 Wallace Philadelphia	947 Lancaster ave, M. Master st . Secretary Collector Receiver st, West . Magazine Agent
84. LONG DOUBLER; East Syr Meets in Monnahan's Hall e- ing. G. M. Stearns G. M. Shaffer E. S. Freeman Isaac West A. G. White	very Tuesday even-
A. G. White  A. G. White  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall alit  J. C. Currie, 176 Mountain st Alphonse Tanquay, 49 Dufre Arcade Lauglols, 169 Moreau  J. G. A. Brazeau, 83 Moreau  Alphonse Tanquay, 49 Dufre Montreal	Magazine Agent laga, Canada. ernate Sundays. Master sene st . Secretary 1 st . Collector st . Receiver sene st, Magazine Agent
Meets in Pierce's Hall, 2d 3:30 P. M. J. A. Miner J. R. Young Edw. Gray W. W. Wood	and 4th Tuesdays at
887. BIG FOUR; Kansas City, Meets in Summerwell's Ha 21st st, every Tuesday eve N. F. Clough, 1812 Holly st C. M. Morgan, 1493 Jefferso A. A. Sharum, 1623 Madiso Robt. Green, 2122 Penn st A. A. Sharum, 1633 Madison 888. WEST BRANCH; Renovo Meets in Spangler's Hall 1: A. M. Stout O. W. Long Fred Kerby H. H. Kepler J. C. Lovett	at and 2d Sundays.
889. BED MOUNTAIN; Birmi Meets in Jackson Hall eve E. C. Wright, 300 N 16th st P. C. Jordan, Box 703 R. K. Long, 1903 Ave. E. F. W. Mosby, Jr., 2506 1st a C. R. Waid, Avondale	ry Tuesday at 8 P. M. Master Secretary Collector Receiver Magazine Agent
840. STAR OF THE WEST;  Meets in Engineer's Haing and 3d Sunday at 2 J. M. Miller, 401 W. 3d st J. W. Comes, 923 N Pine s F. B. Watkins Henry Jack, 215 W 5th st W. N. Breen, Box183, Mu 841. GOLD RANGE; Donald Meets in Firemen's Hall and 3d and 4th Sunday; H. J. McSorley Wm. Tomilnson J. J. Nealons Robert Soucs, L. Box 5 A. J. Brandrett	ll, ist Thursday even- P. M. Master t. Secretary Collector Receiver lyane . Magazine Agent
Wm. Tomlinson J. J. Nealon Robert Somes, L Box 5 A. J. Brandrett	Collector Receiver Magazine Agent

842. CASCADE; Medicine Hat, Northwest Ter.	950 CHAWDIATVA SA ATLANA VA
	852. CHAMPLAIN; St. Albans, Vt.
Thursday.	Meets in Engineer's Hall 3d Sunday and 4th Monday.
Wm. Lowe, Box 66 Master	J. H. Sweeney, 9 Fairfield st Master
Wm. Rutherford Box 66 Secretary	J. W. McGarghan, 9 Fairfield st Secretary
Felix McKinnon	Jno. Madden, 177 Main st Collector
meets in teneral Hall, 2d Wednesday and 4t Thursday. Wm. Lowe, Box 66	J. H. Sweeney, 9 Fairfield st Master J. W. McGarghan, 9 Fairfield st Secretary Jno. Madden, 177 Main st Collector C. P. Kelly, 13 Dimond st Receiver Michael Costello, White Haven, Pa. Mag. Agent
848. NEW STATE; Lima, Montana.	853. MARBLE CITY; Rutland, Vt.
P. M.	sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.
W. B. Dean Master	W. H. Murray Master
W A Wilson Secretary	W. R. McQuirk, 96 State st Secretary
A. T. Butler Collector	Dennis Toner, 57 Washington st Pageiver
D. E. Griffin Magazine Agent	Wm. Connell, 143 West st Magazine Agent
Meets in Bailey's Hall every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. W. B. Dean Master Arthur Croy Secretary W. A. Wilson Collector A. T. Butler Receiver D. E. Griffin Magazine Agent  444. LAS ANIMAS; Trinidad, Colo.	Meets in Pythian Hall, cor. Wales and Centre sts., 1st and 3d Sundays.  W. H. Murray. Master W. R. McQuirk, 96 State st. Secretary Jno. Corcoran Collector Dennis Toner, 57 Washington st. Receiver Wm. Connell, 143 West st. Magazine Agent 854. HOBOKEN; Hoboken, N. J.
	Meets in Burnett's Hell 1st and Bloomfold etc.
Peter Mogensen Master H. B. Garvin, Box 406 Secretary W. K. Hedges, Box 584 Collector J. V. Dalley Receiver J. V. Dalley Magazine Agent	2d and 4th Saturdays at 8 P. M.
H. B. Garvin, Box 406 Secretary	Jno. Gademan, 7 Nelson ave., Jersey City, Master
W. K. Hedges, Box 584 Collector	Patrick Ash South Orange Collector
J. V. Dailey	Wm. Force, 69 Bloomfield st Receiver
Magazine Agent	J. J. Welsh, Oliphant Lane,
PACIFICAL END; PACIS, Texas.	Morristown magazine Agent
Meets in Firemen's Hall, Public Square, 1st and 3d Saturday at 7:30 P M.  R. E. Martin, Box 677 Master J. E. Nelson, Box 677 Secretary J. E. Omelia Collector L. C. Stinson Receiver R. F. Hill, 525 Grand ave Magazine Agent	855. STONE CITY; Joliet, Ill.
R. E. Martin Box 677	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, 222 Jefferson st., 1st Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30
J. E. Nelson, Box 677	P. M.
J. E. Omelia Collector	Chas. Quinlan, C. R. I. & P. r'nd house , Master
R F Hill 505 Canada Receiver	Jos. McGrath, 405 S. Chicago st Secretary
Tr. Hill, 525 Grand ave Magazine Agent	Chas. Quinlan, C. R. I. & P. r'nd house . Master Jos. McGrath. 405 S. Chicago st Secretary J. W. Hunt, 304 2d ave
Meets at 819 E Belmont st, every Monday at 9	856. A. R. CAVNER: Lorsin. O.
F. T. Martin Ole 13 7-1	856. A. R. CAVNER; Lorain, O. Meets at Royal Arganum Hall, Broadway and
W. F. Thrash L. & N. P. P. shone	Bank st, 1st and 3d Sundays.
J. E. Meunier, L. & N. R. R. Shops Collector	D. C. Martin
H. A. Smith, 819 E Belmont st Receiver	E. N. Rapstock Collectot
meets at 819 E Belmont st, every Monday at 9 A. M. F. T. Martin, 915 E Jackson st W. F. Thrash, L. & N. R. R. shops J. E. Meunier, L. & N. R. R. Shops J. E. Meunier, L. & N. R. Shops H. A. Smith, 819 E Belmont st W. F. Thrash, 825 E. Belmont st Mag. Agent	D. C. Martin Receiver
\$47. COKE KING; Scottdale, Pa.	D. C. Martin
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall alternate Sundays.	E. N. Rapstock Magazine Agent  867. JUSTICE; Carleton, St. John, N. B. Meets in Madras School 1st and 3d Sundays. F. W. Henderson, Farville, St. John Master E. W. Griffith, Box 53, Farville, St. John, Secretary W. M. Beatteay, West End, St. John Collector W. A. Smith Receiver W. S. Beatteay, West End, St. John Mag. Agent
Meters in 1. O. O. F. Hall alternate Sundays. H. L. Bell Master G. A. Jackson Secretary Wm. Sisley. Jr Collector S. F. Schelvely Receiver J. R. Ridgeway Magazine Agent	F W Henderson Farville St John . Master
Wm. Sisley. Jr	E. W. Griffith, Box 53, Farville, St. John, Secretary
S. F. Scheively Receiver	W. M. Beatteay, West End, St. John Collector
J. R. Ridgeway Magazine Agent	W. A. Smith
MVUNIAIN: La Granda Oragon	CKC COOKE - West St Paul Winn
Meets in K. P. Hall every Wednesday at 2 P. M.	858. COOKE; West St. Paul, Minn. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall, cor. Colorado and So Wabasha sts, 1st Saturday at 7:45 P. M., 3d Sun-
J. L. McCrary Master	Wabasha sts, 1st Saturday at 7:45 P. M., 3d Sun-
H. M. Well Box 187 Secretary	day 2 P. M.  Jas. Lynch, 246 Dunedin Terrace Master Simon White, C., St. P. & K. C. r'nd house
F. E. Herr Collector	Simon White, C., St. P. & K. C. r'nd house
Metels In K. P. Hall every Wednesday at 2 P. M. J. L. McCrary Master I. L. Rood, I. Box 187 Secretary H. M. Wall Collector F. E. Herr Receiver J. R. Oliver Magazine Agent 849, HUBGAN PINER M.	
849. HUDSON RIVER; Union Hill, N. J.	H A Penney 471 State st. St. Paul Collector
Meets in Concordio Hell P	Poht Konnedy 400 6th ave S Minner
and Liberty st. 2d and 4th Sundays	apolis Magazine Agent
Jas. Clancy, New Durham Master	859. BIG FLINT; Wellington, Kansas. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 P. M.
hawken P. 526 Humboldt st., Wee-	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2
J. M. Wisker 596 Humboldt at W. Secretary	P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 P. M.
hawken P. O., Hudson Co., Collector	I. M. Landreth
Geo Division, New Durham Receiver	J. T. Prvor Collector
Vorst Place P. Egan, 14 Van	Louis Brinkmier, 119 W 4th st Receiver
Meets in Concordia Hall, cor. Bergenline ave and Liberty st, 2d and 4th Sundays.  Jas. Clancy, New Durham  J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st, Weehawken P. O., Hudson Co  J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st, Weehawken P. O., Hudson Co  J. M. Wisker, 526 Humboldt st, Weehawken P. O., Hudson Co  Lenry Poynton, New Durham  Geo. O'Marra, care P. Egan, 14 Van  Vorst Place  Magazine Agent  S50. JAMES DONNELLY: Perth Ambor, N. J.	P. M., and 2d and 4th Tuesdays at 2 F. M.  S. H. Barner Master L. M. Landreth Secretary J. T. Pryor Collector Louis Brinkmier, 119 W 4th st Receiver C. O. Clemence Magazine Agent
850. JAMES DONNELLY; Perth Amboy, N. J.	Moote in Engineers' and Firemen's Hall E Main
Meets in K. of P. Hall, cor. High and Smith sts, 2d and 4th Sundays.	st 1st and 3d Sundays.
R. A. Ritzey	F. J. Mills, 268 East st Master
Jno. Jones, 141 Washington st Secretary	John J. Reeb, 22 York st Secretary
J. I. Kidd Collector	C. D. Patton, 36 Scott st
R. A. Ritzey Receiver	C. O. Clemence Magazine Agent  860. COLD SPRING; Springfield, Ohio. Meets in Engineers' and Firemen's Hall, E Main st, 1st and 3d Sundays. F. J. Mills, 268 East st Master John J. Reeb, 22 York st Secretary T. E. Jones, 209 E High st Collector C. D. Patton, 36 Scott st Receiver C. E. Stephenson, O. S. R. R. shops. Mag. Agent THED AND TRUE: Washington, Ind.
20 and 4th Sundays.  R. A. Ritzey Juo. Jones, 141 Washington st. Secretary Monroe Deitz J. U. Kidd R. A. Ritzey Mestry Monroe Grant Mestry Mestry Mestry Mestry Mestry Mestry Mestry Mestry Magazine Agent Mestry Me	861. TRIED AND TRUE; Washington, Ind.
Meets in Odd Paul	861. TRIED AND TRUE; Washington, Ind. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 2
	P. M. Master W. H. Cunningham Secretary W. H. Cunningham Collector M. B. Wagoner Secretary W. H. Cunningham Collector M. P. Mooney Receiver M. G. Myers, Box 546 Magazine Agent
U. L. Kitchin Master Michael Costello Secretary G. S. Heimbach Collector Chas. Prutzman Receiver J. S. Purcell Magazine Agent	M B Wagoner Secretary
Chas Protestary	W. H. Cunningham Collector
J. S. Purcell	M. P. Mooney
Magazine Agent	M. G. Myers, Box 546 Magazine Agent

862. CATARACT; Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	872. SIGNAL MOUNT; Big Springs, Texas.
Meets in Sons of St. George Hall, cor. Falls and	Monte at Union Hall overy Saturday at 2 P M
Meets in Sons of St. George Hall, cor. Falls and lst sts, 1st and 3d Thursdays.	L. C. Soldan, Box 33 Master F. W. Fahrencamp, Box 33 Secretary Antonio Witholder, Box 24 Collector W. D. Pettibone, Box 135 Receiver Anton Witholder, Box 214 Magazine Agent
Is St, 1st and 3d Individuals.  Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls Master J. C. White, Box 255 Secretary R. J. Pitts, 56 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls . Receiver Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Ont Mag. Agent	F. W. Fahrencamp, Box 33 Secretary
R. J. Pitts, 56 4th st., Niagara Falls Collector	W. D. Pettibone, Box 135
Chas. Baker, 243 4th st., Niagara Falls . Receiver	Anton Witholder, Box 214 . : . Magazine Agent
Jos. McGarr, Niagara Falls, Ont Mag. Agent	878. PAWNEE; Fairbury, Neb.
863. METROPOLITAN; New York, N. Y.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 2d and 4th Wednesday
Meets in Elite Hall, 139 E. 59th st., 2d and 4th	ovenings.
Cundana	B. L. Wheatley, Box 338 Master
J. F. Farley, 229 W 20th st Master	Frank Fuller, Box 172 Secretary
E. B. Wells, 142 W. 62d st Secretary	J. D. Neville
F. R. Elliott, 640 E 139th st Receiver	Continue
Strictorys.  J. F. Farley, 229 W 20th st	874. McALLISTER; Herington, Kan.
864. SOUTHERN STAR; Sanford, Fla.	Meets in L.O. O. F. Hall, 1st Thursday at 1:30 P.M.
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, Hotchkiss Block, 1st	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st Thursday at 1:30 P.M. and 3d Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
	J. W. Hutchinson Master
and Sulmays.  Master J. P. Willace Secretary W. T. Bury Gollector A. J. Harvey Receiver W. S. Parker, Bóx 536 Magazine Agent	J. W. Hutchinson Master O. L. Collier Secretary J. S. Monshan Collector John Hodgson, Box 153 Receiver A. J. Hoatson Magazine Agent
J. P. Wallace Secretary	John Hodgson, Box 153 Receiver
A. J. Harvey Receiver	A. J. Hoatson Magazine Agent
W. S. Parker, Box 536 Magazine Agent	275 FRIFYDGUID. Barton Obio
365. VIOLET; Bellows Falls, Vt.	Meets in K. P. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.
Moote in C. A. D. Hall lot and 2d Catuaday and	Meets in K. P. Hall ist and 3d Sundays. N. W. Rose, 19 Galloway st
ings.	Jno. Stevens, 324 Linden st Secretary
F. E. Keach, L Box 525 Master	N W Rose 19 Galloway st
H. E. Bussey, Box 549 Secretary	Jas. Haney, 2 Center st Magazine Agent
F. E. Keach, L. Box 525 Receiver	276 J H KIRK, Horton Kan
F. E. Keach, L. Box 525	Meets in Brotherhood Hall every Monday. J. S. Travis Master J. J. Mulkey Secretary Lee Hamilton Collector G. A. Castamien Receiver J. L. Slater Magazine Agent
NGG. DISIS: Døden, 1!toh	J. S. Travis
Meets in K. P. Hall every Friday at 1:30 P. M.	J. J. Mulkey Secretary
M. J. Powers, Terrace Master	G A Cestemion Receiver
M. P. McMillan, Box 372 Secretary	J. L. Slater Magazine Agent
M. J. Powers, Terrace Receiver	877. NICKEL PLATE, Conneaut, Ohio.
Meets in K. P. Hall every Friday at 1:30 P. M. M. J. Powers, Terrace Master M. P. McMillan, Box 372 Secretary Sam Walker, Box 372 Collector M. J. Powers, Terrace Receiver J. W. Scharf, Box 372 Magazine Agent	Meets in Herrington's Hell cor State and Chest
367. MORGAN CRANE; Somerset, Ky.	Meets in Harrington's Hall, cor. State and Chest nut sts, 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings and 2d and 4th Tuesday mornings. J. L. Schreiner, 207 Orange st, Cleveland, Master F. M. Hubbard.
Meets in The Dill Moss Hall, Grifflin ave 1st	and 4th Tuesday mornings.
and 3d Saturday evenings	F. M. Hubbard Secretary
G. L. Peffer Master J. T. Hughes Secretary	F. M. Hubbard Secretary Homer Whelpley Collector O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver S. S. Skinner Magazine Agent
A. E. P. Hammill Collector	O. F. L. Wilkins, Box 596 Receiver
Jos. Elliott, Box 61 Receiver	S. S. Skinner
G. L. Peffer Master J. T. Hughes Secretary A. E. P. Hammill Collector Jos. Elliott, Box 61 Receiver Mike Gahagan Magazine Agent	878. HOLBROOK; Chartiers, Pa.
368. DEEP WATER; Springfield, Mo.	Meets in Christian Hall, McKees Rocks, every
Meets in K. of H. Hall 2d and 3d Tuesday even-	Sunday nt 1 P. M.  Sunday nt 1 P. M.  G. W. Lynch, McKee's Rocks Master R. M. Clark, McKee's Rocks
B. S. Chinn, 453 So Main st Mostor	R. M. Clark, McKee's Rocks Secretary
Jno. Gallagher, 438 W. Pine st Secretary	S. C. Beeson, McKee's Rocks Conector
David Dingler, 516 Evans st Collector	Wm. Dixon, McKee's Rocks Magazine Agent
meets in K. of H. Hall 2d and 3d Tuesday even- ings and 2d and 4th Monday afternoons.  B. S. Chinn, 433 So Main st	
260 WALNUT VALLEY, THAT IS	879. WEAVER; Sayre, Pa. Meets in K. of H. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2
369. WALNUT VALLEY; Eldorado, Kan.	P. M. N. Freston, 131 Providence st. Master J. H. Repp Sceretary F. E. Green Collector Johnson Walt, Box 218 Receiver W. S. Kirkwood Magazine Agent
Meets in K. P. Hall every Thursday at 2:30 P. M. W. A. Hurtt	W. E. Preston, 131 Providence st Master
G. P. Mettler, Box 18 Secretary	J. H. Repp Collector
W. A. Hurit Master G. P. Mettler, Box 18 Secretary W. T. Bray Collector E. L. Temple, Box 61 Receiver Chas. Singleton Magazine Agent	Johnson Walt Box 218 Receiver
Chas. Singleton	W. S. Kirkwood Magazine Agent
870 VEOSHO VILLEY, Come P. C	650. HUD CILL; Aberdeen, South Dakotos
870. NEOSHO VALLEY; Council Grove, Kan. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, 2d and 4th Wednes-	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and 3d Sundays at
days.	1:30 P. M. A. A. Zimmerman, 113 N. First st Master
A. H. Benson Master	J. J. Brownlee Secretary
P.S. Do Hoff	Humphrey Davis Collector
Chas, Leeman	A. A. Zimmerman, 113 N. First st. Master J. J. Brownlee Coretary Humphrey Davis J. C. Hall, Box 470, Millbank Receiver E. A. Conright, Millbank Magazine Agent
onys. A. H. Benson Master C. G. Stone Secretary P. S. De Hoff Collector Chas. Leeman Receiver P. S. De Hoff Magazine Agent 371. COVENANT: Nevada. Wo.	281 J W WILKED, Consmerch Pe
371. COVENANT; Nevada, Mo.	881. J. W. WALKER; Conemaugh, Pa.
Meets in B. of R. T. Hall, E. Cherry st., 2d and	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, cor. Locust and Trieve sts, 2d and 4th Sundays at 1:30 P. M.
W. L. McBride, 1000 F. L.	B. F. Ashcom
C. T. Callahan, Hotel Mosier Master	J. W. Walker, Box 15 Secretary
E. H. Schader, 711 E. Lee st Collector	H. B. Campbell
Squire innis, 240 Fremout st. Receiver	
F. P. Rhodes Righ Hill	T. C. Herrington, 81 Front st., Johns
Meets in B. of R. T. Hall, E. Cherry st., 2d and 4th Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. W. L. McBride, 1028 E. Locust st Master C. T. Callahan, Hotel Mosler Secretary E. H. Schader, 711 E. Lee st Collector Squirc Innis, 240 Fremont st	B. F. Ashcom J. W. Walker, Box 15 P. S. Coy H. B. Campbell T. C. Herrington, 81 Front st., Johnstown Magazine Agent

LOCOMOTIVE FIRE.	MEN 5 MAGAZINE.
200 RETHESDA - Wankasha Wis	898. BIG SANDY; Lexington, Ky.
Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.	Mosts in I () O F Hell let Monday at 7.90 D M
Patrick McNulty, 404 Lincoln st Master	and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M.
R. F. Stroud, Box 1381 Secretary	F. W. Collier, 265 E 3d st Master
Chas. Vrooman. Box 1247 Receiver	T. W. Robertson, 201 E Main st Secretary
482. BETHENDA; Wankesha, Wis.  Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  Patrick McNulty, 404 Lincoln st Master R. F. Stroud, Box 1331 Secretary Wm. Doylen, 204 Arcadian ave. Collector Chas. Vrooman, Box 1247 Receiver W. H. Cuttling, L. Box 1247 Magazine Agent	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st Monday at 7:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 2:30 P. M. F. W. Collier, 255 E 3d st
888. PETROLEUM; Oll City, Pa. Meets in Trax & Kramer's Hall, alternate Sun-	J. B. Cavins, 287 E. Main st. Magazine Agent
Meets in Trax & Kramer's Hall, alternate Sun-	
days. W. D. McGuinn, 335 Washington ave . Master 8. C. Lowrey, 18 Warren st Secretary Michael Berry, 114 Clearfield st Collector A. G. Sittig, 3 Chestnut st Receiver W. D. McGuinn, 331 Washington ave . Mag. Agent	Meets in K. of P. Hall, N. Fifth st., every Sunday at 2 P. M. E. K. Cole, 809 South 6th st. Master F. S. Allen, Davis House Secretary G. E. Lewis, Pacific House Collector E. K. Cole, 809 South 6th st. Receiver Wm. Millar, L. Box 1045 Magazine Agent
S. C. Lowrey, 18 Warren st Secretary	day at 2 P. M. Weston
Michael Berry, 114 Clearfield at Collector	F S Allen Davis House Secretary
W. D. McGning 321 Washington ava. Mag Agent	G. E. Lewis, Pacific House Collector
184. R. H. WILRUP: Lablatton Pa	E. K. Cole, 809 South 6th st Receiver
484. R. H. WILBUR; Lehighton, Pa. Meets in Reder's Hall 2d and 4th Sundays 2 P. M.	
Allen O'Brian Master L. O. J. Strauss Secretary Alvin Rex Collector W. H. Freyman Receiver W. H. Plummer, Weissport Magazine Agent 886. BOWER CITY; Janeaville, Wis. Meets in B. of L. E. Hall 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M. and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. R. P. Kay, 162 Leous at 7:30 P. M.	Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall, cor. Gordon and Kan- sas ave, every Tuesday afternoon.  Thos. Quinn  Scortory  Scortory
Alvin Rex Collector	sas ave, every Tuesday afternoon.
W. H. Freyman Receiver	Thos. Quinn Master
W. H. Plummer, Weissport Magazine Agent	Thos. Quilm Edmund Barstow Henry Tamblyn, L. Box 129 W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129 W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129 Magazine Agent
885. BOWER CITY; Janesville, Wis.	W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129 Receiver
and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M.	W. E. Clutts, L. Box 129 Magazine Agent
and 4th Wednesday at 7:30 P. M. R.P. Kay, 162 Locust st	896. TIP TOP: Goodland, Mashas.
J. C. Morris, 353 Centre st Secretary	Meets in B.of L.F.Hall every Monday at 7:30 P.M.
R. H. Erdman, 407 North st	J. D. Farrell Secretary
C. E. Dougherty Magazine Agent	J. R. Morris, L. Box 46 Collector
886. RAMONA; San Diego, Cal.	Meets in B.of L.F.Hail every monday at 1:30 F.M. J. D. Farrell
Meets in K. P. Hall 2d Sunday at 2 P. M. and 4th	
386. BANONA; San Diego, Cal. Meets in K. P. Hall 2d Sunday at 2 P. M. and 4th Sunday at 8 P. M. Frank Demond, Coronado Beach Master T. F. Fitzgerald, Post Master, North San Diego	Meets in School House, 1st and 3d Wednesdays, at 2 P. M.
T. F. Fitzgerald, Post Master, North San	at 2 P. M.
C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st Collector	J. B. McCauley
R. V. Dodge Receiver	I. M. Gleadall, Horace Collector
Diego C. K. Stewart, 317 Eleventh st	J. B. McCauley Master L. W. Cretcher, Box 92 Secretary J. M. Gleadall, Horace Collector G. W. Brisby Receiver David Rodeck Magazine Agent
887. RED BOCK: Schreiber, Ontario.	David Rodeck
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.	Meets in K. O. T. M. Hall alternate Sundays.
John Hogg Pow 29	S. A. Adsit, 87 11th st Master
G. W. Clendenning	J. W. Cook, Box 1048
C. N. Gorman Receiver	J. W. Cook, Box 1048 Receiver
J. E. Harrison, National City, Box  584 Magazine Agent  887. RED BOCK; Schreiber, Ontario. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 1st and 3d Sundays. Wm. Fixter, Box 45 Master John Hogg, Box 38 Secretary G. W. Clendenning Collector C. N. Gorman Receiver J. J. Stinson Magazine Agent  888. PHIL. H. SHERIDAN; Milwaukee, Wis. Meets at 170 Reed st 1st Sunday at 2:30 P. M. and 3d Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Jos. Ennis, 879 Marshall st Master M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barclay st. Secretary J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st. Receiver M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barclay st. Magazine Agent 889. LIVINGSTONE; Chillicothe, Mo. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, east side Public Square, 1st and 3d Sundays.	David Rodeck Magazine Agent  898. CONSTANT; Olean, N. Y. Meets in K. O. T. M. Hall alternate Sundays. S. A. Adsit, 87 lith st. Master J. W. Cook, Box 1048 Secretary A. F. Johnson, 192 Sixth st. Collector J. W. Cook, Box 1048 Receiver W. A. Homer, 14 Washington st. Magazine Agent  800 CRESCENT CITY: New Orleans, La.
Meets at 170 Reed st 1st Sunday at 2:30 P. M. and	W. A. Homer, 14 Washingtons: angazine Agent  899. CRESCENT CITY: New Orleans, La. Meets in Teutonia Hall, 2d and 4th Thursdays. J. M. Gordon, 505 Chartres st Master Ben Wooster, 168 Clara st Secretary B. J. Meyer, 168 Clara st
3d Sunday at 7:30 P. M.	J. M. Gordon, 505 Chartres st Master
M. E. Hutchison, 341 Barolay at Secretary	Ben Wooster, 168 Clara st Secretary
J. C. Pier, 702 Washington st Collector	B. J. Meyer, 168 Clara St
M. F. Hutchison 241 Paralament Magazina Agent	W. A. O'Donnell, 164 Laurel st . Magazine Agent
889. LIVINGSTONE: Chillicothe, Mo.	400. MARIAS DES CYGNE; Osawatomie, Kan. Meets in Firemen's Hall every Saturday at 7:30
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall, east side Public Square,	Meets in Firemen's Hall every Saturday at 7.50
lst and 3d Sundays. J. N. Maybanks	J. W. Baird
A. H. Tucker, Box 156 Secretary	C. W. Cook
A. H. Tucker Ban 150	R. B. Thayer
Jerry Shea Magazine Agent	P. M. Master J. W. Baird Secretary C. W. Cook Collector R. B. Thayer Collector Jino. Simis Receiver J. Baird Magazine Agent
181 and 3d Sundays.  J. N. Maybanks.  A. H. Tucker, Box 156 Secretary H. W. McKinley Collector A. H. Tucker, Box 156 Receiver Story Shea Story Shea Magazine Agent Meets in Engineers' Hall every Tucsday at 7:30 P. M.	
P. M.	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.
J. C. Doughty Master	Paul Tingerthal Secretary
F. W. Johnston	James Shea
C. H. Oliver	P. J. McGuire Magazine Agent
391. NAUVOO, F Magazine Agent	402. WATER LILY; Water Valley, Miss.
Meets in Engineers' Hall every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.     J. C. Doughty Master W. J. Heaton Secretary F. W. Johnston Collector G. H. Oliver Receiver W. J. Heaton Magazine Agent MAUVOO; Ft. Madison, Iowa. Meets in Headey's Hall every Tuesday evening. Emil Hanneman Master Jas. Low. 1906 2d st Secretary Secretary Mauvol. 1907 2d st Secretary Manuel Master Mas	Meets in I. 6 O. F. Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.  Martin Muth Paul Tingerthal Secretary James Shea Collector Paul Tingerthal Receiver Paul Tingerthal Magazine Agent P. J. McGuire Magazine Agent 402. WATER LILY; Water Valley, Miss. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Emil Hanneman	days.
F. E. Weispar	J. L. Kirby
S. W. Bowser, 1518 Division st Receiver	J. G. Brown
892. W. Eyler, 804 Third st Magazine Agent	days.         Master           J. L. Jones         Secretary           J. L. Kirby         Collector           J. G. Brown         Receiver           T. H. Haines         Receiver           J. R. Gaffency, Box 65         Magazine Agent
Seets in Headey's Hall every Tuesday evening. Emil Hanneman	408. ELIZABETH; Portsmouth, Va.
P. M. Bennett	Meets in Pythian Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.
J. D. Davis, Roy 20	A. W. Locke, 321 Washington st Secretary
F. S. Thompson, Box 587 Collector	C. E. Burroughs, 1126 Efflingham st Collector . Receiver
r. M. Bennett Master J. D. Davis, Box 20 Secretary F. S. Thompson, Box 587 Collector W. R. Ransom, Cokeville Receiver L. H. Martin, Box 39 Magazine Agent	J. R. Gaffeney, Box 65  403. ELIZABETH; Portsmouth, Va. Meets in Pythian Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. E. B. Smith, 700 Dinwilddie st
Magazine Agent	0, 12, 10000, 1111 01111



404. GRAVITY; Dunmore, Pa.           Meets in Swartz Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.           J. W. Stuart         Secretary           C. E. Collins         Collector           W. M. Brundage         Receiver           D. G. Wescott         Receiver           C. E. Collins         Magazine Agent           AGE. VANALIA: Efficients.         Magazine	415.
Meets in Swartz Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays.	1
J. W. Stuart Secretary	Ĉ
W. M. Brundage	1 8
D G Wescott Receiver	ÌÌ
C. E. Collins Magazine Agent	J
	416.
Meets in K. of H. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.	1
W. H. Crise, Box 251	Ι.
Jacob Schmitt, Box 301 Secretary	
W. H. Crise, Box 251 Receiver	) 5
M R Jones Magazine Agent	1 3
Meets in K. of H. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. W. H. Crise, Box 251 Master Jacob Schmitt, Box 301 Secretary W. H. Crise, Box 251 Collector August Underriner, Box 251 Receiver August Underriner, Box 251 Reagaine Agent 406, THANNSGIVING; Foxburg, Pa. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays at 6:30 P. M. Master G. H. McCleery Secretary Harry Roughton Secretary Harry Roughton Magnate Agent 407, PUGET SOUND; Seattle, Wash	1 :
Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, 2d and 4th Sundays	417.
at 6:30 P. M. Moster	211.
W. F. Keefer Secretary	
G. H. McCleery Collector	1
W F Keefer	1
F. U. Fulmer, St. Petersburg Magazine Agent	,
F. U. Fulmer, St. Petersburg Magnzine Agem 407. PIGET SOUND; Seattle, Wash.  Meets in Masonic Temple 1st and 3d Sundays at  S. P. M.  Wm. Blackman, C. & P. S. shops Secretary  F. K. Shipley, C. & P. S. shops Collector  J. H. Gilluly, C. & P. S. shops Receiver  Wm. Claussen, C. & P. S. shops Mag. Agen  Mag. Agen  Mag. Agen  Mag. Agen  Mag. Agen	. 1
Meets in Masonic Temple 1st and 3d Sundays at	418
8 P. M. Mastel	
Wm. Blackman, C. & P. S. shops Secretary	,
F K Shipley C. & P. S. shops Collector	r
J. H. Gilluly, C. & P. S. shops Receive	[ ]
Wm. Claussen, C. & P.S. R.R. Shops Mag. Agen	וי
408. CRYSTAL; Jacksonville, Ill.	١
Meets in S. P. Ph. 1st and 3d Sundays.	r   419
Fred Zeppenneld, 529 E Confese st Secretary	<del>,</del>
I F Brown, 972 Routt st Collecto	r
A. R. McLean, 510 E College ave Receive	Ţ
Dennis Havey, 510 E. College ave Mag. Agen	١٠,
09. AIR LINE; Huntingburg, 18d.	t.
t W Hilliard	r 42
G. L. Stein Secretar	У
J. E. Cox Collecto	î.
J. A. O'Nell	~   .
J. H. Gilluty, C. & P.S. R.R. Shops Mag. Agen  408. CRYSTAL; Jacksonville, Ill. Meets in S. P. H. Ist and 3d Sundays. Fred Zeppenfield, 325 E College st. Maste F. L. Hairgrove, 1802 S. Main st. Secretar, J. F. Brown, 972 Routt st. Collect A. R. McLean, 510 E College ave. Receive Dennis Havey, 510 E. College ave. Mag. Agen  90. AIR LiNE; Hundingburg, Ind. Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. J. W. Hilliard Maste G. L. Stein Secretar J. E. Cox Collect J. A. O'Nell S. W. Market st., New Magazine Ager  410. HERBERT P. LITTLEJOHN; Fitchburg, Mast Meets in G. A. R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at A. W. Maste	ıt
410: HERBERT P. LITTLEJOHN; Fitchburg, Mas	8. 11
Meets in G. A. R. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at	11 49
A. M. E. W. Rogers, 52 Day st Mast W. A. Clements, 456 Somerville ave, Somer	er
W. A. Clements, 456 Somerville ave, Somer-	
ville	LX
E. C. Mahogany, 16 Myrtie st Conecu	er
E. E. Grant, 13 Brigham st Magazine Age	nt   49
411. WOLVERINE; Marshall, Mich.	"
W. A. Clements, 456 Somerville aver, somerville E. C. Mahogany, 16 Myrtle st	ιs,
2d and 4th Sundays. W. H. Bourke, Roy 615	er l
F W Smith Secreta	ry
J. P. Mahoney Collect	or
F. W. Smith	er
L. H. Walkinhood	
12. MT. BAKER; Ellensburg, Wash.	a+
7.90 P M	
Hugh McCabe, Box 308 Mas	ter
J. A. Patchett Secreta	ary
J. P. Clymer	ver
Hugh McCabe Roy 808 Magazine Ag	ent 4
418. TWO REPUBLICS; San Luis Potosi, Mexico	).
Meets in Firemen's Hall, Lalle Morales, 1st a	ınd
3d Sundays at 7 P. M.	tor
Wylie McFarland, Box 71 Secret	ary
Jno. Quinn. Box 71 Collect	tor
Jno. Wrote, Box 71 Recei	ver
Louis Kuntcher Magazine Ag	ent
Mosts in Masonic Hell cor Chontesu ave.	and I
Manchester Road. 1st and 3d Fridays.	
J. W. Donahoe, 423 So Ewing ave Ma	ster
E. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Secret	utor
F W Kestley 4205 Norfolk ave Rece	iver
Fred Vitt, Union Magazine A	gent
Meets in G.A. R. Hall, cor. Madison and State's 2d and 4th Sundays.  W. H. Bourke, Box 615 Massis. F. W. Smith Secreta J. P. Mahoney Collect F. W. Smith Receiv. L. H. Walkinhood. Magazine Age 12. MT. BAKER; Rilensburg, Wash. Meets in Odd Fellow's Hall every Friday 720 P. M. Hugh McCabe, Box 308 Mass J. A. Patchett Secreta J. P. Clymer Collect B. R. Elliott Secreta J. P. Clymer Collect Hugh McCabe, Box 308. Magazine Age 143. TWO REPUBLICS; San Luis Potosi, Mexico Meets in Firemen's Hall, Lalle Morales, 1st z 3d Sundays at 7 P. M. Dan Nolau, Box 71 Secret Jno, Quinn, Box 71 Secret Jno, Quinn, Box 71 Secret Jno, Quinn, Box 71 Recei Louis Kuntcher Collect Magazine Age 141. ADAMANT; St. Louis, Mo. Meets in Masonic Hall, cor Chouteau ave. Manchester Road, 1st and 3d Fridays. J. W. Donahoe, 425 So Ewing ave Mark. W. Keatley, 4205 Norfolk ave Rece Fred Vitt, Union Magazine Age Fred Vitt, Union Magazine Age 15 Magazine Ag	1

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MARKETA
MINGBEE;
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426. TOMBIGBEE; Columbus, Miss.	ARR TANKE T WARMEN W. C I CH. THE
Voote in V. D. Well. Manage Della V	486. JAMES I. WATTS; McComb City, Miss. Meets in Masonic Hall every Tuesday.
Meets in K. P. Hall, Morgan Building, 1st and 3d Thursdays and 2d and 4th Mondays.	W (! Havnie Marievery I desday,
G. W. Carson	J. P. Campbell Secretary
Torry McCulloch	J. P. Campbell Collector
Jos. Kanatser Collector	J. D. Ellsworth Receiver
G. W. Carson Master Torry McCulloch Secretary Jos. Kanatser Collector R. C. McClanahan Receiver G. L. Jones Magazine Agent	Meets in Masonic Hallevery Tuesday.   W. C. Haynie   Master J. P. Campbell   Secretary J. P. Campbell   Collector J. D. Elisworth   Receiver Wm. Rush   Magazine Agent 487. EMERALD: Leavenworth Kan.
G. L. Jones Magazine Agent	487. EMERALD; Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in K. P. Hall, cor. 4th and Delaware sts.,
427. CONGAREE: Columbia & C.	meets in K. P. Hair, cor. 4th and Delaware sts.,
Meets in K. P. Hall every Sunday at 10 A. M. M. J. Boling, 170 E Laurel st	nacus in K. F. Hall, cor. 4th and Delaware sts., 2d and 4th Sundays.  Jas. McNerney, 621 Potawanie st Master Chas. Curtin, 729 Klowa st Secretary Thos. Cronin, 718 Klowa Collector E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st Receiver E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st, Magazine Agent
M. J. Boling, 170 E Laurel at Mester	Chas Curtin 700 Kiowa st. Secretary
W. S. Fetner, 41 Richland st Secretary	Thos. Cronin. 718 Kiowa Collector
T. D. Henry, 209 Richland st Collector	E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st Receiver
J. D. Tuck, 209 Richland st Receiver	E. E. Dustin, 602 So Espanade st, Magazine Agent
1. D. Henry, 209 Richland st Magazine Agent	488: COMFORT; Cheyenne, Wyo.
428. CHEROKEE; Van Buren, Ark.	Meets in Engineers' Hall 1st and 3d Friday even-
	ings.
Return A. O. U. W. Hall 2d and 4th Tuesdays. F. L. Dillon . Master P. C. White . Secretary F. S. Johnson . Collector Richard Hennesey . Receiver John Bub . Magazine Agent	J. K. Baldwin, 200 E. 20th st Master J. C. Williams, 307 E 16th st Secretary H. F. Zinn, 307 E. 16th st Collector Jno. Ulrich, cor. 9th and Warren are Receiver
P. C. White Secretary	H F Zinn 307 E 16th st
F. S. Johnson Collector	Jno. Illrich, cor. 9th and Warren ave Receiver
John But Receiver	G. E. Artist, City Pump House . Magazine Agent
John Bub Magazine Agent	489. APACHE CANON; Las Vegas, New Mexico.  Meets in K. P. Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M. L. L. Warren, E. Las Vegas Master C. U. E. Pierson, E. Las Vegas Secretary Edward Sears, E. Las Vegas Collector Richard Jacquemin, E. Las Vegas Receiver G. V. Reed, Box 296 E. Las Vegas, Magazine Agent
429. MOUNT PLEASANT; Chicago, Ill.	Meets in K. P. Hall every Saturday at 7:30 P. M.
meets in Larney's Hall Archer ave 1st Sunday	L. L. Warren, E. Las Vegas Master
3d Saturday.	C. U. E. Pierson, E. Las Vegas Secretary
Hamilton Holmes, 2983 Lyman st Master	Edward Sears, E. Las Vegas Collector
M. O. Ricksecker, 1412 34th st . Secretary	Richard Jacquemin, E. Las Vegas Receiver
ou saturday.  Hamilton Holmes, 2983 Lyman st Master M. O. Ricksecker, 1412 34th st Secretary Jos. Smith, 3465 Marshfield ave Collector Daniel Canney, 3029 Ptiney ave Receiver	G. V. Reed, Box 290 E. Las Vegas, Magazine Agent
Daniel Canney, 3029 Pitney ave Receiver J. C. Perry, 3445 Ashland ave Magazine Agent	440. CHERISH; Monett, Mo.
And Annual ave Magazine Agent	440. CHERISH; Monett, Mo.  Meets in Masonic Hall, cor. B. W. and Third st, every Saturday at 7:30 P.M.  Chylic Barry.
480. WINCHESTER; Martinsburg, W. Va.	chris Bonz Master J. D. Heyburn Secretary Thos. Mansfield Collector W. H. Smith, Box 60 Receiver W. H. Smith, Box 60 Magazine Agent
	J. D. Heyburn Secretary
Wm. Bilodeau	Thos. Mansfield Collector
U. M. Gray Secretary	W. H. Smith, Box 60 Receiver
W. F. Ebeile Collector	W. H. Smith, Box 60 Magazine Agent
L. A. Russourne	441. MIAMI; Cincinnati, Ohio.
Metes In K. P. Hall every Wednesday at P. M. Wm. Bilodeau Master C. M. Gray Secretary W. F. Ebetle Collector W. J. A. Kendall, Box 39 Receiver L. A. Burgoyne Magazine Agent	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, Pendleton, Eastern ave
*** MUSEUUN VALLEY: Muskagon, Mich.	and Rigley St, 1St and 3d Sundays at 2 r. m.
meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Clay and Ter-	W. H. Smith, Box 60  411. MiAM; Cincinnati, Ohio.  Meets in G. A. R. Hall, Pendleton, Eastern ave and Rigley st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M.  A. E. Merrill, 1195 Eastern ave Master W. J. Brennen, 1143 Eastern ave Secretary W. J. Brennen, 1143 Eastern ave Collector A. E. Merrill, 1195 Eastern ave Receiver B. F. Hayes, 1203 Eastern ave., Sta C. Mag. Agent
race sts, 1st and 3d Sundays.	W. J. Brennen, 1143 Eastern ave Collector
W. A. Lincoln C. & W. R. R Master	A. E. Merrill, 1195 Eastern ave Receiver
F. J. Hayward 40 Progress of Depot, Secretary	B. F. Hayes, 1203 Eastern ave., Sta C, Mag. Agent
W. A. Lincoln, C. & W. M. Upper Depot Possiver	442. BARRIE BAY; Allandale, Ontario. Meets in Firemen's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.
T. H. Henderson, 751 Hall at Grand	Meets in Firemen's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.
Rapids Magazine Agent	Jno. Logue, Box 4
race sts, ist and 3d Sundays.  W. D. Ryan, T. S. & M. R. R. Master W. A. Lincoln, C. & W. M. Upper Depot, Secretary F. J. Hayward, 49 Prospect st	W. J. Church, box 114 Sections
	W. C. Curtie cor Victoria and Allan sts.
Meets in Spickar's Hall, cor. Fort ave and Jack- son st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. F. B. Cassell 1869 W.	Barrie
F. B. Cassell, 1743 Hangvar et Master	Barrie
D. W. Eiker, 1813 So Charles at Secretary	449. VIRGINIA, Danville, Va.
R. C. Norman, 1261 Riverside ave Collector	448. VIRGINIA, Danville, Va. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 514 Main st, 2d and
B. M. Stone, 1528 William st Receiver	4th Mondays at 1:30 P. M.
son st, 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 P. M. F. B. Cassell, 1743 Hanover st	Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, 514 Main st, 2d and 4th Mondays at 1:30 P. M. G. B. Wagner, Norwood, N. C
	R. L. Pierce, North Danville
meets in Kerwin's Hall Wentworth are and 55th	W F Clodfelter Receiver
st., 1st Sunday afternoon and 3d Sunday even-	A E Bost, Box 84, North Danville . Mag. Agent
ing.	444. MISSION BIDGE; Knoxville, Tenn.  Meets in K. of P. Hall every Monday at 2:30 P.M.  Master
ng. C. Cuykendall, 5636 Atlantic st	Meets in K. of P. Hall every Monday at 2:30 P.M.
I C. Simon, 5437 Princeton ave . Secretary	C. W. Pry Master
N. E. Naro 5637 Adlantic st Collector	J. L. Bailey, 84 Oak st Secretary
H. F. Brooks 5402 Princeton and Receiver	W. A. Rader, 415 8th st Collector
491 War and Agent	R. H. Hart, 2 Wells St
" WEUVE Hannatt Da	Meets in K. of P. Hall every Monday at 2.30 r.m. C. W. Pry Master J. L. Bailey, 84 Oak st. Secretary W. A. Rader, 415 8th st. Collector R. H. Hart, 2 Wells st. Receiver W. L. Logan, 7 W. Park st. Magazine Agent
Mechanic's Well let and od Eniden I	445 MOUNTAIN GEM: Glenn's relly, luano.
evening.	Meets in N. Schroder's Hall, every 2 debuty at
C. O. Sprague Master	F I Riggs
F. H. Willard Secretary	J. E. Hartman, Box 156 Secretary
F. E. Woodford	Jno. Kiehm Collector
J. F. Kearney	R. J. Walsh
A. N. Foulis Master C. O. Sprague Secretary F. H. Willard Collector F. E. Woodford Receiver J. F. Kearney Magazine Agent 485. NOTTOWAY; Crewe, Va.	Meets in N. Schroder's Hall, every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.  E. L. Biggs Marchael Secretary Jnc. Kiehm Secretary Jnc. Kiehm Receiver E. H. Rice Magazine Agent 446. BLUESTONE; Bluefield, W. Va.  Meets in Prinses Hall, 2d Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M.  T. F. Weaver Master
Meets in Masonic Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2	446. BLUESTONE; Bluefield, W. Va.
P. M. Hasonic Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 2	and 4th Sunday at 7:30 P. M.
L. D. Ashworth	and 4th Studies at 1.50 Master T. F. Weaver Master W. G. Hein, Box 112 Secretary W. J. Thomas Collector R. T. Christian, Box 250 Receiver J. S. Martin Magazine Agent
G. H. Long	W. G. Hein, Box 112 Secretary
G. B. Neale Collector	W. J. Thomas Collector
	R. T. Christian, Box 250 Receiver
P. M. L. D. Ashworth	J. S. Martin
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447. FRENCH BROAD; Asheville, N. C. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 10:30 A. M.	458. MACKINAW; Van Wert, Ohio. Meets in Union Hall, cor. Main as
W. H. Mayo, 144 Jefferson Drive Master J. A. Fulmer, 144 Jefferson Drive Secretary J. L. Bishop, 144 Jefferson Drive Colector G. C. Jones, 144 Jefferson Drive Receiver J. A. Fulmer, R. & D. R. R Magazine Agent	sts., 2nd and 4th Sundays. W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Bert Potter, Box 396
G. C. Jones, 144 Jefferson Drive Receiver	T. E. Cooney
448. ALTAMONT; Keyser, W. Va. Meets in Good Templars' Hall 1st and 3d Mon-	459. GRACE; Anderson Ind. Meets in Myers' Hall 1st and 8d 3 Annis Little, 168 W 6th st Jos. Helpling, 168 W, 6th st Jos. Helpling, 168 W, 6th st Geo. Barnwell, 168 W, 6th st.
	Aunis Little, 168 W 6th st
Porter Kinney Secretary J. J. Carney	Jos. Helpling, 168 W. 6th st C. L. Haydon 168 W 6th st
usys.  B. L. McGinnis Master Porter Kinney Secretary J. J. Carney Collector J. W. Kildow, Pledmont Receiver P. A. Tlerney, Pledmont Magazine Agent	Geo. Barnwell, 168 W. 6th st 1
Moots in P. of I. F. Holl overs Tuesday evening	460. HILL CITY; Vicksburg, Miss. Meets in Washington Engine Ho Fridays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and
T. G. Beeme	9:30 A. M. J. W. Risekhurn, 929 So Mulherry
T. G. Beeme	Emmett Murphy J. E. Lees, 602 Water st J. W. Blackburn, 929 So Mulberry W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st
Market Daniel Vieter and Onio.	W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st 1
ste., 2d Saturday and 4th Sunday at 2:30 P. M. C. A. Flood, 76 Erle ave E. T. Mahoney, 170 University st Sprague, 26 Hague st Thos. Walsh, 170 University st Receiver C. W. McGuire, 43 McLain st Magazine Agent	461. MANCHESTER; Marceline, Mo. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall alternat
E. T. Mahoney, 170 University st Secretary Wm. Sprague, 26 Hague st Collector	E. A. Dano
Thos. Walsh, 170 University st Receiver C. W. McGuire, 43 McLain st Magazine Agent	Wm. Gray
Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1st and 3d Fridays at 8	Meets in B. of L. F. Hall alternat P. M. E. A. Dano J. B. Piper, Box 111 Wm. Gray E. W. Gilmore Chas. Blevins Meets in Metcall's Hall, State st. Ist and 3d Sundays at P. M.
P. M. H. D. Barnes Master T. L. Cox	1st and 3d Sundays at P. M. W. A. McClain. 234 W 23d at 1.
H. D. Barnes   Master   T. L. Cox   Secretary   Loyd Cooper   Collector   T. L. Cox   Receiver   H. D. Barnes   Magazine Agent   A50   SEVEN HILLS   Park Borne   Collector   E. E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st S. B. Northup, 9 W 12th st	
H. D. Barnes Magazine Agent 452. SEVEN HILLS; East Rome, Ga.	F. A. Shutts, 147 W. 20th st E. E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st
452. SEVEN HILLS; East Rome, Ga. Meets in East Rome Hall. J. E. Nichols, E. T. V. & G. R. R Master H. G. Fletcher, E. T. V. & G. Shops Secretary Alfred Kennedy, E. T. V. & G. R. R Collector H. B. Cruise, E. T. V. & G. Shops Receiver W. A. Hartin, 11 Morpinast., Rome Mag. Agent 453. RADPORD: Radford, Va.	Meets in Metcall's Hall, State st.  1st and 3d Sundays at P. M. W. A. McClain, 234 W 22d st. E. E. Randall, 714 W, 17th st. S. B. Northup, 9 W 12th st. F. A. Shutts, 147 W, 20th st. F. A. Shutts, 147 W, 20th st. E. E. Randall, 714 W, 17th st. A. E. L. Hall A. E. L.
Alfred Kennedy, E. T. V. & G. Shops Secretary H. R. Cruise, F. T. V. & G. R. R Collector	O. W. La Creque, 323 South ave C. A. Washburne, 707 Casey st
W. A. Hartin, 11 Morpinast., Rome Mag. Agent 458. RADFORD: Radford. Va.	F. E. Weldner, 465 Franklin st. Jno. Burke, 221 W Miller st
Meets in Masonic Hall, East Radford, 2d and 4th	464. WHEAT CITY; Brandon, Man
Sundays.  M. P. Corvin, L. Box 463, East Radford Master B. E. Waid, Box 186, East Radford Secretary W. E. Marion, East Radford Collector S. F. Allen, East Radford	l J. C. Massenger
W. E. Marion, East Radford Collector S. F. Allen, East Radford	wm. Glenn
454. MOUNTAIN PARK; Ashley, Pa. Meets in Metz's Hall, Main St. 2d and 4th Sun.	J. G. Weatherstone, Box 415 J. G. Weatherstone
days at 2 P. M. Irwin Miller	Meets in Weber's Hall, cor. 27th 1st and 3d Sundays.
W. H. Dennis	A. M. Harvey, Sierra st, 27th War
Robert Dunlap	A. P. Gordon, 2446 Mary st. A. P. Gordon, 2446 Mary st. G. M. Ott, 2723 Cobben st. G. N. Whale, Ormsby Station M 486. ORPHANS' HOPE; Dennison, 0 Meets in American Mechanic's 1 Monday aren burge and the Sam
Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall alternate Tuesdays at 2 P. M.	486. ORPHANS' HOPE; Dennison, O.
G. R. Happersett	monday evenings and ith ound
V. C. London, L. Box 107	Chas. Johns, Box 417 G. A. Wickett
456. SUN RIVER; Great Falls, Mont.  Meets in Minot Hall, cor. Central ave and 2d st	C. H. Clendenning, Box 55
2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M. C. E. Smith, Box 172 Master	Edward Englenard, Box 66 Chas, Johns, Box 417 G. A. Wickett W. T. Wright C. H. Clendenning, Box 55 16 467. WESLEY CHAIG; Corning, O. Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sun- F. E. Lamb
M. J. O'Reilly	
F. R. Cunningham	Fabe Cody D. E. Davis E. F. Lamb 468. ONTARIO; London, Ontario. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. English State State 12 and 24 Thursdays of
Meets in Metz's Hall, Main St., 2d and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. Irwin Miller Master W. H. Dennis Secretary Robt. Dunlap Collector J. C. Ruth, Box 147 Receiver Robert Dunlap Magazine Agent 455. JOHN BRANDT; Roseburgh, Ore. Meets in A. O. U. W. Hall alternate Tuesdays at 2 P. M. G. R. Happersett Master Walter Everton Secretary E. L. Gray Collector V. C. London, L. Box 107 Receiver B. W. Riggs, Grant's Pass Magazine Agent 466. SUN RIVER; Great Falls, Mont. Meets in Minot Hall, cor. Central are and 2d st, 2d and 4th Sundays at 7:30 P. M. C. E. Smith, Box 172 Master W. G. Locher, Box 630 Secretary M. J. O'Reilly Collector Chats, Peck Receiver F. R. Cunningham Magazine Agent 467. MECKLEYBERG; Charlotte, N. C. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 2d and 4th Sundays at 10:30 P. M. J. E. Smith, 11 W 5th st Master J. L. Armstrone, 11 W 5th st Secretary	Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. Eng das sts, 1st and 3d Thursdays at
J. E. Smith, 11 W 5th st	Geo. Gourlay, Box 38, London, E. L. G. Roblin, 701 Princess ave
at 10:30 P. M. J. E. Smith, 11 W 5th st	Russell Follis, 468 Dundas st J. H. Hubert, Box 38, London, Ea G. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East
magazine Agent	G. Gourlay, Box 88, London, East

Meets in Union Hall, cor. Main and Washington sts., 2nd and 4th Sundays. W. H. Moss, L. Box 21
W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Master
W. H. Moss. L. Box 21 Master Bert Potter, Box 396 Secretary T. E. Cooney Collector W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Receiver Jas. Steele Magazine Agent
W. H. Moss, L. Box 21 Receiver
Jas. Steele Magazine Agent
Jas. Steete  459. GRACE; Anderson Ind.  Meets in Myers' Hall 1st and 3d Sundays.  Aunis Little, 168 W 6th st. Master  Jos. Helpling, 168 W. 6th st. Secretary  Jos. Helpling, 168 W. 6th st. Collector  C. L. Haydon, 168 W. 6th st. Receiver  Geo. Barnwell, 168 W. 6th st. Magazine Agent
Annis Little, 168 W 6th st Master
Jos. Helpling, 168 W. 6th st Secretary
C. L. Haydon, 168 W. 6th st Receiver
Geo. Barnwell, 168 W. 6th st Magazine Agent
460. HILL CITY; Vicksburg, Miss.
460. HILL CITY; Vicksburg, Miss.  Meets in Washington Engine House 1st and 3d Fridays at 7:30 P. M., and 2d and 4th Fridays at
9.30 A. M
Emmett Murphy Secretary
J. E. Lees, 602 Water st Collector J. W. Blackburn, 929 So Mulberry at Receiver
W. D. McKean, 809 Pearl st Magazine Agent
461. MANCHESTER; Marceline, Mo. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall alternate Sundays at 2
P. M.
461. MANCHESTER; Marceline, Mo.  Meets in B. of L. F. Hall alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. E. A. Dano
Wm. Gray Collector
E. W. Gilmore Receiver
Chas. Blevins Magazine Agent
Meets in Metcalf's Hall, State st. bet. 7th and 8th
lst and 3d Sundays at P. M. W. A. McClain 234 W 23d at 1 Master
E. E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st Secretary
S. B. Northup, 9 W 12th st Collector
E. E. Randall, 714 W. 17th st Magazine Agent
468. ELMIRA; Elmira, N. Y.
4th Sundays at 2:30 P. M.
O. W. La Creque, 323 South ave Master
F. E. Weldner, 465 Franklin st Collector
Jno. Burke, 221 W Miller st Receiver
464. WHEAT CITY; Brandon, Manitoba.
Meets in Orange Hall 1st Tuesday and 3d Wednes-
J. C. Massenger Master
Wm. Glenn Secretary
D. E. Crawford, Box 45 Receiver
J. G. Weatherstone Magazine Agent 465. ORMSBY: Pittsburg. South Side. Pa.
Meets in Weber's Hall, cor. 27th and Sarah sts.,
Meets in Orange Hall ist Tuesday and 3d Wednesday, J. C. Massenger . Master Wm. Glenn . Secretary J. G. Weatherstone, Box 415
H. K. Smith, 2827 Sarah st Secretary
A. P. Gordon, 2846 Mary st Collector G. M. Ott. 2723 Cobben st
G. N. Whale, Ormsby Station . Magazine Agent
Ist and 36 Sundays.  A. M. Harvey, Sierra st, 27th Ward Master H. K. Smith, 2827 Sarah st Secretary A. P. Gordon, 2346 Mary st Collector G. M. Ott, 2723 Cobben st Receiver G. N. Whale, Ormsby Station Magazine Agent 480. ORPHARS' HOPE; Dennison, Ohlo.  Meets in American Mechanic's Hall 1st and 3d Monday evenines and 4th Sunday afternoons.
Monday evenings and 4th Sunday afternoons.
Chas Johns Box 417 Secretary
G. A. Wickett
W. T. Wright
Meets in American Mechanic's Hall ist and so. Monday evenings and 4th Sunday atternoons. Edward Engleherd, Box 66 Master Chas. Johns, Box 417 Secretary G. A. Wickett Collector W. T. Wright Receiver C. H. Clendenning, Box 55 Magazine Agent 467. WEBLEY (CRAIG); Corning, O Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. F. F. Lamb. Master
Meets in K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays.  F. E. Lamb
E. F. Lamb
Fabe Cody Collector D. E. Davis Receiver
E. F. Lamb Magazine Agent
Meets In K. P. Hall 2d and 4th Sundays. F. E. Lamb Secretary F. Be Cody Oplector D. E. Davis Receiver E. F. Lamb Magazine Agent  468. ONTARIO: London, Ontario. Meets In I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. English and Dundas sts, 1st and 3d Thursdays at 2 P. M. Geo. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East Masser L. G. Roblin, 701 Princess ave Secretary Russell Follis, 468 Dundas st Collector J. H. Hubert, Box 38, London, East Receiver G. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East Mag. Agent
das sts, 1st and 3d Thursdays at 2 P. M.
Geo. Gourlay, Box 38, London, East Master
Russell Follis, 468 Dundas st Collector
J. H. Hubert, Box 38, London, East Receiver
Acarral, DOY 00' POHOOH PERF. Brast . Wast. up

469. MOUNT KATAHDIN; Henderson, Me. Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d Sunday and 4th	480. CHIPETA; Bidgway, Colo. Meets in Cirswell Hall ever Harry McClelland P. R. Blakely J. W. Sowers J. T. Stewart P. R. Ball
Meets in B. of L. F. Hall 2d Sunday and 4th Monday.	Meets in Cirswell Hall ever
G. S. Allen, Box 215 Master Alex. Devine, Box 41 Secretary E. M. Cooney Collector Jno. Bailey Bacalyon	Harry McClelland
Alex. Devine, Box 41 Secretary	J. W. Sowers
E. M. Cooney Collector	J. T. Stewart
Jno. Bailey W.E. McLeod, Brownsville Junction, Mag. Agent 470. JOHN A. LOGAN; Murphysboro, Il. Meets in Bodaker Hall ist and 3d Sundays, at 2:30 P. M.	P. R. Ball
470. JOHN A. LOGAN: Murnhyshoro, Ill	481. EASTER; St. Louis, Mo.
Meets in Bodaker Hall 1st and 3d Sundays, at	Meets in Ahler's Hall, 1405
2:30 P. M.	G F Irwin 200 N 0th et
W. F. Spider Box 308 Master	481. EASTER; St. Louis, Mo. Meets in Ahler's Hall, 1405 4th Tuesdays at 8 P. M. G. E. Irwin, 3302 N 9th st. W. S. Ferguson, 4133 N 2d st Jos. Lockett, 219 Florida st Jno. Cody, 4303 Blair ave. W. C. Robinson, 2106 N 11th
W. R. Childers Collector	Jos. Lockett, 219 Florida st
B. H. Drew, Box 35 Receiver	Jno. Cody, 4303 Blair ave
2:30 P. M.  M. J. Mulcahy, Box 308 Master W. F. Snider, Box 406 Secretary W. R. Childers Collector B. H. Drew, Box 35 Receiver A. L. Roberts, 423 Trendley ave, East St. Louis 171. INTERNATIONAL; Ft. Erie, Ont. Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, International Bridge, 1st and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M. R. G. Gordon, Amigari Master Ger. McIntyre, Amigari Secretary	W. C. RODINSON, 2106 N 11th
471. INTERNATIONAL AND FINE OF Magazine Agent	482. OH10 FALLS; Louisville, K Meets in Shaffer's Hall Ist R. M. Manson, 2916 Portland J. C. Robinson, 2629 Bank st G. F. Larkin, 26th and High Edwin Baker, 2900 Bank st. Geo. Gerardin, 412 26th st
Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall International	R. M. Manson, 2916 Portland
Bridge, 1st and 4th Sundays at 2 P. M.	J. C. Robinson, 2629 Bank st
R. G. Gordon, Amigari Master	G. F. Larkin, 26th and High
Geo. Mettler Amigeri Collector	Geo. Gerardin, 412 26th st
R. G. Gordon, Amigari Master Alex. McIntyre, Amigari Secretary Geo. Mettler, Amigari Collector W. G. Bown, Amigari Receiver Jas. Streets, Amigari Magazine Agent 472. JOHN J. MANNING; Buffalo, N. Y. Meets in Orent Hall, corner Lovejoy and North Ogden sts.	488. INDEPENDENCE · Barnesville
Jas. Streets, Amigari Magazine Agent	Meets in U. A. O. D. Hall, 1
Meets in Oront Hell Buffalo, N. Y.	M. and 3d Monday at 7:30 l
Orden sts.	N. R. Griswold
J. R. Barrett, 226 Gold st Master	R. A. Chaffee
F. C. Keebler, 87 Gold st Secretary	A. F. Janneck
Ogden sts.  J. R. Barrett, 226 Gold st	488. INDEPENDENCE; Barnesvi Meets in U. A. O. D. Hall, 1 M. and 3d Monday at 7:30 J N. R. Griswold G. W. Lumm R. A. Chaffee A. F. Janneck A. F. Janneck
L. W. Weisheck 200 N Diminion of Post	484. HAMNER HALL; Montgome Meets in B. of L. E. Hall,
Buffalo Receiver	
T.J. Reardon, 95 Fitzgerald st. Magazine Agent 478. MAUMEE; Air Line Junction, Ohio. Meets in K. P. Hall 1st and 3d Mondays and 2d	Bank. G. T. Taylor, 337 Martha st.
Meets in K. P. Well let and Col. Meets	G. T. Taylor, 337 Martha st. S. A. Thompson, 430 Clayton A. M. Payne, 332 Herron st J. P. Willis, 207 Holt st J. B. Pugh, 230 Holt st
and 4th Sundays.	A. M. Payne, 332 Herron st
J. L. Smith Master	J. P. Willis, 207 Holt st
R. L. Pichester Secretary	
G. E. Phelos	Meets in Mishawam Hall 1st
J. L. Smith Magazine Agent	and 3d Sunday at 7:30 P. M
474. TAUNTON; Taunton, Mass.	W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Sale
and 4th Sundays.  J. L. Smith Master A. C. Towne Secretary R. L. Richards Collector G. E. Phelps Receiver J. L. Smith Magazine Agent 44. TAUNTON; Tankton, Mass. Meets in Good Templar's Hall 2d and 4th Monday evenings. J. T. Bishop, O. C. shops Master E. B. Mitchell, 39 Porter st. Secretary Fred. Aufford 8. Twinthrop st. Collector E. B. Mitchell, 39 Porter st. Magazine Agent 445. JAMES LEANY; Grand Junction, Colo. Meets in J. O. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P. M. C. T. Schrader O. H. Master Master O. H. Master	Meets in Mishawam Hall ist and 3d Sunday at 7:30 P. M W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Sale G. W. Hodge, 56 Russell st F. F. Derby, 9 Auburn st W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Sale C. H. Trenholm, 25 Park st, S
J. T. Bishop, O. C. shops Mester	W. H. Bigelow, 10 Hotel Sale
E. B. Mitchell, 39 Porter st. Secretary	C. H. Trenholm, 25 Park st, S
Fred. Aufford, 87 Winthrop st Collector	
C. E. Wade 33 F Walnut at Receiver	486. CHIPPEWA VALLEY; Chip Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall
475. JAMES LEAHY: Grand Junction, Colo	
Mets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Tuesday at 8 P. M. C. T. Schrader Master O. H. Kearns Secretary W. M. Reister Collector C. J. Assman Receiver Jno. Sullivan Magazine Agent Meets in K. P. Hall, King st, 2d Friday and 4th Saturday at 7:30 P. M. C. J. Tabor, Box 238 Master W. H. Parker Secretary I. E. Richardson, St. Stephens Collector Zebede Gabel, Gibson Receiver L. E. Richardson, St. Stephens Magazine Agent W. G. BRUWN; Charleston, S. C. Meets in Irish Volunteer's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M. W. H. Johnson, 558 King st. Master	evenings. Jno. Enright Henry McCallum, 1716 Ludg. W. H. Barker, W. C. Eng hou N. S. Landy, 1611 Ludgate st J. N. Edwards, 1646 Ludgate 487. WHRLPOOL; Niagara Falls Meets in C. M. B. A. Hall 1st. at 8 P. M. Albert Laurie W. G. Powley F. C. Groom A. A. Whittaker Wm. Wright Wm. Wright Meets in J. R. O. U. A. N. Ha day evenings.
O. H. Keerns	Henry McCallum, 1716 Ludge
W. M. Reister	W. H. Barker, W. C. Elig nou
C. J. Assman Receiver	J. N. Edwards, 1646 Ludgate
476. W. J. WARD: Woodstock W. P.	487. WHIRLPOOL; Niagara Falls
Meets in K P Hell Vinget and Friday and	Meets in C. M. B. A. Hall 1st:
Saturday at 7:30 P. M.	Albert Laurie
U. J. Tabor, Box 238 Master	W. G. Powley
I. R. Richardson G. G Secretary	F. C. Groom
Zebedee Gabel, Gibson	A. A. Whittaker
I. E. Richardson, St. Stephens . Magazine Agent	488. CUMBERLAND: Cumberland
Most BROWN; Charleston, S. C.	Meets in J. R. O. U. A. N. Ha
days at 3 P. Wolunteer's Hall 1st and 3d Sun-	day evenings.
W. B. Johnson, 558 King st Master	9 A Martin 197 N Mechanic
H. G. Senseney, 313 King st Secretary	J. T. Cookerly, Rawlings Stat
D. K. Breeding, 313 King st Collector	W. H. Rice, 11 Harrison st .
J. J. Fickling 313 King at Manual Receiver	J. H. Strong, 175 Madison St
178. NARRAGANSETT: Providence R. I.	Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor.
Meets in Trainmen's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st	Pine sts, 1st and 3d Monday
F. J. Burgoon 50 Ch. M. and 3d Sunday at 2 P.M.	J. F. Oldham, 405 So Vine st
R. P. S. Jones, Old Colony For House Sacratage	Meets in J. R. O. U. A. N. Ha day evenings. J. F. Little, 38 Valley st S. A. Martin, 197 N Mechanic J. T. Cookerly, Rawlings Stat W. H. Rice, 11 Harrison st J. H. Strong, 175 Madison st 489. RESURRECTION; treaton, I Meets in G. A. R. Hall, cor Pine sts, 1st and 34 Monday J. F. Oldham, 405 So Vine st L. E. Kivett, 412 N Vine st W. H. Van Wormer, 306 So Bl A. G. Smith, 300 N Elm st
G. W. Sawtell, 307 Charles st	A. G. Smith. 300 N Elm st
R P. McCarthy, 248 Charles st Receiver	
470. ST. GEORGE . Suits and St Magazine Agent	490. MIDNIGHT; East Brady, Pa Meets in Odd Fellows' Hall 2
Meets in Haley's Hall 2d and 4th Mondays	
Andrew Boyd Master	H. B. Stager
Mets in Irish Volunteer's Hall 1st and 3d Sundays at 3 P. M.  W. B. Johnson, 558 King st. Master H. G. Senseney, 313 King st. Secretary J. J. Fickling, 313 King st. Collector D. K. Brasington, 10 Hndson st. Receiver J. J. Fickling, 313 King st. Magazine Agent 478, MARRAGANETT; Providence, R. I.  Meets in Trainment's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st.  Med in Trainment's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st.  Med in Trainment's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st.  Med in Trainment's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st.  Med in Trainment's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st.  Med in Trainment's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st.  Med in Trainment's Hall, 297 Canal street, 1st.  Med S. Jones, Old Colony Eng House, Secretary G. W. Sawell, 307 Charles st. Collector R. P. S. Jones, 22 Lonsdale st. Magazine Agent  479, 87, 450468; Milts Falls, Ont.  Meets in Haley's Hall 2d and 4th Mondays.  Andrew Boyd  Ernest Haumer  Secretary  Stephen Smith. Collector  D. W. Best  Receiver  W. O. Dales	H. B. Stager
D. W. Best Collector	J. A. Marks
W. O. Dales Receiver	E. W. Hull

41	80. CHII	RTA: R	idgway.	Colo.		
	Meets	in Cirsy	vell Hai	Colo.	londay.	
	Harry	McClell	and			. Maste
	J. W. S	Sowers .			}	Secretar Collecto
	J. T. 8	tewart				
	P. R. 1	Ball	<b>.</b>		. Magazi	ne Agen
48	31. EAST	EB; St.	Louis, M	1405 Ang M. st2d st da st ve 11th st.		
	Meets 4th	In Ablei	r's Hall,	1405 Ang M	glerodt s	t, 2d and
	G. E. I	rwin. 33	02 N 9th	st		Master
	W. S. 1	Fergusor	ı, 4133 N	2d st	8	ecretary
	JOS. Lo	ockett, 2	19 Flori	dast	• • • • •	collector
	W. C.	Robinson	n. 2106 N	llth st	Magazir	Receivei
48	2. OHIO	FALLS:	Louisvi	lle, Ky. lle, Ky. ll 1st an tland ave nk st. High sts k st		ic rigeri
	Meets	in Shaf	fer's Ha	ll 1st an	d 3d Th	ursdays.
	R. M.	Manson,	2916 Por	tland av	e	. Master
	G F I	arkin 2	, 2029 158 6th and	NKSL High ste	8	ecretary
	Edwin	Baker,	2900 Ban	k st		Receiver
	Geo. G	erardin,	412 26th	st	Magazir	e Agent
48	8. INDE	PENDEN	CE; Bar	nesville R all, 1st S 7:30 P. M	finn.	
	Meets	in U. A.	O. D. H	all, 1st S	unday a	t 1:30 P.
	N. R. C	iu su me Priswold	muay at	7:30 P. M	١.	. Master
	G. W.	Lumm .			s	ecretary
	R. A. C	haffee .	::::		<u>C</u>	ecretary ollector
	A. F. J	riswold Lumm Chaffee . anneck anneck			1	teceiver
40	A.F.J	ED HAT			Magazin	e Agent
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	S. A. T	hompson	n, 430 Cl	ayton st.	So	ecretary
	A.M.I	rayne, 30 3111a 207	Holt et	nst		Oliector
	J. B. P	ugh, 230	Holt st		Magazin	e Agent
18	5. PAUL	BEVER	E : Char	lestown.	Mass.	•
	Meets	n Misha	wam Ha	ill 1st Sur	nday at 1	:30 P.M.
	and 3	d Sunda	y at 7:30	P. M.		Maston
	G.W.	Todge, 5	Russel	l st	Se	ecretary
	F. F. D	erby, 9 A	luburn	st	c	ollector
	F. F. D W. H. J	erby, 9 A Bigelow,	10 Hote	st l Salem .	C	ollector leceiver
	F. F. D W. H. I C. H. T	erby, 9 A Bigelow, renholm	luburn 10 Hote , 25 Parl	st l Salem k st, Some	C R erville, Magazin	ollector leceiver
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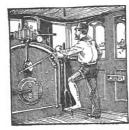
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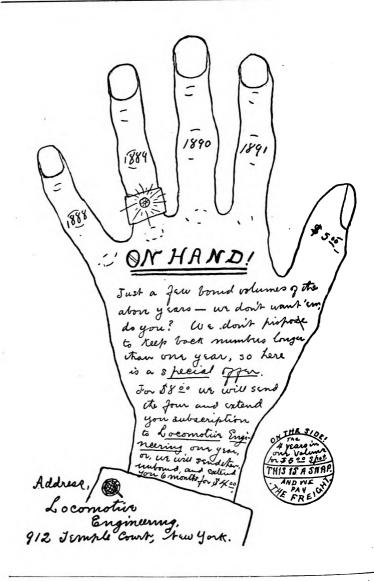
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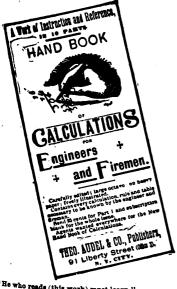
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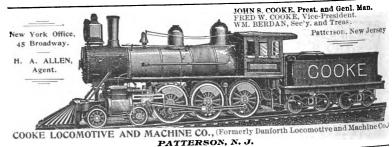


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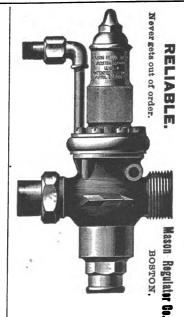
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## LOCOMOTIVE

## FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE.

VOL. XVI.

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NOVEMBER, 1892.

No. 11.

#### THEODORE VOORHEES ON THE BUF-FALO STRIKE.

It is significant when a prominent railroad official unbends sufficiently to discuss strikes in the railroad service of the country or in any other department of industry.

Mr. Theodore Voorhees is a case in point. He is the General Superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and has deemed it prudent to avail himself of the pages of the North American Review for October, to air his views on the Buffalo strike.

Mr. Voorhees writes ingeniously but not ingenuously, though to the general reader, his paper will convey the idea that the high railroad official is the personification of sincerity.

He starts out with the self evident dictum that "passengers, mails and freight require prompt movement;" that this movement creates a necessity for "complex organization," and, though an employe in this "complex organization" may "have but an humble duty to perform," yet, "if absent from his post of duty he blocks the wheels of the entire machine."

For one, we appreciate the high estimate Mr. Voorhees places upon an employe who has a humble duty to perform in moving passengers, mails and freights; a "humble duty," he says, and yet, so important that his absence would arrest business on the great N. Y. C. R. R.

The critical reader of Mr. Voorhees' paper will have his attention arrested by the reference he makes to the ten-hour law

passed by the legislature of New York. Prior to the passage of this law twelve hours was demanded of employes (switchmen) who were engaged in adding to the colossal fortune of the Vanderbilts, or, deducting time consumed at mid-day and midnight for meals and rest, the "actual hours" employed were eleven—eleven hours of exacting, continuous work.

It is here worthy of remark, because Mr. Voorhees unblushingly makes the confession, that "the railroad companies throughout the state of New York" set about nullifying the law, and did practically abrogate it-made it of non effect, a dead letter on the statute book. The law made "ten hours' labor performed within twelve consecutive hours, constitute a day's labor in the operation of all steam railroads." It was a law in the interest of humanity, a law in the interest of labor. of home, education and enlightenment, and only men with hearts of stone would oppose such a statute, but the railroad companies throughout New York "generally" con. cluded to nullify the law. How? We shall

Mr. Voorhees states the wages of switchmen at Buffalo, as follows: "Yard conductors, by day, \$65, by night, \$70. Yard brakemen, by day, \$60, by night, \$65. These prices were for a month of, say, 26 days and for 12 hours a day, or, deducting one hour for mid-day or midnight rest, 11 hours constituted an actual day's work.

The law to which reference has been made provided not only that ten hours

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should constitute a day's labor "in the operation of all steam railroads," but in addition, the law provided that "additional compensation shall be paid to any employe who shall be employed or permitted to work in excess of ten hours."

Mr. Voorhees remarks that "undoubtedly it had been the expectation of the labor leaders generally, that the passage of the law by the legislature referred to would bring about this result." What result?

An increase of pay.

In stating the purpose of "labor leaders" Mr. Voorhees qualifies his statement by saying the "labor leaders undoubtedly expected the ten hour law would result in an increase of pay." And having assumed that such was the purpose of labor leaders the railroad companies of New York at once set about the abrogation of the law.

Before the ten-hour law was enacted wages were paid by the month. As we have shown, a man worked 12 hours a day for six days in the week, Sundays excepted. If, as generally allowed, there are 26 working days in a month, then the switchmen in the Buffalo yards work 312 hours a month, but, under the ten-hour law, they would work only 260 hours, making a difference of 52 hours in a month. Practically and approximately, that is what the New York tendour law did for railroad employes, reduced their toil two hours a day.

Prior to the enactment of the ten hour law, "twelve hours" constituted "a day's labor," and employes were paid by the month, Sunday work being extra or overtime work; hence, as usually reckoned 26 days constituted a month's work.

The reader must bear with our repetition of propositions, the purpose being to expose the methods resorted to by the railroad companies of New York to practically kill the ten-hour law, and here is what Mr. Voorhees says upon the subject:

Immediately on the signing of the law, the railroad companies throughout the state very generally notified all employes in yard service that their rate of pay thereafter would be a price per hour instead of the monthly rate previously paid; the rate per hour being fixed by dividing the monthly rate by the number of hours that had been required in the past.

That is to say, the monthly rate paid in

the past, would be divided by the number of hours for a month's labor required in the past, and that rate being ascertained, it would apply to the number of hours constituting a month's labor under the ten hour law. If, therefore, the labor leaders anticipated an advance in wages by the enactment of the ten-hour law, they found themselves doubly disappointed, since they not only did not secure an advance of wages, but under the operation of the scheme devised by the railroad companies of the state their wages were reduced, as will be seen by the following tabulated exhibit:

WAGES PAID PER HOUR IN THE PAST.

WAGES PAID TE					
Employes.	Monthly wages.	No. working days in a month.	No. hours a day.	No. hours a month	Prices per hour in
Yard Conductor, day. "inight. Yard Brakeman, day. "inight.	60 00	26 26 26 26 26	12 12 12 12	312 312 312 312 312	20.83 22.43 19.23 20.83

The foregoing shows what the employes received per hour, when working 12 hours per day, or 312 hours a month of 26 days. When the ten-hour law made ten hours a day's labor, or 260 hours a month of 26 days, the railroad companies of New York concluded to annul the law, and Mr. Voorhees explains how it was done. They divided the monthly pay by 12, the number of hours they had demanded as a day's work, and taking the sum per hour, paid at 12 hours a day, informed the yard men that their wages would be based upon 12 hours, since, as a result, if men worked only ten hours their wages were correspondingly reduced. The following table shows how THE SCHEME OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES TO ANNUL

THE SCHEME OF THE LAN	V, WORKE	D.	
EMPLOYES.	Wages paid by the month be fore the ten-hour law was passed.	Wages paid by the mouth after the ten hour law was passed.	Amount of reduction per mont thon per mont secured by the R. Companie
Yard Conductor, day. "" night. Yard Brakeman, day. "" night.	\$65 00 70 00 60 00 65 00	\$51 16 58 33 50 00 54 16	\$10 84 11 67 10 00 10 84

The reader, in contemplating the figures

we have submitted in a form easily comprehended, should turn to the following statement made by Mr. Voorhees. He says:

The occupation of a switchman is one requiring a certain manual dexterity and quickness. That can, however, be readily acquired. It hardly ranks with skilled labor. It is, perhaps, the most hazardous branch of railroad service, and on that account has been well paid.

We have italicised a few words to emphasize the fact that the railroad companies of New York, rich and powerful, immediately on the signing of the ten-hour law, set about its practical abrogation, and they notified all employes in yard service, the men engaged in the most hazardous branch of railroad service, that their wages would be reduced, and as we have shown, the wages of these men were reduced from \$10 to \$11 67 a month.

Mr. Voorhees, unwittingly, perhaps, but absolutely, nevertheless, places the railroad companies of New York in the unsavory attitude of anarchists, defying the law of the state. The ten-hour law was designed, manifestly, to benefit labor, to lift from its bowed form two hours of its daily burden. In doing this the legislature doubtless had in view the fact, in so far as railroads were concerned, that men engaged in the train service of railroads, ought not to be employed more than ten hours. It had in view, doubtless, the safety of those who travel on the trains, and having in view these things, the tenhour law was designed to promote the welare of society. But the law did not please he railroad companies, and therefore, imnediately on the signing of the law, the ailroad companies resolved to disobey it, and to make switchmen engaged in "the nost hazardous branch of railroad service," ubmit to a crushing reduction of their vages.

It was this infamous proceeding on the sart of Mr. Voorhees and his confederates of other railroad companies, that brought bout, first, the protest of the Buffalo witchmen, and which finally precipitated he strike, but which might have been voided if railroad officials had been willing to extend to the officers of the Switchien's Association the courtesy of a con-

ference. Having declined to do this, a strike was inevitable; a move in the right direction, regardless of consequences, and which would have resulted in case any other order of railway employes had occupied the position of the switchmen.

The question arises, who was to blame for the Buffalo strike?

In answering the question statements should be absolutely free from verbal chicane—diplomatic lying—the mean subterfuge in which Mr. Voorhees deals.

The great state of New York enacted a ten-hour law. For this the switchmen were not to blame.

The railroad companies of the state "immediately on the signing of the law" set in operation a scheme to practically annul the law and deprive switchmen of any benefit the law might secure to them. Nor was this all the anarchical scheme devised by the railroad companies contemplated. The purpose was to reduce the pay of switchmen, and this infamy was accomplished.

The switchmen petitioned the officials to change their policy. Mr. Voorhees says:

The switchmen at Buffalo presented petitions to their respective superintendents, demanding that the rate of pay per hour should be advanced, the amount they demanded being arrived at by dividing the month by compensation paid prior to the 20th day of May by ten, so that they would, in effect, receive an increase of ten per cent. in the net result. These demands were declined by all the railroad companies.

Honestly stated, the switchmen sought to secure, approximately the same pay under the ten-hour law, they had received when twelve hours had been demanded of them. This was refused, but as has been said, a strike might have been avoided if the railroad officials had consented to discuss the situation with the officials of the switchmen's association. This they declined to do, and the strike was ordered.

The question recurs, where does the blame rest for the strike?

We doubt if twelve unprejudiced men in the country could be found who, after hearing the facts, would not render the verdict that the railroad officials were responsible for the strike.

And here we aver, and we challenge every order of railway employes engaged in the train service of railroads to deny the aver-

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ment, that, placed under circumstances similar to those which environed the switchmen at Buffalo, they too, would have struck. Had any one of them had a grievance, had their grand officers been denied a conference with railroad officials, they would have struck—and they would have truthfully declared that the railroad officials were responsible for the strike.

We care little or nothing for Mr. Voorhees' details of the Buffalo strike. In its progress and developments he may or may not be correct, but in charging all the violence and disreputable conduct upon the switchmen, he perpetrates a monstrous injustice, and falsifies the record for the purpose of assaulting organized labor. This is manifestly true, since by his own statement "the total number of strikers at any one time was but small, not exceeding, probably, 600 men, all told"-and yet, it is known that in the crowds that thronged the railroad yards at Buffalo, fully three times that number were present, taking a hand in the demonstrations, and yet, Mr. Voorhees makes no mention of the fact, but seeks to throw the entire responsibility upon switchmen, indicative of a purpose to perpetrate a falsehood to gain a point. In support of this declaration we quote the following from his paper in the Review:

There has been a good deal said in the public press of late in reference to the rights of labor; that a man is a free agent, that he must be left at liberty to work or not to work, as he pleases, and that if dissatisfied with his position or his employment, it is his duty to stand aside and allow his place to be filled by some one else, if it can be done. It is evident, however, from a review of the Buffalo strike that the sole and only dependence of the switchmen was in violence and intimidation. Their numbers were small; the service that they perform, while hazardous, yet it is hardly to be called skilled labor, and it was evident that their places could be filled within 48 hours. The only possibility they had of success in their strike was in intimidating others by actual violence.

Look at the statement, analyze it, separate its parts, reconstruct it in any form, and you have this conclusion, that 600 men, citizens, hard working men in "the most hazardous branch of the railway service," with families on their hands to support, at once became transformed into felons, and that from the moment the strike was on

they purposed "violence and intimidation."

We know switchmen personally and intimately. We know the record of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. We know its numerical strength and we do not hesitate to say that in intelligence, characacter, devotion to duty, fidelity to obligation and all that goes to make up reputable citizenship the rank and file of switchmen is equal to that of any other class of railroad employes known to any organization. That switchmen strike for the purpose of perpetrating violence and intimidation is a charge that could be made with equal propriety against any other order of railroad employes engaged in the train service, and, in any case, is equally calum-

Take the C., B. & Q. strike inaugurated by the great order of the B. of L. E. Was not the same charge made? Were there not incidents of violence and intimidation? Did not the courts take a hand in the matter? Were there not those who suffered severe penalties, but who, aside from Stone and his pals, averred that the great order of engineers struck that they might perpetrate violence and intimidation? Such slanders as Mr. Voorhees deems it prudent to perpetrate do not help his cause in the estimation of honest men; besides, he has the hardihood to virtually admit that the cause of the strike was the "violence and intimidation" perpetrated by the railroad companies of New York when "immediately upon the signing of the ten hour law" they combined to rob switchmen of their wages, and did rob them of their wages-a conspicuous instance of "Satan rebuking sin."

So far as we are advised the organs and chief officials of organized labor, with perhaps one exception, emphatically assert that the cause of the switchmen was just, and that exception is unimportant. There is not an organ of the railroad brotherhoods except the B. of L. E. Journal, that does not denounce the course of the railroad officials of the state of New York who were engaged in oppressing the Buffalo switchmen, and concocted the scheme that resulted in robbing them of honest wages

W.

and in practically abrogating the ten hour law of the state.

Mr. Voorhees gives special prominence to the fact that Mr. Sweeney, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Association, failed to enlist the support of other railroad organizations, and that failing in this Mr. Sweeney "declared the strike off."

This is doubtless true, but a shocking mistake is made when it is asserted that Mr. Sweeney demanded of these organizations that they should join in the strike out of sympathy for the switchmen. No such demand was made. On the contrary, it was asserted that every order of railway employes representing the train service of railroads had a grievance which demanded of them the assertion of whatever manhood and independence they could boast of. It was asserted, and truly, that when some of the railroad officials disdainfully refused to treat with the officials of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association for the purpose of adjusting grievances, thereby refusing to recognize a labor organization, it was a blow struck at every other organization, and constituted a grievance of a magnitude to condone which must take rank as a most humiliating concession.

Mr. Voorhees attempts to show that the Buffalo strike did not have the support of public opinion nor of the press. He says:

"The lesson of the Buffalo strike further shows the hopelessness of any strike that, first, does not have the sympathy, support and countenance of the press." • • • On the other hand, where a strike is the ultimate effort on the part of employes to obtain justice for fair demands from a corporation, and where their efforts are countenanced by the power of public opinion, such a one will almost inevitably prove successful."

It will be well just here to find some standard by which to test the condition of public opinion.

The Buffalo strike occurred in the city of Buffalo—a city which, according to the last census, had a population of 255,664. It is situated in Erie county, which has a population of 322,981. And here is what Mr. Voorhees says:

"On Sunday, August 1ith, the sheriff of Erie county issued a notice calling for deputies, and up to 11 o'clock the following day, he had secured forty-five men."

The sheriff of Erie county, having a popu-

lation of 322,981 souls, could not secure over forty-five men to aid him in suppressing the strike. It is fair to assume of the 322,-981 population of Erie county, 161,490 are men, and that 75 per cent. of this 161,490 men, or 121,111, were capable of bearing arms, were of suitable age to be deputy sheriffs, and yet he could secure only forty-five of them to obey his summons.

In view of this astounding fact, stated by Mr. Voorhees, what must have been the status of public opinion in the city of Buffalo and of Erie county? There is but one rational and truthful reply. Public opinion was overwhelmingly on the side of the switchmen, and this conclusion is triumphantly sustained by the further declaration of Mr. Voorhees that the "forty-five" deputy sheriffs within a brief period deserted their posts, "got back into the city with all expedition," leaving the sheriff of Erie county alone in his glory. Mr. Voorhees talks of a strike being "countenanced by the power of public opinion"-and we venture the assertion that there never was in the history of labor troubles an instance when public opinion was so pronounced in favor of the strikers, as was evinced by the people of Buffalo and of Erie county in favor of the switchmen-a public opinion that condemned the railroad officials, their vicious methods, their violation of the ten hour law, and of all things decent and honorable. The railroad officials finding that only "forty-five" men could be found in a population of 322,981 to respond to the summons of the sheriff, and that these "forty-five" were so convinced that the railroad officials were not better than so many burglars, at once, stung by remorse, deserted their posts and "got back to the city with all expedition." What next? Mr. Voorhees says:

"The sheriff thereupon said he would go into town and make a requisition for the militia, because it was time to do something besides getting a lot of friends of strikers to act as officers. On Monday, August 15th, at the request of the sheriff. the Sixty-fifth and Forty seventh regiments were ordered on duty."

According to Mr. Voorhees' own statement, public opinion did not demand the ordering out of the militia. It was done by the sheriff. He, and he alone, made the

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"requisition." That he was induced to do so by the railroad officials, is doubtless true, but the people of Buffalo and of Eric county made no such demand. Having ordered out two regiments of soldiers at his own sweet will, "the sheriff," says Mr. Voorhees, "with the greatest reluctance, finally gave his consent." to call out "5,000 additional troops"—in all, probably about 7,000 armed soldiers, to suppress "600 switchmen all told."

When the "railroad companies" of New York, "immediately on the signing of the ten hour law," concocted a scheme for violating its letter and spirit, and proceeded deliberately to rob switchmen of their wages, the militia was not called out by the sheriff of Erie county to maintain the law and the dignity of the state. Not at all. When these railroad companies deliberately proceeded to rob switchmen of their wages, earned in "the most hazardous branch of the railroad service," neither deputy sheriffs nor armed soldiers were ordered out to protect the men who were being robbed. Not at all. Neither the sheriff nor the militia cared a d-n how much the toilers were robbed, nor to what extent "railroad companies" beat down the law. The power of the state was to be exercised only when a gang of greedy capitalists, guilty of violating law and robbing labor, called for such protection, and as soon as called for, it came readily as in the dominions of sultan or czar, to shoot down workingmen as if they were so many vagabond dogs.

Mr. Voorhees closes his paper with the usual amount of drool about "superannuated or injured employes" and "what to do with the old employes who have rendered faithful service and who have become practically unable by age and infirmity to fulfill their duties." Within all the boundaries of hypocrisy, of low cunning and base duplicity, there is nothing to equal this brazen phariseeism.

Here we find a general superintendent of a great railway system, in collusion with other railroad officials equally degenerate, slobbering over "superannuated and injured" railroad employes and bemoaning their hard fate, who at the time they are

shedding their crocodile tears, scheme how they may the most effectually abrogate a law made in the interest of these employes, and concocting plans whereby they may reduce wages and escape the penalty. This exhibition of conscienceless venality, of soulless greed and of savage cruelty, has its parallels, doubtless, in the archives of hell. It is a form of cruelty of damnable heartlessness which is filling the land with unrest, anger and revenge, which breeds anarchists, and everywhere creates undisquised alarm.

Mr. Voorhees, doubtless, did not intend to write himself down, and other railroad officials of New York who schemed with him to violate the ten hour law and reb switchmen, as villains, but this he has done most effectually, and has earned an infamous distinction that will follow him, like death, through every lane and avenue of life.

THE Toledo Bee remarks that "strikes are increasing rapidly in this country, altogether too fast for the welfare of the people. Nor must the critic try to find the cause hastily or condemn rashly, else he will be at fault himself. Back of all existing conditions will be found the reason, and found, the people must apply the remedy in the only way pointed out by the spirit of our institutions—at the ballot-box, and by the freeman's ballot." The ballot is being displaced, nowadays, by the bullet, and the plutocrats greatly prefer the bullet. The strike means resistance of robbery, and it will remedy wrongs as soon as workingmen have sense enough to act together. The ballot is proving a dead failure nowa-

A GERMAN has invented a boy, which, after being wound up, walks up hill and down dale, regardless of the condition of the roads, pushing a car loaded with freight or passengers, with the speed of a fast walker. The boy, only five feet high, and dressed in the usual clothes of working people, presents a picture which creates immense admiration. It is understood that the machine boy has come to stay and it is given out that his speed can be greatly accelerated.



#### WHITELAW REID.

We write of Whitelaw Reid, a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Absolutely, we care nothing for his partisan affiliations. We simply desire to notify the readers of the Magazine that his undeviating course for years, was that of an implacable and relentless foe of organized labor. We desire to state a fact, known and read of all men at all acquainted with Whitelaw Reid's record, that he stands charged with an act of infamous treason to a man who warmed him into life and made it possible for him, by his treachery, to occupy the position of editor and chief owner of the New York Tribune, a paper founded by the illustrious Horace Greeley, a practical printer, who served four years to learn his trade, was the first president of the New York Typographical Union, and who was, first, last and all the time, whether employe or employer, a friend of labor.

The story of Reid's treachery, is accounted, by those who are in a position to know, as almost unparalleled for despicable perfidy. The story of the transaction is told as follows, by James G. Clark in the Advance:

Twenty years ago this summer Horace Greeley was nominated by the republican "Liberals" and indorsed by the national democratic convention at Baltimore, for the presidency. Greeley was just twenty years ahead of his time. In the goodness of his own, simple, trusting and forgiving heart he thought the era of renewed union and brotherhood was at hand.

But we all know that he was mistaken. Both sections were still nursing the bitter memories of the war. While Greeley was absent, asking both sides to "join hands over the bloody chasm," his old political friends were censuring him and deserting his paper, which he had trusted to the care and editorial control of his confidential friend Whitelaw Reid. The latter, when he saw that Tribune stock was declining, sought out Jay Gould and borrowed from him—for a consideration that has since been made obvious—sufficient money to give him a controlling interest in the plant.

In this way, Mr. Reid, "who was always an honorable man," became editor and chief owner of the newspaper "founded by Horace Greeley."

Mr. Greeley returned home at the close of the campaign, wearied and disheartened.

He supposed his interests safe in the hands of his trusted friend, and without waiting to examine into business matters, went directly to the bedside of his invalid wife and watched with her day and

night—going without sleep for over a week—until the end.

It was about this time that an editorial appeared in the *Tribune* reviewing the campaign. It was written in Mr. Greeley's peculiar style and reflected severely upon old friends for whom he entertained none but the most kindly feelings now that the battle was over and lost.

Whitelaw Reid, who from long and intimate association with Greeley could counterfeit his style to perfection, was author of the objectionable editorial. But, greatly to Mr. Greeley's grief and mortification, it was widely copied and credited to the defeated candidate for the presidency. The latter wrote a disclaimer, saying he knew nothing of the editorial till he saw it in print, and that he greatly regretted its appearance.

He sent the correction to the office, ordering its prompt publication. It was not published, and he sentanother message which shared the fate of the first. He then tottered down to the office and up stairs, where he called the foreman and asked him to print the disclaimer in the next issue.

The foreman answered: "Mr. Greeley it is the most painful task of my whole life to tell you that I am instructed by Mr. Reid, who has lately been elected editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, to take no copy from your hands."

This was the first intimation that Greeley had received of Reid's treason and perfidy. The poor old man gasped for breath as the truth dawned upon him, and exclaimed from the depths of an already stricken and overburdened heart, "Well, I am of no more use in the *Tribune* office; and I guess I am of no more use anywhere."

No wonder that the next act in the drama took place in an insane hospital, and that a few weeks later the curtains lifted and revealed a new-made grave. This is the true story of the Tribune tragedy.

Benedict Arnold is detested to-day the world over. But there is a wide difference between the treason of Arnold and that of the Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

The former betrayed his country when smarting under a sense of injustice and when swayed by the passion of jealousy.

The newspaper traitor deliberately and coldly plotted to ruin and humiliate, for the sake of power and pelf, an unsuspecting friend who had been more than father to his betrayer and destroyer.

There is nothing in all the records of ingratitude that can compare with Whitelaw Reid's treason to Horace Greeley. Yet in the eyes of Reid's Wall street supporters and friends this crime is looked upon as "business," and the chief actor is honored as a "successful business and newspaper man."

Judas and Arnold have gone to their reward, but if there is any sense of justice in the world it will yet overtake Mr. Reid and cause him to ask the villains of Gethsemane and of West Point to swap places with him.

The New York Tribune was the child of Horace Greeley. In it, more than in any other newspaper ever born into the world, were interwoven and blended the brains and heart force, the conscience, the hopes, the aspirations and very life of its founder and creator.

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The separation of Mr. Greeley from the *Tribune* inevitably involved the despair and death of the one and the shame and prostitution of the other, which from that day deserted the people and became the slave and mouth-piece of mammon.

The foregoing presents Whitelaw Reid to the readers of the Magazine as a man devoid of honor, an ingrate whose duplicity and treachery, but for his money, would place him in soundless depths of infamy, just the sort of a creature to array himself against organized labor and use his position and his money to reduce workingmen to a depth of degradation occupied by imported Huns, and the scum of European slums. It is shown by the undisputed records that:

In June, 1877, soon after Whitelaw Reid had so worked his schemes as to be in full control of the *Tribune*, he had printed and posted in the composing room a "Memorandum" which ordered:

First—A reduction of about twenty-five per cent. in the price of composition.

Second—A refusal to pay for time lost during working hours through failure of the office to furnish "copy."

Third—That the management should have the right to call out preferred matter and have it set by the hour.

Fourth—That double price would no longer be paid for setting objectionable matter.

The operation of the last three clauses in the notice meant, with the twenty-five per cent. reduction in the price of composition, a difference of more than forty per cent. in the earnings of the compositors. The whole force, eighty-one compositors, joined in signing a reply to the "Memorandum," in which they said:

"We have deliberately and dispassionately considered the four propositions submitted to us, and have decided that we cannot accede to any of them. Declining your propositions, we hereby tender our resignations, to take effect immediately."

Reid then issued the following boycott against all union printers:

"It is expressly ordered that under no circumstances, and at no time, shall any member of Typographical Union No. 6, or of any printers' trade union, or any one known to be in sympathy with such organizations, be employed in the Tribune composing or proof rooms; and, especially, that man whose signature was attached to the paper hereto appended (the eighty-one referred to in the foregoing) shall ever again, under any pretext, be employed in any capacity in the Tribune composing room, or permitted to enter it."

The foregoing places Whitelaw Reid in the attitude of an inveterate foe of organized labor, as the patron of scabs and "rat" printers, and this attitude towards organized labor has been defiantly maintained

for many years, and until he became an aspirant for vice presidential honors.

No sooner has the vice presidential bee begun its buzzing in the ear of this pronounced enemy of labor, this employer of scabs and rat printers, than he began to make overtures to union printers. He wanted votes, and he wanted to hush the storm of opprobrium that had been beating upon him for a score of years. The craven creature, who had grown rich by treachery and matrimony, by the employment of rat printers and tips from Jay Gould, concluded, for the sake of votes, to unionize the Tribune And he found in Typographical Union No. 6, of New York City, a few printers, far more infamous than rats, who for a consideration, such as millionaires have in their pockets to purchase Pinkertons and printers of the bum sort, began extolling Whitelaw Reid for his magnanimity in cleansing his office of rats. In doing this, they hoped to allay the intense loathing entertained for Reid by every honorable workingman in the nation.

Repeated efforts were made by union printers to unionize Whitelaw Reid's Tribune office, and on November 19th, 1883, a contract was entered into which indicated a victory on the part of union printers.

We here introduce the contract and Reid's treachery:

New York, November 19, 1883.
This agreement, entered into the 19th day of November, 1883, between W. P. Thompson, on behalf of the New York Tribune, and John R. O'Donnell and the Executive Committee of New York Typographical Union No. 6, is to effect as follows:

1. The said W. P. Thompson, representing the New York *Tribune*, agrees to pay the present union scale of prices, forty-six cents per one thousand ems, to the men employed, for the term of one year from date.

2. The *Tribunc* is to be a union office for the same term.

3. John R. O'Donnell and the Executive Committee further agree not to interfere in any way with the type-setting machines or machine men, so long as they are paid the scale, \$22.00 per week, now in

4. John R. O'Donnell and the Executive Committee further agree not to interfere or in any wsy annoy, trouble, or attempt to interfere with the present foreman of said Tribune composing room, so long as he performs requirements cited in the clauses I and 2 of this agreement.

5. It is understood and agreed that either party



can, by giving thirty days' notice, revoke or modify this agreement in any way either party elects.

 It is further agreed between the same parties that the union shall in no way interfere with the present status of the apprentices or other boys in the office.

W. P. THOMPSON,

For the Tribune Association.
N. Y. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6,
Per John R. O'Donnell, President.
HOW IT WAS DONE.

A force of men, each of whom had a working card issued by the Secretary of No. 6, was at once gathered and put to work in the Tribune composing room. Union regulations were established, and everybody supposed the trouble with Whitelaw Reid was at an end—at least that, having made a contract for one year, everything was secured for that length of time. But, notwithstanding the union's knowledge of Whitelaw Reid's treachery to his benefactor. Horace Greeley, and his bitter denunciation of unionism in the past, it had yet to learn to what extremes his treachery and vindictiveness could be carried.

Without a word of notice or warning a squad of policemen was marched into the *Tribune* composing room on Wednesday, December 12, 1883—twenty-four days after the contract had been signed—and drawn up in line. Thompson then stepped to the middle of the room, and, as representative of Whitelaw Reid, gave the men the option of withdrawing from the union and submitting to a reduction of wages or of leaving the office. Out of sixty-four men on the floor, fifty-nine walked out, among them over twenty who had been forced into the union by the *Tribune*'s action in November. No complaint had been made by the management of the *Tribune*, either to the chapel of the office or the officers of the union.

We invite every reader of the Magazine to refresh his memory, to find, if possible an instance of more villainous treatment of workingmen. True, Frick hired mercenary thugs to murder Homestead workingmen. True, Chauncey M. Depew, president, hired Pinkertons and armed them to shoot down men on the New York Central railroad. True, Corbin and his imported brigand annihilated the lodges of workingmen on the Reading, and for his amusement made his employes shave off their whiskers and button up their coats, and Whitelaw Reid employed a squad of policemen to stand guard while he deliberately violated his contract with union printers, compelling them to submit to a ruinous reduction of their wages or quit work, and this Whitelaw Reid, covered all over with ignominy, a traitor to friends and to union labor and to his contract with union printers, aspires

to be Vice-President of the United States, and is asking for the votes of workingmen. Does labor want such an ingrate and apostate, such a supporter of scabs and rats in the office to which he aspires? Do they want an unrelenting, rancorous enemy of labor for their Vice-President, a man whose record is black with perfidy and unrelenting hostility to organized labor? We do not believe they will vote for such a man. He is unworthy of their confidence, and in office, would, as he had opportunity, betray their interests and do what he could to strike them down.

Having acquired wealth by machiavelianism and matrimony, Whitelaw Reid is one of the most disgusting representatives of codfish aristocracy in the continent. At Paris, France, where he out duked dukes, out baroned barons, out lorded lords and out damphooled all Europe, his salary was \$17,500 a year and he paid \$18,000 rent for a palace and defraved his other expenses out of the surplus earnings of the rats in the Tribune office and such dividends as father-in-law investments paid. As minister plenipenitentiary and envoy extortioner, he cut a wide swath in Paris and earned the distinction of being the only rat assbamador that ever represented the American people in Europe. He was spoken of while in Paris as the true friend of the American hog, to which should be added the American rat and scab. He dined and wined such second rate nobility as he could rope in, and is doing the same thing now at his "Ophir Farm," where he bobs for the votes of workingmen to get him to Washington when his receptions will be a la Franco-German with a touch of Ward McAllister's " 400."

If workingmen of America want to ratify Whitelaw Reid's nomination they will have an opportunity to degrade themselves, but we are inclined to the opinion if elected it will not be by the votes of men who oppose scabs and rats in the industrial enterprises of the country.

It is said if a man weighing 168 pounds was proportionately as strong as a flea, he could pull a train of 200,000 tons.

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HOMESTEAD AND TREASON.

October 1, 1892, the news was wired over the country that a number of the members of the Advisory Committee of the Homestead strikers, had been arrested for treason against the great state of Pennsylvania. Those arrested, says the dispatch, were Chairman Thomas J. Crawford, William Bair, George Royland, John Direken and T. W. Brown. "The informations" says the dispatch, "were made by County Detective Belzhoover before Chief Justice Paxon, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania." The petition "charges Hugh O'Donnell, Thomas J. Crawford, John McLuckie and thirty others, all members of the strikers' advisory committee, with treason. It states that the defendants, who are inhabitants and residents of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, did ordain, prepare and levy war against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end that the constitution, laws and authority were defied, resisted and subverted; and that the said defendants on July 1, with hundreds of others, armed and arrayed in warlike manner—that is to say with guns, revolvers, cannons, swords, knives and clubs -did unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assemble in the borough of Homestead and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously and in hostile and warlike manner array themselves in insurrection and rebellion against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, contrary to the duties of allegiance and fidelity of the said defendants."

The foregoing is an unexpected and a novel proceeding-and it will be well if the workingmen of the United States give it as clergymen would say, "prayerful attention." Carnegie, Frick & Co. have their backs up and their blood is hot. They have sought by every method at their command to get back into their mills the locked out workingmen of Homestead. They have failed. In their place is a number of unskilled, conscienceless scabs, vagabond creatures, and the mills have made a show of work, but it is understood they are making no money, the business is going to the everlasting bow wows, and hence, the anger of the millionaire proprietors,

and hence, also, the trumped up charge of treason.

It is well, under the circumstances, to understand, as fully as necessary, in what the crime of treason consists. The highest authority upon the subject, so far as the United States is concerned, is its constitution. The language of the constitution is as follows:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

We do not know what language is used in the constitution of Pennsylvania to define treason against that state, but presume, as in the constitutions of other states, the language is similar to that used in the constitution of the United States, that is, "levying war against the state, or adhering to its enemies."

The reader will not fail to observe that the charge of treason as made against the Homestead strikers is simply that of "assault and battery with intent to kill," and the question arises, who did the Homestead strikers assault, with "swords, guns, knives and clubs?" The state of Pennsylvania? Not at all; only a gang of hired mercenary thugs, armed to the teeth for the purpose of committing murder, and instructed to commit murder by the Carnegie concern—hence, if any one committed treason it was Frick and his pals—and not the strikers, who defended their homes against an invading band of cut throats.

However, this phase of the affair does not particularly concern us at this writing; on the contrary, our purpose is to point out the desperate methods organized capital has adopted to intimidate and crush workingmen and compel them to submit to the "plan of degradation" now clearly defined by millionaire employers. Again, referring to the constitution of the United States we have the following:

"A well organized militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms should not be infringed."

Hence, it will be observed, that the Homestead strikers had a constitutional right to have swords, guns, knives, clubs and revolvers, and they had a constitutional right to use them to beat down the murderous gang of Pinkertons who invaded their homes for the purpose of killing them and who did kill them.

It will be noticed that Carnegie & Co. have on their side the Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania—that is to say, that high official, so far as is known at this writing, favors the Frick theory of treason, and it is therefore not surprising that the Homestead strikers, say five thousand workingmen, who defended their homes against an invading gang of thugs, are somewhat depressed. In this connection the dispatch says:

The borough is yet quivering from the shock of last night's bombshell. Business is practically suspended and anxious groups stand at every corner discussing this latest coup. "What does it mean?" That is the query on every tongue. The thought of the state of Pennsylvania interfering in the struggle is frightening to the sturdy workers. They would accept with derision riot, murder or conspiracy suits brought by the Carnegie Steel Company, but to be arrested by the state, and on a charge of treason—that is different; it is unknown danger and therefore ominous. What the result will be no one here attempts to predict, but what the effect is is visible on every face-desperation. Men soberly propose to their fellows that they secure a band and flags, and marching to Pittsburg, apply en masse for admission to jail, to save further uneasiness and to end at once all suspense. Incident with this fear in the minds of the Homesteaders, is another passion which may yet dominate; it is anger.

The question here arises, if the Homestead strikers are becoming "desperate" and "angry," what will be the condition of millions of workingmen throughout the United States, as they contemplate the spectacle of their fellow toilers persecuted, throttled, manacled, imprisoned and degraded because they dared to resist a horde of armed mercenaries, hired and equipped to murder them? Are all workingmen to become desperate and angry and continue in this frame of mind and peacefully continue to carry forward the industries of the country while listening to the clank of the iron shackles of their fellow toilers as in felon's stripes they march to and from their tasks behind prison bars? Is it not possible that Carnegie et al are carrying their devilish methods of intimidation too

far for a peaceful solution of the labor problem?

This latest movement by the infamous Frick, if workingmen can be aroused, means trouble. Men look on and mutter maledictions. They behold capital, scabs, the military and the courts in alliance to subject them to conditions which arouse desperation and anger, and things which provoke trouble are beginning to move at a rapid pace.

The Homestead strikers need money to feed and clothe them during the inclement season. Let the flow of money be quick, and continuous. The Homestead strikers need cash to enable them to employ the most eminent legal ability on the continent to defend them against the charge of treason. Who, of the millions of workingmen of America, will decline to contribute their mite? Money talks. If it is supplied as the workingmen of America can supply it the trial of the Homestead workingmen on the charge of treason may be made the most notable event for labor that has occurred since skill and muscle built the seven or the seven hundred wonders of the world. If there is a Demosthenes, a Cicero, a Burke or a Webster living let his talents be secured, let his voice be heard in the trial of the Homestead workingmen on the charge of

The nations are coming to America to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Is the spectacle in reservation for them of seeing Carnegie and Frick driving their workingmen to dungeons? It looks that way. Organized capital is now stabbing organized labor. In certain localities men may contemplate results, and if resistance to wrong is to be adjudged treason by the courts the army will do whatever remains to be done to accomplish the purpose of organized capital.

THERE is a man in New York whose head is 8\frac{3}{3} in size, but there are men in New York and elsewhere whose heads are No. 5, yet, to hear them swagger one would suppose they required a No. 10 hat.

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#### READJUSTMENTS.

Persons of small intellectual caliber, those who observe and think, superficially, are convinced that affairs, generally, in the United States, are sadly out of joint and require adjustment. While this is the view of men who think at all upon matters of public concern, men of the largest intellectual grasp, men who think and investigate, men capable of reasoning from cause to effect, men who are neither agitators nor alarmists, see in the present condition of affairs much to cause solicitude and apprehension, and are seeking with profound solicitude ways and means for readjustments of conditions.

If we enter the domain of partisan politics we are compelled to note that criminations and recriminations are so rife, that if the half that is said is true, governmental affairs could scarcely be worse. Stretching out before the vision of the beholder is a vast, seething sea of corruption. If the half is true, men chosen by the people to represent them in legislative bodies are, in numerous instances, debauched scoundrels. who strut and swagger in the presence of the nation, whose hands are unclean, whose consciences are dead, whose lives are polluted, who are, in a word, moral lepers, who, in the law making temples of the nation, accept bribes from the rich and legislate for the degradation of the poor, who. blatantly professing fealty to righteousness. are the debased and deformed devotees of mammon and have sold themselves to the plutocratic class to do their bidding, as slaves in old plantation times obeyed their masters. The partisan press and stump orators, loaded to the muzzle with such accusations, discharge their foul indictments until the world stands aghast in the presence of the arraignments. Indeed, these charges and counter charges are made in the legislative halls of states and of the nation and the bombardment is ceaseless. It is a battle in which stink pots-a la Chinesenauseate the country, and men, who still dare to be honest, cry aloud for readjustments.

If men dismiss congress and legislatures, where laws are made to catch petty rascals and permit great villains to escape, and turn

their attention to the courts, to the temples of justice, and listen to the charges brought against them, it is found that Satan, as in the case of Eve, has been squatting like a toad at the ears of judges and has made the courts of the land places where iniquity, shielded by ermined robes and aided by the mysteries of technicalities, are little better than bunco dens where confiding men are fleeced and the purse protected rascals escape. The courts, it is charged, are purchasable, as Jay Gould asserted, or are partisanized; ways and means are devised to hold aloft partisan banners, though befouled and defiled by a thousand crimes. Honest men contemplate the corruption and debauchery of courts with feelings of alarm, and with ever increasing emphasis demand a readjustment.

The thoughtful man, turning away from courts, flies to the church for refuge, believing it to be the one snug and safe harbor where there is calm and repose, a safe anchorage fof tempest-tossed barks, where men may train like athletes for coming battles. But in the church, as elsewhere, storms are ceaselessly raging. The church, professing to know the way to heaven, blazes out a hundred roads to that mysterious realm, until men, confused, disheartened and disgusted, quote old Lorenzo Dow, and say:

"You can and you can't.
You will and you won't;
You will be dam'd if you do,
You will be dam'd if you don't,"

and leave the church to wrangle over creeds and dogmas, collect tribute and hear the robed priests declare to their flocks, "I am your shepherd and ye are my mutton." The church ought to be helpful to all, and in an especial manner to those whose path-The Vanderways in life are thorny. bilts should not stand the thousandth part of an inch above the humblest worker in a sweat shop; but the fact is that the church cultivates aristocratic ideas, and within church edifices distinctions are made, as odious as can be found anywhere in the wide world. As a result, until there is a readjustment in church affairs, the masses will ignore effete creeds and select such pathways to the tomb and



to the "beyond" as may suit their fancy. In this line we could continue arraignments, not of our making, but as made by the press and those whose mission it is to point out the dangers which environ the well being of the people and the welfare of the country. But dismissing such discursive writing, we come to the question of labor, with the inquiry: Is a readjustment of conditions required?

In social, political and economical affairs the inquiry is fundamental. It is bed rock, the azoic foundation of the superstructure. Labor is the salt of the earth, the light of the world. We deal in no exaggerations. We state an eternal truth, a truth which now, more than at any other period in the world's history, is asserting its divine mission; a truth, which, long "crushed to earth," is coming forth panoplied for battle, claiming that the "eternal years of God are hers," and that a readjustment must be had or present trouble will be as a zephyr compared with a tornado. John Boyle O'Reilly, in his "Warning," as poet and prophet, wrote:

'Tis Civilization, so they say, and it cannot be changed for the weakness of men.

Take care! Take care! 'Tis a desperate way to good the wolf to the end of his den.

Take heed of your civilization, ye, on your pyramids built of quivering hearts,

There are stages, like Paris in '93, where the commonest men play most terrible parts.

Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right;

It may slowly move, but the people's will, like the ocean o'er Holland, is always in sight.

"It is not our fault," say the rich ones. No, 'tis the fault of a system old and strong, But men are the makers of systems, so the cure will

come if we own the wrong.

It will come in peace if the manright lead, it will

sweep in storm if it be denied.
The law to bring justice is always decreed, and on

every hand are the warnings cried.

Take heed of your progress! Its feet have trod on

the souls it slew with its own pollutions.
Submission is good, but the order of God may flame

the torch of the revolutions! Beware of your Classes! Men are men, and a cry

in the night is a fearful teacher,
When it reaches the hearts of the masses, then they

need but a sword for a judge and preacher.

Take heed, for your juggernaut pushes hard, God
holds the doom that its day completes.

It will dawn like a fire when the track is barred by a barricade in the city streets.

The poet is no alarmist, but with a

clearer vision than falls to the lot of the great majority, he sees coming events and with ears more delicately attuned, hears their tramp as they repeat history.

But those who are now pleading for readjustments in labor affairs are not required to indulge their fancy nor give concern to their imaginations. Facts, stubborn as the pillars of Hercules and as unyielding as the decrees of fate, confront men who reflect upon conditions and their readjustment.

There are those who, apparently, regard the situation with serenity, but their composure is largely pretence, necessarily so. They see a storm brewing, not in one direction but all around the horizon. These apparently tranquil people, having lost faith in the power of reason, discussion, compromise, the ballot, arbitration and all the peaceful forces of our vaunted civilization, now appeal to the military power, not to overcome wrong and enthrone the right, but to perpetuate injustice and the oppressions and abuses responsible for conditions which, even now, demand bullets, bayonets and blood for their maintenance. We do not exaggerate. Take the cases of the Tennessee and the Idaho mines, the strikes at Homestead and Buffalo. In each case those who perpetrate injustice, those who rob labor and degrade workingmen, throwing aside every principle of adjustment dear to our people, everything founded in right, justice and fair dealing, clamored for troops and the troops, as in every land where liberty lies prostrate and dead, responded and the wrong triumphed.

The Philadelphia Record, a paper that aids plutocrats to achieve success, right or wrong, referring to the troubles of workingmen at the places named, says, "apparently, the only successful way of undeceiving and bringing these deluded men to their senses is by main force. At the muzzle of the guns of the soldiery." Here we have it tersely stated that the only way to subjugate the workingmen is to call out the military and shoot them down, and the intimation is broadly given that killing workingmen by the military machine is to be the future policy. No one doubts the efficacy of bullets in settling labor trou-

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bles. Winchester rifles and Gatling guns will do the work for a time, perhaps for all time, and in view of the potency of the military machine millionaire employers rub their hands and chuckle audibly. But are battle-fields, where citizen wage workers and wealth creators welter in their gore and the "starry flag" waves triumphantly above them, and drums drown the groans of the dying, the best way to right wrongs and readjust conditions? Evidently, it pleases the plutocrats, but what say the workingmen? Being sovereign citizens, wealth creators, tax-payers, fathers of children, in this "God favored land," (?) they ought to be consulted rather than insulted. Sovereign states and a great nation of freemen ought to readjust conditions without the aid of bullets and bayonets, help men to live decently rather than shoot them down as if they were highway robbers instead of men whose brawn and skill are the only, the last hope of progress and civilization. Viewing conditions calmly and dispassionately, do they not impress all, who, like Abou Ben Adhem, love their fellow men, that readjustments are required with an imperativeness, such as never before confronted Americans? Are hewers and delvers to be further degraded? Is the clank of slave chains to mingle with the Columbian Fair music? Are the men who make the harvests possible, to starve? Are the busy bees of labor never to have a taste of the honey they have collected and stored? Was the decree that man should eat bread in the sweat of his face? If so, when he has earned his bread and demands it, are there words in all the vocabularies of earth to denounce the heartless pirates who answer that demand by offering the toilers stones?

Turn whichever way we will, we are met by a ringing demand for the readjustment of conditions. Can they be secured? Why not? What forces favor and what forces resist the required readjustment of conditions?

First. Workingmen have the ballot. A poet has said,

"It executes a freeman's will

As lightning does the will of God."

Which is true or not true, owing to conditions. The ballot is not only worthless in

the hands of ignorant, timid, cringing men, but serves to rivet their fetters more firmly. In the hands of courageous, self-respecting, independent men, it is a weapon with which they can hew down all opposition, secure victory and readjust conditions.

Second. The organization of workingmen and the federation of organizations, under leaders, honest, capable and courageous, having no axes to grind and no selfish ends to promote, would, with startling suddenness readjust conditions.

The resisting forces are:

First. The alliance between capitalists and scabs, which presents for the contemplation of labor, wealth, intelligence, social and political influence, in alliance with an element that kisses the rod that smites them and licks the iron clad boots that tramples them to deeper degradation. These opposing alliances constitute a mighty force, the purpose of which is to create a labor caste in the United States and hold it in irrevocable degradation. But formidable as it may appear, it can be overwhelmed by the unified ballots of workingmen or annihilated in a day by the federation of the organizations of workingmen demanding the readjustment of conditions, as one.

Organized ignorance will not secure a victory, nor will federated selfishness accomplish the task. Organized intelligence, integrity and fealty to the right could and would triumph.

The labor press of the country, animated by the lofty purpose to win a victory for labor, would be more than equal to the plutocratic press. The money power would fall before the advancing hosts of labor. Neither governors nor a president would be required to order out the military, and blood and carnage would no more clothe the ground with crimson, and funerals caused by the gunpowder policy of the government would disappear. There would be a peaceful readjustment of conditions and America would once more be free.

We do not care to paint the other side of the picture, still it may be well to say, "History repeats itself."

LIVERPOOL is to have the first elevated railroad in England.

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#### SUNDAY OPENING OF THE COLUM-BIAN FAIR.

THE Chicago Herald, one of the great newspapers of the country, is engaged in the eminently wise work of ascertaining the true sentiment of the people with regard to closing, or of opening, the World's Columbian Fair on Sundays. The more the people think about the matter, the more pronounced becomes the conviction, that the Fair should not be closed on Sundays, a sentiment altogether creditable to common sense, and to that form of Christianity which is free from bigotry, duplicity, and pharisaism, a practical Christianity which triumphs over witch-hanging and Quaker-whipping puritanism, and opposes an alliance between church and state.

No sooner had the question of a World's Columbian Fair been settled than fanatics of various types began the clamor, demanding that the fair should be closed on Sundays, and petitions were circulated for names in every county, city and village throughout the country. Says the Herald, "A record of these petitions was carefully kept, and it shows that to date 4,218 petitions for and against Sunday closing have come to exposition headquarters. These have been signed by something more than 394,938 persons, although the total vote, admitting that a few delegates to a church convention have the right to vote for the whole church, is nearly 26,000,000."

It will be noted that those who favor Sunday closing have been guilty of vulgar duplicity in assuming the right to represent that 25,509,132 persons protested against opening the Fair on Sundays, when only 315,954 persons had actually signed the petitions, palming upon the Fair Commissioners a fraud of 25,193,178 names. It is difficult to believe such things, but the records show that the fraud has been perpetrated. "On the face of the returns," says the Herald, "as the record was made up yesterday, the Sunday closers have a long way the better of it, although the situation is by no means discouraging to the opposition, when the methods adopted to get signatures to Sunday closing petitions are considered. The Sunday closers have sent in 3,689 petitions, signed by 315,954 persons. That is the total number of bona fide protests that have been received against opening the fair on Sunday. It represents the sum of all the petitions to which persons opposed to opening the fair on Sunday took the trouble to sign their names. These protests represent months of labor on the part of those who got them up. Different church organizations worked zealously to get signers to the protests, and considering the strenuous efforts made the showing is not considered remarkable or even strong. These petitions were sent from states as follows":

	No. of	
	petitions	. Vote.
Alabama	29	621
Arkansas	14	391
Arizona	i	001
California	23	1,081
Colorado	19	225
Connecticut	38	2,324
Delaware	15	888
District of Columbia	5	199
Florida	26	2,314
Georgia		246
	372	22,503
	210	14,817
	268	17,268
Kansas		5,959
Kentucky	28	3,380
Louisiana	ī	0,000
Maine		118
	15	450
Maggachugatta		15,795
Michigan	105	5,851
Minnesota		2,922
Mississippi	6	35
	118	5,756
Missouri	4	
Miscellaneous	29	1,284
Nebraska	32	1.683
Nebraska		238
Now Inverse	20K	19,652
New Mexico	2	1
	343	41.207
North Carolina.	14	260
North Carolina	8	7
Ohio	345	40,791
Oklahoma	2	
Oregon	66	1,638
Pennsylvania	657	86,033
	8	
South Carolina	10	396
South Dakota	, . 24	1,092
Tennessee	32	561
Texas	14	194
Vermont	62	4,350
Virginia	15	100
Washington	11	1,831
West Virginia	6	100
Wisconsin	138	11,398
Wisconsin	2	
Total	. 3,689	315,954
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Now, for the deliberate fraud attempted to be practiced upon the Commissioners. These officials received 281 petitions purporting to represent 25,509,132 persons, as follows:

											"	0.	. С	1	рe	uuone.	vote.
Alabama																1	3,709
Arkansas	•		٠	•		٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	٠	٠	5	4,727 22,093
California Delaware														٠		2	5,832
District of	•	Ċo	lt	10	ıb	ia			٠			•	٠	•	٠	4	3,500

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lorida	
Georgia og	79,842
Illinois 91	143.835
ndiana 12	34,050
lowa 11	315,593
Kansas .	266
Kentucky	
Louisiana	
Mains	40,000
Marvianu	9,626
Massachusetts	4,096 240
Michigan 6	5,000
Minnesota	83,000
MIBBISBIPPI	233,804
MISSOUIL	2:3,000
New Jersey	300,312
	4,104,396
	15,552,473
	10,002,110
South Carolina	
Texas	21,800
Vermont	21,000
Virginia	43
Washington	
West Virginia	16,000
Wisconsin	150,000
Miscellaneous	100,000
Total	25,509,132
Total	20,000,102

But, says the Herald, as "a matter of fact, officials of the fair attach less importance to these misleading protests than they do the 315,954 names on the other protests. It is not considered exactly regular for delegates to a synod to assume to express the views of absent members of their church." No, not "exactly regular," but exactly fraudulent, and the closer the figures are examined the more shameful the fraud appears—as for instance, from Alabama there were twenty-nine petitions circulated and 621 signatures were obtained, bonafide signatures. Then comes one petition with 3,700 fraudulent signatures, or, those in charge of the petition represented that there are in the state that number of protestants. Take the state of Pennsylvania, 657 petitions secured the bona fide signatures of 40,791 persons, but when, to succeed, a fraud had to be practiced it is seen that sixty-four petitions are made to represent that 15,552,473 persons are opposed to opening the fair on Sundays. In the case of Pennsylvania it is manifest that all regard for truth took its flight, since 15,552,473 represent more people than three such states as Pennsylvania contain. Pursuing the subject, the Herald says:

It is generally admitted that the Sunday closers have not made avery strong case, considering their very persistent efforts to overwhelm the officials with petitions.

For a long time no attempt was made to counteract the force of these petitions. Then persons throughout the country, without any encouragement from fair officials and without any concerted

organization, commenced sending in protests against shutting the gates on Sunday. In several states, notably Pennsylvania, laboring organizations were active in circulating the petitions. The total number received was 248, representing 78,981 voters,

		81 voters,
1	number received was 248, representing 78,9	
٤	as follows: No. Petitions	Vote.
	Alabama	L 3√ 1 94
•	Arizona	402
	Arkansas	2,157
	California	6 899
	California Colorado	3 734
	Connecticut	i
	Colorado Connecticut District of Columbia Florida	i 9ī
	Florida	î
	Georgia	5 269
	Idaho	2 262
	Indiana	4 865
	Illinois	9 1,088
	lowa	4 1,681
	Kansas	1
	District of Colombia (Colombia (Colo	4 146
	Massachusetts	6 802
		11 652
	Missouri Minnesota	4 49
	Minnesota	3 559 1 356
	Montana	1 300
	Minnesota. Montana Nortaska North Dakota	1 27
•	North Dakota	1 265
•	New New York	14 265 12 555
•	North Dakota New Mexico New York Ohio Oregon	13 555 7 1,089
)	Onogon	56 63,367
t	Oregon Pennsylvania	56 63,367
·	Couth Dakota	5 87
-	Tennessee .	3 662
_	Pennsylvania South Dakota Tennessee Texas	337
е	Utah	1 29
,	Vermont	5 634
	Wisconsin	15 2,656
y	Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Wisconsin Washington	
e	Motol	248 78,98

Total In view of the manner in which these protests against closing the fair on Sunday were secured, the strength developed is more significant that that of the Sunday closers, for the campaign was conducted without an organization.

The Herald has taken the matter up in earnest and thousands of petitions are being circulated demanding that the World's Columbian Fair be open on Sundays. The cranks have had their day, and by forcing upon the attention of the Fair Commissioners petitions loaded with bald misrepresentations have not helped their cause, and it is quite probable, after all, that the people will be permitted to visit the Fair on Sundays.

The undertakers of Paris, France, are a jolly set. At their banquets the wine goblets are coffin shaped and the glass is as black as a raven's wing, but the songs they sing are of the rollicking order—nothing grave is permitted.

THE Central Pacific railroad has monster engines, weighing 123,000 pounds, exclusive of tender.

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# ESSAYS.

#### SCIENTIFIC TAXATION (?).

NO. 1.

HAVE perused the series of essays which have appeared in your valuable Magazine under the above caption with much interest. The articles are interesting, and, as illustrating the nonchalance with which a certain class of reasoners ignore well known

economic laws, instructive.

I think it is the Germans who have an adage concerning the futility of attempting to "kill lice with a club," and it is with a profound conviction of the truth of the adage, that I pen this essay. The club has been used so often, and after each application Mr. Ward's louse bobs up so serenely in another place, and so apparently uninjured, that one is tempted to forego the attempt to demolish the louse, and reserve the club for something larger. It is not my intention to controvert Mr. Ward's conclusions and head and the controvert of sions; such a course would be idle; all that can reasonably be attempted is to once more point out, and, if possible, more strongly emphasize economic principles which have escaped the premiss

In justice to Mr. Ward, it may be said his error lies almost wholly in the premiss; so far as I have been able to discover, there is but one logical defect in his entire argument, and that consists in the material fallacy of reasoning "from a statement under a condition, to a statement simply." It is illustrated by the imposing show of figures with which he "easily proves" (?) that the single tax would worst the cotton planter he instances just \$175 per year, and the average Kansas farmer \$39. The error lies in the implied assumption that economic rent, as it at present exists, would be in no wise altered under the operation of the single tax; when the indisputable fact is that by reason of the destruction of the speculative margin, what is now termed economic rent, would in all cases be greatly reduced, and with respect to those cases upon which Mr. Ward reasons, it would, to great extent, be entirely obliterated. Those who have the faintest conception of the single tax economy will have no difficulty in discerning the illogical and worthless character of the figures which are paraded with such a show of exactness; therefore. I will pay no more attention to this phase of the argument, but proceed at once to the more important one involving the three following contentions:

Economic rent is always expressed in price, and invariably falls on the consumer. Economic rent is not created by the action of natural law; it is the result solely

of non-occupying landlordism.

Being the result of artificial social conditions, economic rent may be abolished by simply abolishing the conditions favorable to its existence, and by so using the taxing prerogative as to do away with non-occupying landlordism, it would entirely dis-

Now, I think I have stated Mr. Ward's position as fairly as he could have done so himself; I must give him credit for presenting a highly ingenious argument, and one which must appear conclusive to those persons who fail to analyze it. In order to fully expose its weakness, it will be necessary to proceed in rather a roundabout

manner, and approach the subject of rent through an analysis of price.

The term "price" is economically quali-fied by the terms "market" and "natural." In all forms of industry there is always a point where the price received for the product created is just barely sufficient to pay the necessary cost of its production, which necessary cost is wages when production is carried on by labor alone, and wages plus interest when labor and capital unite in production; the point where price just covers this necessary cost is the economic "margin of production," and the necessary cost at this point is what is termed "natural price." "Market price" is the price which the competition between the whole body of producers causes the product to assume in the open market; it scarcely ever corresponds exactly with "natural price," being sometimes above and sometimes below necessary cost, but the tendency of price is always towards "natural price," and rever-sion to necessary cost is what determines all fluctuations of the market. To illustrate:

The natural effect of competition is to reduce price, and when a product is thrown upon the market what may be termed the inertia of competition tends to force "market price" below "natural price;" but as "natural price" always corresponds with necessary cost, it is obvious that should "market price" remain below this point for any considerable time, the increment of product at the margin of production will be checked, because, price not being sufficient to cover ordinary wages and interest, labor and capital will refuse to longer produce, and seek more remunerative employment. (Let it be understood that this does not necessarily imply a stoppage of production at this point; it implies merely an alteration in the form of production.) This check to the increment of product tends to force the supply below the point where it will be adequate to the demand, and, under the influence of unsatisfied demand, the "market price" advances to a point considerably above "natural price;" labor and capital is again diverted to this form of production, supply is brought up to demand,

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price again reverts to the natural limit, and, if the increment of product is sufficient, it again falls considerably below the natural, and the same round is again gone over. Thus it is that this interaction of economic forces produces what Adam Smith terms the "higgleing of the market." Now, it may be thought that I am getting a long distance away from the subject of rent, but such is not the fact; the importance of keeping this first principle continually in mind will become apparent as we proceed to examine Mr. Ward's very subtle contention that rent is expressed in price.

It will be noticed that "natural price" is identical with necessary cost; it just barely covers ordinary wages and interest, leaving no margin whatever for rent, and "market price" always reverts to and is governed by "natural price." I might stop here, depending upon my readers for a logical application of the principle, but as failure to correctly apprehend the principle has vitiated the whole superstructure of Mr. Ward's argument, I feel justified in proceeding fur-

ther with the analysis.

Let us take some one product-shoes for instance; say their necessary cost at the "margin of production" is \$2 a pair, but taking the whole area of production there will be a point where shoes of the same quality are produced for 50 cents a pair. These two prices (\$2 and 50 cents) represent the extremes-high and low-of necessary cost; ranged between the extremes are various points where shoes are produced at a necessary cost anywhere within these limits, and these two extremes represent the limits to the possible range of price, for it is obvious that if price rises much above the high limit, increase in the supply will force it back, and if it falls below the low limit, production must cease. This latter is really an impossible assumption, and never to be applied generally; the fact is that demand acts to restore price long before the low limit is even approached. Nevertheless, there are isolated and very exceptional cases where the low limit is reached and even exceeded; these cases are the ones in which, through changes in fashion or some other cause, demand is so far checked. as to cause the product to become a drug on the market, and producers must sell for any price they can get in order to realize something from an investment that must otherwise be a total loss. It will readily be perceived that these conditions can only apply to what are termed relative necessaries, and such cases form no basis for the deduction of a general principle.

This whole product of shoes, which are produced at such various differences of necessary cost, are thrown upon the market. Producers are concerned to get as much as possible for the product, while

consumers are concerned to get the product as cheap as possible; the extent to which either of these sentiments prevails over the other depends upon the ratio of supply to demand; the sentiment of producers tends to force price above \$2, and the sentiment of consumers tends to force it towards 50 cents, and at least below \$2. Assuming that supply and demand are co-extensive with each other, price will settle and remain at \$2, this being the necessary cost at the margin of production. Now, observe that there is a difference in the necessary cost of the product amounting to \$1.50, representing the difference at the two extreme points of highest and lowest productiveness. This \$1.50 is unearned increment, it is above the value which labor and capital have imparted to the product, it is a social product, due to superior advantages which have been evolved by social forces and economies; in other words, it is rent. Now, it may be asserted—it has been asserted, and by persons high in economic authority at thatthat this increment is not properly rent, that it is either wages or interest, being the result of superior management or more skillful and economical application of labor and capital. But,—observe the fallacy in the assertion—if this were true the matter of location would be of no consequence whatever; this increment might be as easily secured in the wilds of Labrador or Madagascar, as in the most populous districts.

Now, we approach the subtlety of Mr.

Ward's argument. Having identified this increment as rent, and having seen that it exceeds necessary cost at the point where it exists, how is it possible to avoid the conclusion that it is expressed in price?

It is a well understood economic maxim that the same article cannot sell for differ-There is a ent prices in the same market. portion of this product of shoes that must sell for \$2; this leaves no margin whatever for rent, and this being the "natural price, sets the price of the whole product; hence it is impossible for rent to be expressed in price. Now, here is the fallacy: It is not the cost own the whole series in reduction. the cost over the whole area of production that sets the price at the margin, but it is the cost at the margin that sets the price for the If rent were expressed in price, whole area. we should have this logical necessity: as rent increased so would price increase, and where rent was the highest there would price be the highest; the direct contrary is the fact and there are historical arthe fact, and there are many historical examples of land owners, who, under the stress of extraordinary circumstances, have remitted the whole of rent, over large areas, and for several years in succession, without having the slightest effect in reducing price. It will be noticed that in order to maintain his conclusion, Mr. Ward must advance this proposition: rent regulates price. This is not true; on the contrary, price regulates rent. To illustrate:

The economic margin of production for our shoes rests at \$2; at those points where the necessary cost is \$1.90 there is a rent of 10. Suppose price to be reduced to \$1.90; the \$2 producer is forced out, the rent of 10 disappears, the economic margin rests at \$1.90, and price expresses, as before, simply wages and interest; there is no rent. Carry it down to \$1.80, \$1.70 or \$1.60, we observe the same result. Each recession destroys an increment of 10, and price expresses as in the first instance merely necessary cost, and each recession forces a decrease of increment at all points between \$2 and 50 cents. This latter economic fact is the one upon which Mr. Ward bases the very superficial assumption that competition, under proper conditions, will destroy rent. In reasoning on this proposition, he ialls into the fallacy of deducing a general rule from special cases when the conditions which operate to give effect to the cases will not apply to the rule.

That rent may be destroyed involves the ssumption that necessary cost can be brought to one general level over the whole rea of production. There is not the slightst warrant for any such assumption; because competition does in some cases detroy rent, is no proof that it can be made o destroy it altogether. It might, with qual logic, be asserted that because the se of stimulants, under certain conditions, ends to preserve life, the use of stimulants

nder all conditions tends to preserve life. And again, there is another fact that has ot entered into the calculation as yet. ompetition works both ways; it has quite s much influence to create rent, as to detroy it. It is competition that has brought to being all the manifold inventions and conomies that reduce necessary cost, and ius allow an increment to be collected here they are applied, and it is through le influence of competition that opportuities are monopolized and held out of use, ius forcing down the margin of production id increasing necessary cost at that point, hich, by reaction, causes an increase of crement at those points above the marn. Let us assume, for the sake of the gument, that the low limit of necessary st may be reached. Assume that the marn of production for our shoes rests at 50 nts, and that supply and demand at this int are co-extensive; now we have no nt, but does any sane man believe this ndition can be maintained? How long ll it be before increase in demand forces e margin down, thus allowing an increent at the 50 cents point, or how long bere some inventive genius reduces neces-ry cost, thus allowing an increment at a int above the old margin? The only way

to destroy rent is to totally destroy the entire social structure. Even the application of the Socialist motto "Cost is the limit of price" will not destroy it, as I will show. But, when I began this article I intended to make it short, but the argument involves so much that is fundamental that the thought that I must do the subject justice has induced me to prolong it. Although I regret that the chain of reasoning will thus be broken, considerations of space compel me to state that this article has got

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

W. P. Borland.

## CIVILIZATION WITH ITS PROBLEMS. No. V.

In our previous articles we have tried to show how all in nature works for grand general results conducive to higher and higher ideals. What has been called the survival of the fittest, and understood to be a question of individualities crushing each other, is really the survival of grand groups, the upheaval of large totalities, the realization of better universal conditions and enjoyments of a superior order. Such upheavals eliminate all privilege, all monopolistic conceptions, all injustice. They never rest on any disequilibrium of forces, much less on any unsymmetrical or repulsive developments. They all rest on higher perceptions of physical and moral beauty, on greater results for universal good.

Can we say that we men have done our best to realize similar tendencies in our midst? Hardly. To begin with, all our improvements have been one-sided, surface improvements. We have not even attempted any improvement from the bottom. We have not even accepted the idea that we could improve on fundamental lines. We have only been willing to improve, after a fashion, when we saw that we were inviting destruction if we did not improve some.

Look back into history, in whichever direction you may see fit, and you find that all social organizations, from the lowest to the best, have invariably rested on privilege or monopoly, on monopoly or privilege, on favoritism or injustice in forms more or less open or masked. It has all been a question of ignorance with the many and selfishness with the few. To be sure, selfishness itself breeds ignorance. We have, in fact, two kinds of ignorance, the one that rests on absence of knowledge and the one that rests on false knowledge, on incomplete conceptions of life, on lame conceptions of God.

In our analysis of human blunders and crimes we are forced to stop somewhere, and the only logical place where we should stop, it seems to me, is on men's fatalistic conceptions of God as the cause of all hu-

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man disasters. Anywhere else that we may try to stop, we directly or indirectly blame God for all such crimes and disasters. To avoid that dilemma by the usual platitudes of God's wisdom allowing evil for a while and so on, that embodies the meanest depths of intellectual degradation, the lowest forms of sophistry that can be

clothed in human language.

"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven." Such are the words that Jesus enjoins men to use when Apparently men have never they pray. understood that prayer, or else they have taken it as a mere sentiment, as a mere abstract conception, never to be realized in concrete acts by the spontaneous force of the human will. If so, what is Christianity but a masked negation of that Jesus whom the most powerful modern nations, at least in form, accept as the focus of all moral beauty in the universe?

That the rank and file of nations; that the many for whom life has always been a mere struggle of despair; that they should not see the connection between incomplete conceptions of God and the perpetuation of human iniquities, that is but natural. They have never had time to reason out any of the problems of life. They have had to accept what others told them on the subject, more especially when the ones in question have assumed the role of teachers

of humanity

It is from the bulk of our teachers that all religious fatalism springs up. It is not without deep regrets that the writer is torced to assert this sad fact. Yes, it is the bulk of our teachers that have never been able or have never seen fit to grasp the beautiful philosophy of Christ embodied in the double sentence we have quoted. few wise, good men, here and there, have more or less vividly taken hold of the divine philosophy in question, but they have been so few that their voices have been drowned by the bulk of our teachers, backed, supported and encouraged by the top classes of society.

A philosophy of universal joy and universal hope; a philosophy of peace and manhood universal, because enveloped with that glorious halo of universal brotherhood preached by Christ; that was far more than the bulk of our wise men could ever digest. They have always preferred to have a philosophy of their own, a philosophy of universal injustice and perpetual anarchy or despair. And their success has been won-

derful, so far.

Century after century, under all civilizations, all climates, all skies, both the classes and the masses have been thoroughly permeated with that philosophy of despair, with that dogmatic fatalism which blights the mind, and so the will power, as

the sirocco blights the southern plains Even to-day it takes an earthquake to awaken most men from their slumbers and stir them up, for a while, into spasmodic action against the many evils that hang over modern societies in forms the most

ominous and possibly fatal.

Perhaps, and no doubt the writer would be as bad as the worst men, in the above direction, if a group of coincidences had not enabled him to live for over twenty years an extra peaceful life, with the opportunity to quietly analyze most social phenomena by the light of history and science, by the sublime teachings of the One who spoke as no man has ever spoken. Even with all that, the only visible, actual modern fact that ratifies the writer's hopes. of better days coming, for the race at large, and coming quite fast, relatively speaking, is the vast armies that are being formed by the workers of modern nations, and more especially by the armies of farmers and city workers in our nation.

The classes shall furnish their little phalanx of brave hearts and fearless souls in the grand cause of humanity, but they can do mighty little without considerable help from the working masses. As a grand totality the classes shall remain indifferent to all progress, in the future as in the past, and shall resist, to-morrow and the day after, as yesterday and the day before, any fundamental social improvements, as long as resistance is possible. They shall only yield, and then as slowly as it may be practicable, when inertia or resistance be-

comes dangerous.

At the same time the working masses must learn something before success can crown the efforts of all lovers of humanity. Be wise like the serpent and innocent like the dore is the divine injunction. The battle against legalized wrong must be fought on very broad principles, on fixed lines, and through the simplest processes possible. The very means or weapons used by those who fight against right will never do for those who fight against wrong. No permanent good can ever be accomplished through selfish schemes or devices, even when intended to benefit large groups of men. All selfishness and injustice tends to the same finality, viz: to benefit the few at the expense of the many, even if the purpose is to benefit the many at the expense of the few.

The working masses can never lose any thing through processes strictly ethical, honest and just to all. A correct civilization is not merely a question of raising those who have been crushed for long centuries, but a question of raising all men into higher planes of moral duties, into loftier

joys and aspirations.

Besides, no grand movement in human progress can be realized without divine cooperation. Hence any such movement must rest on that respect towards the harmony of God's laws, without which religion or Christianity is but a figment of the imagination, without which men literally play with God, and then God is forced, so to speak, to partially abandon men to their own infatuations.

What is it that gives to this universe of ours that beauty, glory and stability that so dazzles the student of nature? The simplicity of the laws on which it rests. What has made all civilizations so intensely unsatisfactory, and filled them up with so much sorrow to most men? The complexity of human laws. It is this radical difference, this basic distinction between human and divine laws, this complete reversion by human folly or perversity, call it what you like, of the divine order that presides over all phenomena around us—it is this constant substitution of human complexity in lieu of divine simplicity that has forever entangled human societies in the maze or whirlpool of men's fanciful conceptions of life.

And here we are, towards the end of the nineteenth century, struggling yet against our own complicated desires, trying to build up a road across the very jungle and swamps that we have allowed to develop in all directions, wasting all our energies in the same old tendencies of human legislation by the cart load, of restrictions in all forms on all production and commerce, just as if freedom and simplicity and equal justice to all were mere negations.

When a group of explorers find themselves lost in the primeval forest, they try to ascend the highest altitude close by, there to survey more extensive horizons, there to breathe an atmosphere of greater freedom. That is just what reformers should do, if they want to reform along solid, permanent lines. They must rise to the altitudes of all natural freedom and simple ethical conditions involving just as little legislation as possible, just as little governmental interference as may be indispensable to social order. That will conform the social compact to the simplicity of all natural phenomena.

If human government is ever to be a success and not the wretched failure that it always has been, in so far as human happiness is concerned, we must see that all governmental functions rest on natural law and therefore on that plain, sublime morality expounded by the Son of the carpenter, a carpenter Himself, a plain man of the people, a workingman, exhibiting the attributes of the Divinity in all His thoughts and all His acts.

José Gros.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### AN ANECDOTE.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENSE,

N the 18th of September, 1847, in a large restaurant in the Rue de Montorgueil, in Paris, four long tables were being arranged and set parallel for the great annual dinner of the journeymen printers.

The proprietor of the restaurant, Monsieur Amand, superintended the prepara-

tions

"Count the plates over again, Victor," he said to one of the waiters. "There must be three hundred and two altogether."

Victor did as he was told and found the

number correct.

"Hello," shouted a man entering the room; "there will be no place for me here to-day. You have a society for guests, and your regular daily customers shall have to dine wherever they may."

"To-day, you have the privilege of the private rooms, Monsieur Tessier," the pro-

prietor replied.

"Well, I don't care much for a private room when I dine alone" said the man. "If I had a nice young girl with me, I would be sure to select a private apartment and no other would do, I can assure you Patron."

A general laugh greeted the remark and the monkeying wink which spiced it with

drollery.

"Monsieur Amand," the man Tessier continued, "is that printers' society purely benevolent, or is it somewhat mixed with

political concerns?"

"It is purely benevolent, Monsieur," the proprietor replied hastily. "Do you think that I would lease my room, even for five minutes, to a society suspected of having anything to do with politics, and risk to have my establishment wrecked and perhaps closed up?"
"I will tell you" the man rejoined in a

"I will tell you," the man rejoined in a low voice. "Above and below your house, there are detectives, policemen, National guards and soldiers of the line stationed from distance to distance. I thought that, perhaps, they intended to prevent the printers from holding their annual din-

ner.

"Oh, they must be watching some other place" the landlord replied. "The journeymen printers have held their annual dinners in my house since five years, and previous to that they held them in another place for several years consecutive-

At that moment, the procession of the printers arrived and their President showed them their respective seats. As soon as they were all seated, except the President, the man Tessier stepped out on the sidewalk and held up his hands for a second.



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In a moment, a Police Magistrate surrounded by a dozen detectives, and followed by a trail of soldiers of the line, entered the restaurant.

The Magistrate unbuttoning his coat to exhibit his official badge which lay diago-

nally on his breast said

"In the name of his Majesty the King, I summon you to leave this house and

disperse."

The President of the society tried to explain that their organization was purely benevolent, and that, besides, they had held their annual dinners in that restaurant for the last five years and had never been interfered with by the police.

"You have heard my orders," thundered the Magistrate angrily. "If you resist my authority, my soldiers will disperse you by

"Messieurs," said the President to his men, "let us depart; there must be some mistake about this business, but anyway we must obey the Police Magistrate, for we

are law abiding citizens.'

Many faces showed suppressed anger, but every man left the room without uttering a word of protest. They marched down the Rue de Montorgueil in broken groups and when they reached the place in front of the church of St. Eustache, they halted to confer on the course best to pursue under their difficulty. As the law permitted social gatherings in private houses on the proprietor's own responsibility, they requested the permission of one of their members who was known to be a liberal man, to meet in his house in the outskirts of Paris.

The permission being granted, they walked up the Rue du Temple—the Faubourg du Temple; passed through the gate of the Custom House at the Paris belt walk and up the Rue de Paris at Belleville, until they reached the Rue des Rosiers, where they halted. Some detached themselves to go and buy bread, cheese, wine and other things handy for an improvised dinner. The rest entered the third house on the Rue des Rosiers which was the home of their fellow printer, George Veil-

No sooner were they sitting at their meal, than the Police Magistrate of Belleville marched right inside the house followed by municipal guards, while soldiers

of the line filled the street.
"In the name of his Majesty the King," cried the Magistrate, "I summon you to

leave this house and disperse.'

The President again tried to show the Magistrate the benevolent character of their society, and called his attention to the fact that such a gathering, in a private house, was quite legal. But an attempt to reason with dignitaries in France is sheer

folly and waste of time. There, and indeed everywhere, it is not the law that the people are called upon to obey blindly; it is the caprice of those who have captured

authority "You have heard my orders," thundered ne Magistrate. "If you do not march out the Magistrate. of this house at once, my soldiers will take

you to jail.

Out marched the three hundred men like a flock of sheep and the Magistrate of Belleville with his soldiers, were left sole masters of the premises.

Spying some papers and pamphlets on a corner table, the dignitary grabbed them

and put them in his pocket.

The unfortunate, and now famished printers, formed in knots of ten and fifteen, and went to the neighboring cases, restaurants and wine shops. But the indefatigable Police Magistrate bringing on his trail of soldiers, entered every place where the printers were congregated and summoned the proprietors to turn them out; which was done as ordered.

The dejected and undined workingmen retraced their steps towards Paris and hurried to their respective homes which, for that evening at least, were left undis-

turbed by the police.

The Belleville Magistrate having upheld the dignity of the law (?) returned to his office and sat reclining in his cushioned arm chair.

A tall, square built man with grey whiskers and a dignified mien, approached him

with a courteous bow saying:

" Monsieur le Commissaire, may I have the privilege of your attention for a few min-

The Magistrate eyed him keenly and re-

plied in a gruff voice:
"What is it you want? What is your name?"

"I have stated what I wanted," the man replied, "now I will tell you my name." He walks close to the Magistrate and says

"Brother Louis Villemaux, I am Bro Arnold de Vercheres; we met at the 'Grand

"Welcome, Bro. Arnold," said the officer

rising and shaking hands with his visitor.
"Bro. Villemaux," began Arnold, "why have the journeymen printers been so hunted up to day? I have followed them by curiosity, from the restaurant in the Rue de Montorgueil where they met at one o'clock until now. I was not far from you when you summoned them to disperse, Are they members of a political society."
"No Brother," answered the Judge,
"their society is merely benevolent."

"What then are the reasons for persecu-

ting them?"
"I cannot tell you, I am sure, Comte; I have received strict orders from the government to disperse all gatherings wherever they may be held within my jurisdiction, and to search all houses where such gatherings have been attempted. The laws on meetings are very strict; for, it would be impossible to permit the workingmen to assemble freely-otherwise we would be all the time on the brink of a revolution.

We must preserve law and order."
"But my brother," rejoined Arnold de Vercheres, "you are acting in square defiance of the laws of France. To violate a domicile and turn a man's guests out of his

house are two unlawful acts."

The Judge laughed outright and replied: "Brother, nothing is unlawful for rulers. A man of noble birth like you; the scion of an ancient and honored family of seigneurs, ought to know that laws are not made for legislators to obey, but that they are made to rule those who put the legislators in power."

"Then you acknowledge"—rejoined the Comte, "that laws are not intended for the distribution of justice, but, on the contrary, to serve as a means to forcibly subjugate the people for the benefit of political

rulers."

"That is all there is in it, Comte. Can you think of a master making laws for him to obey? If he did, he would not be a master, but be the slave of his servants. Rulers make laws to compel others to re-

spect their authority which they are sup-posed to derive from these laws."

"Bro. Villemaux," said Arnold, my attitude may seem strange to you. I have studied legal science in my youth, but I have passed my life in my peaceful castle of Vercheres on the mountains of the Jura. These violent and illegal deeds are new to my observations. But, as now, I reside in Paris, I need to be made acquainted with the usages of the capital. Tell me, pray, why were you so dictatorial and threatening with the journeymen printers?"

"Need I tell the Comte de Vercheres why workingmen must be kept under and compelled to obey the legislators even if all the right were with the former and all the

wrong with the latter?"

"My brother," the Comte added timidly, I may seem foolish to you, but I am anxious to learn and am open to convictions. Do you hold that workingmen have rights which the legislators and rulers are bound to respect?'

"Bound by whom, Bro. Arnold? Bound by themselves!" exclaimed the Judge

laughing boisterously.

Well then," retorted Arnold "if legislators and rulers cannot be bound, I put my question otherwise: Have the working classes any legal rights?"

No!" thundered the Magistrate, "they

have no legal rights except that of obeving superior orders. Did not you see it today? Although the printers were on the side of the law, I chased them, comme un chien dans un jeu de quilles (like dogs in a bowling game)—and if they had shown resistance, I would have given order to fire on them pitilessly. Can you see where their right lies and what benefit it is to

"Now I see clearly their enslaved position; their only right lies in the sense of justice in the minds of their rulers" re-

marked Arnold.

"Justice you say brother," the Judge retorted sharply, "and pray, what is justice? That which is necessary is just. was just for me, to-day, to disperse the meeting of the printers, even though it was not of a political character, because, if all gatherings of the people, just now, are not broken up, we shall soon have a revolution. There are a great many secret societies conspiring against the King. The Carlonari are stirring as much as they did in 1829, if not more. But we are tracking them in their den, and we show no mercy when we lay hold of them. It is pure justice to muzzle the people, because their teeth are dangerous for the King and the rulers; it is justice to confine them within the limit of their sphere and to chop off their nails when they try to climb over and destroy the powers that be." A visible thrill ran through Arnold de

Vercheres, but he skilfully concealed his

emotion and his wrath.

"You seem very bitter against secret societies," he remarked, "and yet, to my knowledge, you belong to one of the secret-est of all."

"Pshaw, Arnold, ours is the one on the right side; it has the power. Kings, princes, aristocrats and all the moneyed classes are represented in it. It possesses

the one and only right, that of might."
"Suppose," interrupted Arnold, "that
the Society of Carlonari were to become strong enough to capture the government, would not it then be the rightful ruler?"

"If it could do so, yes, it would, but it never can do it. If the Carlonari were to conquer, they would kill all the Royalists

and proclaim a Republic."
"Well my brother," said the Comte, "I congratulate his Majesty the King to have in his service such a clear headed and devoted servant as yourself. I perceive now that justice is only relative, not absolute. The Kings, legistators and priests must be

protected, perish all else."
"Oh the priests be damned!" ejaculated the Magistrate. "Why should a brother of mine be in sympathy with the priests of a church which anathematizes our Order?"
"Simply for this your honor," the

Comte replied with a tinge of sarcasm in his smile, "because priests are legislators."

"Oh they will not be so much longer," observed the Judge, "we will soon overthrow their arrogance."

"I see Bro. Villemaux that you believe in overthrowing a ruler when his position clashes with your ideas, is it not so?"

"I do, most assuredly, Comte; do not

you yourself? Are not we the sworn enemies of religious oppression? We will have no priests, except a few freres ignorantins (lay brothers) to keep in check the women and the children. We don't want a priesthood that interferes with our business. We have in our lodges all the religious service needed for men, we worship the only true God.'

"I perceive that you are very sound, Bro. Villemaux, observed the Comte de Vercheres, I am glad to have met you, and hope to see you again. Here is my card, call on me when you pass my way."

The Judge took the card and read:

Comte Arnold de Vercheres. Hotel de la Paix.

"I shall be happy to call on you" he added pressing the hand the Comte offered him. I am thankful for the honor of your

"I am thankful for the information you gave me. I will remember your words. Good bye Bro. Villemaux," said Arnold.

"Good bye, Monsieur le Comte," replied the Police Magistrate, I am happy to serve

you."

"Hell and damnation!" muttered Arnold as he walked away, "things are more terrible than I thought they were! I am in-deed fighting the wolf in his den! My God! how long will the people curb their brows before such arrogance and iniquity? Those workingmen to-day, never made as much as a stand for their right to \* \* \* to what? \* \* \* to eat their dinner to-gether! \* \* \* What must the people do? \* \* \* Not see, and not think! Great God! I would rather have perished then have submitted as those printers did to-day! Have they no blood in their veins, have they no idea of what honor is? Where are the men like Michel Larue and Gaspard Ledoux, my comrades working over there on the Jura mountains? Five hundred men like those would do what Barbaroux's five hundred Measeillese 'who knew how to die' did in 1792! \* \* \* \* What a tiger in human shape this brother (?) of mine, the Police Magistrate of Belleville is! \* And I should be bound by an oath to love that man and throw the mantle of charity over his Never! Oppressors are my enecrimes! mies! When the time comes for the people to rise in their anger against the oppression which grinds them as the millstone does the grain, I shall meet again that Cain I just called brother to find out how high on the list of bloodthirsty despots his name must be placed! No! no! a tyrant is no brother of mine, were he a thousand times initiated in the order I belong to! Proudhon was right when he told me last Sunday that all societies are grounded on tyranny and are a conspiracy against the rest. Justice, as my sweet brother the Police Magistrate says, is self-protection, and might is right! \* \* \* \* \* protection, and might is right! \* \* \* \* \* When I meet you again Villemaux, you will find that if might is right, the right is not always on the same side, and we will see which of us two is right!'

Ah Maria! from your grave, forgive my words of revenge! Were you by my side to see all I see, you would yourself give the signal for the battle! Can I love the tiger until I am down his throat? Can I love him better than my life? No! as long as we are slaves, we cannot love! Slavery and hatred go hand in hand just as do liberty and love. I have your daisy, your last gift, lying on my heart, dear departed Maria! I daily repeat the words you conveyed to me, through the symbolic flower: Dignity! Strength! Harmony! Oh what a lovely trinity!!

When oppression is overthrown it will be my watchword, but not sooner \* \* \*

no not sooner!!

Marie Louise.

OLD LETTERS.

And the fire gleams up in the grate;
Shall I throw them into the embers
And leave them there to their fate?
So long ago they were written.
So long have been hidden away
That the hands that penued them are folded
Over silent hearts to-day. I hold in my hand these letters,

Here is one from a friend, loved as a sister; Whose life like a shadowed stream Flowed on so softly and gently, Till it disappeared in a dream. On her lips the name of a lover She had not dared to wed. Her life went out of the darkness To a glorious light instead.

And here is one from another-And here is one from another—
The rose at her bridal feast
Had searcely fallen and faded
Ere death laid his touch on her breast.
When life was fairest and sweetest
To yield its rich nectar up.
This was the fate that was waiting—
This was the bitterest cup.

And these are still more sacred So tender and fond and true, I hold them now in reverence, While my eyes are moist with dew.
Shall I burn them? Oh, I can not!
Tied up with a sable thread,
I shall put them back with the treasures.
That whisper low of the dead. M. C. GLENDALE, TEX.

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## Woman's Department.

#### EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscript so as to reach the Editor not later than the tenth day of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### WHY DO WOMEN NOT DEFEND EACH OTHER?

This is a very old question, one which men especially are fond of asking. Why do women not stand by one another? The query usually relates principally to one form of vice, that of unchastity, but before referring to this particular evil, which a woman always shrinks from discussing, a few words of reply must be made to the general charge that women do not help other women. This has been so often made that the average individual does not stop to consider that it is almost wholly without foundation. There never was a time when women were so largely engaged in works of charity, philanthropy and reform. Formerly their efforts were chiefly confined to missionary labors in behalf of the heathen of foreign lands, but now they are connected with practically every department of charitable and reformatory work, and their sphere is continually widening.

Among these various schemes there is none which receives from women so much attention as those which relate to their own sex. This statement cannot be contradicted. Over all the country, wherever you find hospitals for women, homes for friendless women, orphanages for the children of such women, institutions of any kind for the care and protection of women, there you find the wisest and best and most influential women in the community guarding their interests. But they have had to fight for the privilege of doing this. Men have persistently opposed giving women a place on the boards of public institutions or any authority or even opportunity of working in this line. The attempt of women to adopt the profession of a physician, in order that they might minister unto

women and children, was fought by men to the last extremity. The effort made by women to have members of their own sex placed in police stations to care for the unfortunate women who were brought there, has been opposed by men with every power at their command. The attempt to have a woman physician placed in insane hospitals to give the peculiar attentions needed by the women inmates, has been thwarted by men in almost every place where it has been tried. Women have gone before the legislatures of many states in the union and pleaded that the age at which girls might consent to their own ruin should be raised from seven and ten years to a period of discretion, and have been steadfastly refused, except in the two states of Wyoming and Kansas where they were able to back up their entreaties with something besides tears and prayers.

And yet, in the face of all this, men will continue sneeringly to inquire, "Why do not women help each other?" All over the country we find women working for other women, demanding their admission into colleges, insisting that they shall be admitted into all kinds of business, opening "women's exchanges" to sell their work, organizing clubs and societies for their advancement and protection, "bureaus of justice" to secure to them their wages, building homes for them in the cities where they may be properly cared for and saved from temptation, besieging the legislatures for laws which will give them property rights and the ownership of their children. Wherever you find a movement of any kind to better the condition of women, you will find other women behind it pushing it forward. There never was a more undeserved charge, one with less evidence to support it, than the one that women do not help each other.

To answer very briefly the question why women do not give the same countenance to a fallen sister as to her male companion in sin, we may say, principally because men themselves will not permit it. A man will make this inquiry with a great show of sincerity, and yet if his own wife or daughters should attempt to continue their association with a woman who had given cause

for scandal, he would put a stop to it positively and without delay, although he would not hesitate to bring into his family the very man who was the other party to the scandal. He would permit his daughter to accept the attentions of, yes, and to marry, a man whom he knew to be a moral transgressor, while at the first breath of suspicion against a woman he would forbid all intercourse with her on the part of the women of his own household. Let any man deny this who can. Women naturally look to men for guidance in these things, trusting to their superior knowledge of the world.

A woman may receive attentions from a man of notorious reputation and if she possesses an unblemished character herself and conducts herself with modesty and dignity, she will be in no way compromised. People will take it for granted that with her his intentions could not be otherwise than honorable and that she is entitled to the same respect from them as she undoubtedly receives from him. But let this same woman be seen in public or show the slightest intimacy with a woman who is an object of suspicion and at once she is fatally compromised. "Birds of a feather flock together," cries society, and down they both go together. What she intended as an act of kindness and moral support, has proved her own undoing. Can any man denythis statement? Social custom makes the laws in this regard and no woman is strong enough to defy them. Women often feel a deep sympathy for a woman who has been led astray and would be glad to show her kindness and encouragement to do better, but they cannot do it without making a sacrifice which they cannot afford.

On the other hand, a woman who has a pure and lofty standard of manhood is impelled by her instinctive ideas of propriety to repudiate a man who is morally deficient, but here again come in the men of her own family and say, "O, don't be a prude. He is just as good as any of the fellows. If you are going to be so particular you will find yourself without any company;" and as women who have been carefully protected from the evils of the world have rather a vague idea of what they are, they again

yield their convictions to the judgment of men who are supposed to know all about them. We submit also this proposition. No matter how degraded a man may be, he will respect a good woman and hold her opinions and standards in reverence and guard her from even the appearance of evil; a woman, on the contrary, who has sinned herself, has a hatred for virtue in another woman and would take a malicious pleasure, which perhaps is only natural, in seeing her come down to her own level.

These are a few of the numerous reasons which might be given why women are compelled to make a difference in their treatment of men and women who have committed the same sin. It is no greater distinction than men themselves make in similar cases. What has been here said, necessarily in a brief and unsatisfactory manner, must not by any means be construed as an apology for the faults of men and a condemnation for those of women. It is intended simply as a statement of the existing situation. Women, as far as they are able, are helpful and kind to one another and are getting more so all the time, as their ideas and their lives become broadened by education and experience and enlarged opportunities. It is not desirable that they should make a practice of condoning immorality in women, although there are exceptional cases where this should be done. We cannot afford to lower the standard that has been established for womanhood. To do this would produce a moral chaos and undermine the foundations of society and home and family. The effort must be, on the contrary, to bring men up to this standard, and the surest way of accomplishing this is to create a sentiment among both women and men which will not tolerate a violation of the accepted moral laws. It will be the work of time to repudiate the traditions of the past, but there is a gradual improvement. Much more is required of the men of the present generation in the way of sobriety and morality and deference of manner toward women, than was necessary in the past to admit them into the best society. As women advance in all that is highest and best, they will demand a corresponding



development on the part of men and each will help the other.

We urge upon our correspondents to leave the beaten track and put something of general interest in their letters. Fifteen of those sent in for this month's Magazine were almost a fac simile of the old formula that has been so many times condemned-"why don't the members write," "lodge in a flourishing condition," "noble, brave boys," "will come again and write someting more interesting," "that awful waste basket," etc. We appreciate the kindly spirit of the writers and their desire to see their letters in print, but we cannot sacrifice the interest of the Woman's Department in order to gratify them. A description of a town is sometimes acceptable if it is situated in a locality which the general public desires to know something about, a health or pleasure resort, some point in an unknown or newlydiscovered part of the country, a historic spot or some place which possesses peculiar attractions, but the ordinary, commonplace villages scattered throughout the United States are not worth writing about. Give us ideas, opinions, information, even if crudely expressed. Help us to make our department bright, useful and entertaining.

Mrs. Nellie Bloom writes an indignant letter of protest this month, in doing which she seems to be fully justified. She says: "In the September number of the Magazine a poem is published, entitled 'To my Absent Friend,' and signed 'Maude, Bloom Cottage, Texas.' The writer has had the temerity to make use of the first three stanzas of one of my poems, called 'A Parting Tribute,' that I composed while in Los Angeles, two years ago, and dedicated to the grand officers and delegates who were in attendance at the B. of L. F. convention in San Francisco." Mrs. Bloom's poem appeared in the December number of the Magazine for 1890, page 1,082. The one referred to in the September number is an exact reproduction, with a change of three or four words. If "Maude" has any defense to make we should like to hear it.

THE Woman's Department was remembered this month by fifty contributors.

It scarcely seems possible that before we have another chat together Thanksgiving will have come and gone. Let it be our unanimous wish that each of our individual readers may have had, during the year, a fair share of the general prosperity of our favored country, that there may be a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner in every household and a little thankful song in every heart.

"Rosa B.," of Wabash, Ind., says: "My husband is away the greater part of the time and I stay alone both day and night, never thinking of harm coming to me, for my thoughts are with him. He always comes home with a smile for his wife and he receives a warm greeting."

"E. H., a Fireman's Sister," thinks every woman should read the *Magazine*. She expresses great sympathy for the hardships railroad men endure and the weary nights of darkness they pass through on their long journeys. She gives no address at the head of her letter.

From Parsons, Kans., a fireman's wife, "Mrs. H. L.," who has read our Magazine for seven years, expresses a high opinion of Lodge No. 24. She thinks railroad men above all others should attend church and have deep, religious convictions.

"MRS. O. H.," of Centralia, speaks a good word for the firemen of that locality, and urges the necessity of having a warm welcome for the tired fireman when he comes home.

"M. H., a Fireman's Friend," of West Oakland, Cal., sends words of sympathy for the family of engineer R. W. Riddle, and love to the fireboys of the San Jose.

A PLEASANT letter comes from a fireman's friend, "S. C.," of Argenta, Ark., declaring her high appreciation of railroad men, of whom she knows a great many.

"H. E." Brandon, Manitoba, writes pleasantly of the firemen of that northern clime.

"Miss J. F.," Parsons, Kans.: Your letter was forwarded, as requested.

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"C., a Fireman's Sweetheart," of Aspen Junction, Colo., is happy over the prospect of a marriage with a fireman of Nickel Plate Lodge, No. 377. Congratulations.

"MATTIE" writes from Turtle Bayou, Texas, of dear friends and relatives who are in the railway service and blesses all railroad men.

"A FIREMAN'S FRIEND, Nellie," of Jasper, Ala., writes in praise of Monte Sano Lodge, No. 279, and its excellent members.

"An Engineer's Sister, Banna," tells of Bessemer, Alabama, which has a population of 8,000, half of them railroad men.

### THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

A friend has just called my attention to an article by "Friar Tuck," which appeared in the September Magazine. I regret that it did not come to my notice before

the 10th. Friar Tuck, while seeming to censure the "inevitable verdict," which stones the woman while the man goes free, is true to the instincts of the average man when he criticises the wrong, but does less to correct than to perpetuate the injustice. inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," but man's inhumanity to woman makes countless millions mourn. It is not enough that a certain class of men drag womanhood in the dust, but they must forever brand their victims so that they will be forced to remain victims. They accomplish this by closing every avenue that could possibly lead to escape, it matters not how penitent the heart of the prisoner whom their vice has bound. They require the women of their family to shun Well do they know the power that association with pure women would have over her, so they must deprive her of it in order to protect their own interests. It is no consideration for the pure women, for if that were the case they would consistently show their respect for virtue by absenting themselves from the society of virtuous women. The determination of immoral men to keep pure and impure women forever distinctly separate, is attributable to one cause. In so doing they can indulge in vice with more ease and safety. If pure women associated and mingled freely with impure women it would often lead to "unfortunate tragedies," inasmuch as many a "poor fellow" would make a mistake and insult the wrong woman and he would, consequently, be dealt with, not always because he must respect virtue and woman-

hood, but because he must respect this or that man's daughter, wife or sister. The immoral man teaches a thoughtless wife and innocent daughters and sisters to shun a pure woman who has only been imprudent. She is an unfit associate for the women of his family, but he will "meet her on a back street where no observing eyes are present," and endeavor to make her a fit associate for himself. He will introduce into his home, and encourage innocent daughters and sisters in receiving the attentions of a man whose victims are legion; he is a good match for the pure girl so long as he goes in style and keeps his escapades out of print, even if they reach the public ear. He is an "unlucky fellow" and "ought not to be kicked when he is down," so he is introduced to pure women and may win the heart of a pure girl, who would be hopelessly degraded if her skirts should touch those of one of his victims.

Why do women submit to such wrongs? First, a thinking woman is a monstrosity. She should receive her ideas ready made from the men of her family and acquaintance. It is easy for men to force their ideas and prejudices upon women who are dependent upon them for support, and it is easy for them to enforce dependence upon a class who are not represented in the consideration or management of public affairs. "Why mankind has so generally and persistently voted the woman in the case the greater sinner, is not altogether clear" to those who have eyes but see not. it will hardly strain the vision of thinking women or of just and thinking men. The key to the mystery is her en-franchisement. Beings who are classed as idiots, lunatics and felons, cannot be expected to mould public opinion or quickly demolish a structure, even though it be on a false foundation, when voters have been building for decades. In Atlanta, Georgia, it was recently attempted by one man and several women to build a home for fallen women. Men (?) all over the city sent in protests to keep the "vilest of the vile" from offending the sight of honest people, and causing pure women to blush. Such we gather from the local papers, organs of truth and purity. They fought the move-ment with manly chivalry. The city com-cil, composed of men (?) passed an ordinance forbidding ground in the city limits to be used for such a purpose. Would any of these specimens of manhood vote to move beyond the city limits the houses of ill fame which "cause pure women to blush?" Hardly. Because their inmates are not trying to reform. Homes for fallen women, all over the civilized world, are monuments to man's contempt for woman "Friar Tuck" seems to consider himself the bearer of sweet information, when he

gives utterance to "yes, Phillippa, the women can be as naughty as the men, and no more notice will be taken of it if only they will stick up for each other like the men do." If he had written "as we men do," it would have been in keeping with his article. Probably his mind cannot grasp the fact that women and honest men are not working to make vice so easy for women that they will not be "noticed" when living immoral lives. They are working, not to lower the moral standard of woman, but to raise that of man. They are working to makes husbands worthy of virtuous wives, and they will succeed, for they have the help of pure men and women, which is bound to triumph over the efforts of men whose idea of happiness is the indulgence of vice.

Claudia H. Howard. •

Rose Hill, Columbus, GA.

[It would be difficult to put more stings into an article, and every one is deserved. We thank our new contributor for telling the naked truth, a thing it is not always easy to do, and hope to hear from him again.-ED.]

#### A SELFISH WOMAN.

In Will Carleton's "Over The Hill From The Poor House" we read that

As for Susan, her heart was kind An' good—what there was of it, mind; Nothin' too big, an' nothin' too nice, Nothin' she wouldn't sacrifice For one she loved; an' that 'ere one Was herself, when all was said and done.

Can we imagine any one more wholly selfish than such a woman?

We are told that our chiefest pleasure consists in giving pleasure unto others. so, I think Susan's life could hardly be

looked upon as an entire success.

When a woman becomes completely narrowed down into the small compass of self, with no world outside that, she had better betake herself to some isolated spot, some hermit's retreat, where she would, unmolested, be permitted to minister to self alone, and where she would be rid of the outpouring of others' woes and the appeals of the needy, which awaken in her selfish bosom no faintest echo of sympathy.

Debar love from out our lives, and with it the sense of pleasure which we experience when ministering to our loved ones, or preparing some sweet surprise for them and what would life be? Is not their appreciation sufficient recompense for all the

sacrifices which we may make?

Such a woman as Susan is incapable of love, for do we not all know that love and unselfishness go hand in hand. In her heart there could be no stirring to generous impulses, no feeling of sisterhood toward her less fortunate sisters, no prompting to

reach out her hand to the down-trodden. the weak and those unable to cope with diverse circumstances—to help them upon their feet. No, her sole and one absorbing ambition is self.

Take not from me the noblest things which life can give, love and sympathy which make sweet the ministry of care.

We have only a few years at best to live and shall we fritter them away in the mere gratification of self? Shall we trample under foot the beautiful blossoms of love which bloom along the dusty wayside of life and think only of ourselves?

Rather would I reiterate in the words of

George Eliot:

Oh, may I join the choir invisible Of these immortal dead who live again In minds made better by their presence, Live in pulses stirred to generosity, In deeds of daring rectifude, in scorn of miserable aims that end in self. In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like

And with their mild persistence Urge man's thoughts to vaster issues— So to live is heaven.

Сомо, Соло.

Mrs. Wm. Dunning. P. S.—Mrs. Harper requested me to give my method of preserving flowers. It is very simple. I merely place the flowers, after arranging them in the most effective way, between blotting paper and heavy presses. Sadie, I greatly enjoyed your sketch, "A Ride by River and Mountain."

[Mrs. Dunning's contributions will be always welcome.—ED.]

#### THE MOTHER'S APPEAL.

The following lines are respectfully dedicated to Mrs. M. A. Eagles, of Canning, Nova Scotia, who is waiting for her son. R. W. Eagles. to re-visit his childhood's home after an absence of ten years.

Return to the home of thy childhood, my boy,
To thy mother now aged and gray;
I am weary of waiting and watching for thee,
Thy home-coming, oh! do not delay;
I will greet thee with loving caresses, my boy,
As I clasp thee again to my heart,
And kisses of joy I'll press on thy brow—
From thee I would never more part.

Then return! oh! return, from thy home by the

From the land of the sunset and gold, Return to thy mother now waiting for thee, With love that has never grown cold.

How dreary the years since we parted, my boy, And many the changes since then:
I await for thy coming with infinite joy, And long for thy presence again;
Tho' long years have passed since I bade thee adieu, Sweet memories have fondly entwined
Their tendrils of love 'round a mother's heart true, Where love for her boy is enshrined.

Return to thy home where thy mother, my boy, Return to thy home where thy mother, my boy, Is weeping in silence for thee; Return, oh! return, no longer to roam In the land by the murmuring sea; Fond greetings await thee from loved ones, my boy, While my arms thy dear form shall enfold—How happy I'll be when thy wanderings are o'er, In the land of the sunset and gold. Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

WEST OAKLAND, CAL.

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#### DEBTS AND SPOT CASH.

In the Magazine, Eden made reply to my article, "Spot Cash." She says: "There are a great many people in this world of ours who never draw a check large enough to commence the independent spot cash system. There are a great many families who are never out of debt or even with the world from year to year."

Well, Eden, I have thought of you so many times and of the gospel truths you penned. Those were the very persons I had in mind when I wrote that article. They live in my own small city; yes, all over the world they can be found. How to help them is the question for every woman and man to ponder. How did they get into this miserable slavery? Away back, somewhere, there was a first cause, a first responsibility for this deplorable state

of things.

I want to put a plain question to the men and women who are never out of debt. Whose fault is it? Sit right down and look this question squarely in the face. Either you or something else is to blame and it is your duty to find out who or what it is. It is a question of vital importance to you. Have you steady work? If not, why not? Does your employer pay you enough for your work? If not, why not? Have you honestly done everything in your power to extricate yourself from debt? If not, why not? Do you vote, year after year, for some old, rotten party that ought to have been cremated some years ago, instead of voting for clean, honest men, irrespective of party?

How are you going to vote next election? You can't afford to make a mistake unless you want to work harder and do more of it, and get deeper into debt than you already are. If you have any extravagant habits, such as chewing, smoking tobacco, drinking liquors, treating, playing craps and visiting questionable houses, you want to amputate all such habits at once. It will help you wonderfully to get out of debt. Now, don't let any woman jump up and say that railroad men don't wear such clothes. Railroad men are just common, clay men, no better and no worse than the average man in any other vocation. Don't waste time, paper and ink, trying to make believe that men are angels any more than you are which you know you are not.

are, which you know you are not.

The question is, if you are in debt, how are you going to get out? One thing you can rest assured of, you will never know any real peace until you are out of debt. I want you to think, think, think, until you unearth the cause of your trouble, and whatever the cause, handle it without

gloves.

Pebble.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

#### MISFITS.

Have you not, dear reader, plucked a flower, beautiful in color, expecting naught but fragrance sweet, as well as color, connected with it, but finding that it possessed a very unpleasant odor, and have you not felt disappointed? Or, on reading a song where words and sentiment were both choice and inspiring you would naturally think that the accompanying melody could not be otherwise than charming also, but on finding (as is often the case) that it had a humdrum air, have you not thought what a pity that the author of the song and the composer of the music, were so vastly different in their tastes? Then again that never to be dropped subject of the marriage failure question would be entirely unknown, if there were no mismates in existence. Everything in lie would be as lovely and serene as a cloudless sky in midsummer. There is an old adage, as aged as the everlasting hills, I suppose, which reads thus: "There is a time and place for everything, a time to weep and a time to laugh." The most silvery laughter when indulged in, out of place, will sound more discordant than anything else imaginable. The truth of this statement was not so forcibly apparent to me until a few years ago, I was attending a funeral service. The last look had been taken and none but those who have passed through the same ordeal can have any idea of the depth of sorrow felt by relatives of the deceased on such occa-We were waiting outside the church for the procession to start for the cemetery. A young man and woman determined to appear jolly under any circumstances, burst forth in a merry peal of I have often thought of it since laughter. with a feeling of repugnance. In about a month afterwards, that same young man was borne to his last resting place, his companion weeping bitterly. On the other hand there are times when tears are as much out of place as it would be to don a heavy fur coat on a hot, scorching day. A mother's love is supposed to be the most unselfish of all others but on several occasions I have witnessed what seemed to me a rather selfish, uncalled for per-formance on their daughter's wedding day, under favorable circumstances. I have seen mothers weep most bitterly while the marriage ceremony was being performed. A young girl that marries for love is truly a happy bride, whether the future brings happiness or woe. Lay aside your own feelings, mothers, and appear as cheerful as possible for your child's sake. Let not the many of the control of the many of the control of the many of the control of the many of the control of the many of the control of the many of the control of the many of the control of the memory of that eventful day be marred by your tears, it is something that would never be forgotten. Let her recall it with pleasure as a day that was all sunshine۲.;

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Mrs. Harper, your descriptive letter of your visit to California in this month's Magazine was read with much interest and pleasure by me and mine. Mrs. Selby, don't you wish for the benefit of the Woman's Department they would give a biographical sketch of Shandy's career, in the Magazine, give us a record of the number of births, and then the correct number of children in his family, so we could ascertain for ourselves whether "Tom and Jerry" were only a myth instead of a reality, and then, for curiosity's sake, we would like to know how many decades have come and gone since he kissed that famous blarney stone in Ireland. Wouldn't it have been a sad calamity to posterity if the fellow that held him by the feet, had accidentally let go? That would have been the last of p-o-or Shandy. Please let us hear from you again soon, four years is too long an interval between letters.

With kindest wishes to all Mrs. C. T. Miller.

[All of us would be glad to hear oftener from Mrs. Selby but she is a very busy woman and has little leisure for work of a purely literary nature.—Ed.]

#### HOPE.

Hope, delusive hope, what could the world do without you? We part from friends; a deep wound is cruelly inflicted upon the affections, but hope consoles us with the reflection that time will speed the hours away and heal the wound thus made, friends and loved ones will meet again in the bright sometime of the future. Hope gilds the sky of manhood's riper years, and sheds a holy, hallowed light upon its darkened way, always keeping up a glow of spirits and warmth of soul which makes life endurable, if not, at times, positively enviable; ever pointing to the perfect bliss of life just ahead—in the bright sometime of the future.

The lives of those gone before teach us not to expect our path to be strewn with never fading flowers. "Into each life some rain must fall." Hope tinges the clouds of man's declining years with a golden hue, and casts beyond the horizon of life a flood of light eternal, to reach which still lures his tottering steps and decrepit form to the very verge of death, and, wrapping around her beautiful form the drapery of immortality, she enters the dark portals of the grave, drives out all its forbidding fears and sullen gloom, and man gladly lays aside all his earthly ambition and quietly falls asleep in the arms of hope. Our lives are made up of light and shade. Sunshine and shadow mingle freely in our every day walk; but let us not dream of failure, smile at every fear, "for behind each stormy

cloud there is a silver lining." There are none so weak or so humble but may find something to do that will make their lives noble and sublime.

Do not sit down with folded hands and say, I have no hope of anything in the future. We should all try to "live in hope if we die in despair." 'Tis that sweet word "hope" which the dear old mother utters with aching heart. She sees her boy start out upon the great broad sea of life. Still in both of these, the mother and the son, there is a hope—a great. glad hope swelling up in their hearts, of the time to come when they will meet again in the bright sometime of the future.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

Virgillia.

#### THE BELL.

Some sing of the Shandon bells, And some of the church bell's chime, The cathedral bell of London, Or the bells of olden time.

But I sing of the modern bells
That ring by night and day:
The joyous ring of the engine bells,
As they ring for the right of way.

For there is a language sweet, Conveyed to many a heart, By the music of the bell When the engine is ready to start.

How often I sit and listen, As the engine speeds away; While the bell is softly saying, "Farewell, sweetheart, for to-day."

But when the twilight gathers Above the western hills, I hear again that welcome bell, And my heart with rapture thrills.

Once more I wait and listen For the signal of my lover, For the message sent to me alone, As the joyous bell turns over.

Mollie.

MILLBANK, SOUTH DAKOTA.

#### A LITTLE STORY.

Once upon a time farmer Roby sent his son, Benjamin, to a neighbor's, a mile away, on an errand. He started before dark, but as it would be nice moonlight, he stopped to play with the neighbor boys. As he got about half way home he had to pass another neighbor's house, who owned a fine lot of stock of all kinds.

Now, Ben. was a great lover of animals, and was indulging in day dreams, how, some day, he would own as much stock as Bigelow did, and it might be nicer. Yes, and he even dreamed so far as to want to own that very farm. Such a nice house and barns, "orchards and meadow, and the creek that ran by it," and such lovely views. Oh, dear! Would it ever be his?

Boy like, he was talking to himself, and saying, "If I owned the farm now, I'd plant the north field in corn in the arrival.

Boy like, he was talking to himself, and saying, "If I owned the farm now, I'd plant the north field in corn in the spring, and if them pesky gophers went to digging it up I'd hire boys about my size to shoot

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or trap them and I'd ---. Heavens, what

was that?

He was going down a dug way, right beside Bigelow's pasture, and standing beside the fence in bold relief, and looking right at him, was the awfulest object he had ever seen. It was about as large as a yearling calf, and such ears. All this was seen at a glance, for no sooner had he seen it than it made, as he afterward declared, the allfiredest noise, and how he did run, not stopping till he got home

His mother noticed he had been running, and asked him what he had been rnnning so for. "O, I was just running a little for

so for.

"Oh, ho," laughed his sister Dolly; "I'll bet he has seen Bigelow's donkey. Ha! ha!" Of course the laugh was on Ben. He had not heard of his neighbor's new heart of purchase and never had seen a donkey be-fore, nor heard one bray. He fervently be-lieved it to be Satan let loose. Now he is an old man of 76 years, but yet, he says, he can imagine he hears that donkey "holler," and that at the time, he believed it to be His Satanic Majesty, as much as could be. Phillipa.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 7th, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

At last it has come. Our women are being discussed, ancients and moderns alike. Men have been saying for thousands of years, "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife," and have failed to do it. Many and many a time has the woman listened to the serpent's words: "Ye shall not surely die." Many and many a time has she looked upon the tree, and seeing that "it was pleasant to the eye and a tree to be desired," eaten of the fruit; and many and many a time have both man and woman heard the voice of God calling in the garden and fled in shame for refuge when refuge there was none. It is a very old tale, but it fits to-day as it fitted thousands of years ago. It is not my purpose to deal with the man's side of the question. It is a commonly accepted notion that woman, because she is woman, is therefore naturally purer than man. And there are other reasons (not at all natural or moral) why woman is safer than man. She is guarded and protected by man, watched by other women and brought up with ideas of chastity bred into her daily life from babyhood. Society has decreed that for a woman to fall is to fall forever; surely a quite suffi-cient reason for not falling. If it were a fact that the man who sinned must almost surely be compelled to bear about with him the burden and proof of his shame, face disgrace and endless woe, suffer bodily

pain indescribable and anguish of soul untold, bear forever the stigma of dishonor and become an outcast from his kind, do and become an outcast non my you who you think there is a man among you who would take the risk? The gateways to would take open to men. Woman, if she vice are wide open to men. go astray, must enter the highway to ruin and pollution by the narrow side door of infrequent, secret sin, led thither by the stronger man. For I think it would not be out of the way to assert that whereas not one man in a thousand ever escapes temptation, not more than one woman in ten has a chance to fall. If I were asked to recommend a prayer for women I would say to them, when you seek your beds at night and when you rise at morn, let your petition be in the soul thrilling words of that most touching appeal ever made by weak humanity to its God, "Let us not be led into temptation, but deliver us from evil." If ever there was a prayer made on purpose for good women, it was that prayer. "The woman she gave me of the tree and I did woman sne gave me of the determined the eat." What a pitiful attitude for one who has assumed the functions of guide, defender and friend. fender and friend.

Jonesboro, Ark., September 3, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department: As I have been an interested reader of the Magazine for nearly two years, allow me to make my first attempt to venture in your bright circle, which is both interesting and beneficial. I have become deeply interested in the letters written by the firemen's wives and sweethearts. My husband is a member of the B. of L. F. and is always glad to have lodge day roll around so as to help the good cause on. I tell you it takes a man with a brave heart and a sound head to be a firemen or engineer. I am sure the railroad boys ought to be esteemed for the hardships they have to endure. We have been married six years and have one little girl past four years. I do all my own work, my sewing, washing and everything that belongs to a house. I try hard to save my belongs to a house. I try hard to save my husband every cent I can, for he works so We have always had a happy home and I hope it will remain so. I try to do my best and I know my husband will do He is away on the road at present, and oh, how lonesome it is in this strange place without him. I always trust to the good Lord to take him out and bring him back safe again. There is not a moment, day or night, when he is on the engine but that I wonder how he is getting along. How my heart goes out to each and every one of them. My husband and I are always in waiting for the Magazine every month. I will close by wishing the B. of L. F. success and earnestly trusting God to protect all the brave boys. Best wishes w all. A fireman's wife,

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Aug., 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

It is just about a year since I called, and as the editor so kindly published my letter I will venture in again. I shall try and tell you tomething of this place, which, perhaps, will have some interest.

Oklahoma City is the commercial center of the territory and has a population of some five or six thousand inhabitants. present it contains but three hundred and twenty acres of ground. There are twenty business blocks under construction, and about two hundred dwelling houses, the majority of which are built on the modern plan, and some of these are as fine as those of the large cities in the adjoining states. The city is built very compactly, owing to the narrowness of its limits. There are very few buildings that can boast of more than a twenty-five foot lot. It will be some time before additions can be made to the city, as the claims surrounding it are contested and the government reservation is occupied by soldiers. However, I understand they have received orders from headquarters to vacate, and I presume it will be the first addition to the town site. The number of lawyers here appears to be without limit, and up to the present time they have a paying occupation, for almost all the land that is of any value whatever, has several contestants. Water works are being put in and gas pipes are being laid and will soon be ready for use, electric lights are also in use, so that the town will not suffer for the want of light. Oklahoma City can boast of five churches, but the Catholic school building is the only school house in town. However, there are saloons enough to more than make up the deficiency in school houses, which makes me think how sadly reversed here, is the say-ing: "A school house on every hill and no saloons in the valleys." (five me my prohibition state and let those who enjoy living with beer and whisky, go to Oklahoma City, where they are nearly as free as water. I wish I could say as harmless, for the sake of those who will persist in drinking them. There are no shops or factories at present, except the ice factory, so that the employment in that direction is limited.

A word to the Magazine and its many readers. I enjoy reading it next to my Ladies' Home Journal, and I prize it very much. Some time ago some one of the correspondents suggested our reading the Magazine from beginning to end. I, for one, do not; the household and correspondence is interesting, but the mechanical is a little too much for my comprehension, and all I know about machinery and its application I learned in philosophy, and with that amount of knowledge, don't think I would be able to run an engine further than off

the track into the ditch, or perhaps, blow

Send along your well-tried cooking recipes, my sister readers, and help a fairly good cook to become a better one; all that I have tried I found reliable. When at home I do some experimenting in the way of cooking and baking, instead of waiting to practice on my future husband's pocket book and digestive apparatus.

I would like to correspond with some lady stenographer, in the Woman's Depart-

ment of the Magazine.

The Magazine used to be loaned to me to read, but I think my friend tired of that trouble and so concluded to have it sent direct to me, which pleases me better. Thank you, Charlie.

With best wishes for the Magazine and the B. of L. F. I am,

A Fireman's Friend.

[We will be glad to hear from you again.—

FITCHBURG, MASS., 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

In the August number opinions are asked for on "Corporal Punishment for Chil-I am not an expert, as my few lines will show, but I think that our boys and their lodge, No. 410, should be heard from.

I am not going to tell any mother how to govern her child. A mother that loves her child knows and understands how best to govern by its disposition. Love and kindness will do with one, sternness with another, and with another the rod. We who live daily with children know that there are no two alike. I am the mother of three. The eldest is four this fall, the second one would have been two this fall, but God, who knows best in all things, called my darling home. I did not hold him in my arms and comfort him in his last hour. Why? Out at play when I missed him, and brought back to my arms cold in death, all within one short hour. He was a child with whom kindness and love won the day. The eldest is self-willed and kindness shown to him means "I can do as I like, for mamma won't care," but to let him know that I am master and he must obey, is the way we have to handle him. The youngest is too young to be

spoken of in these columns.

I agree with "A Fireman's Wife," of Bellwood, Pa., that we should spend more time discovering our husbands' good qualities than listening to idle gossip on their faults. We must think them faultless, for we little know what hour they will be brought to us disabled or cold in death, and we don't want to think of hard things that have been said in a hasty moment.

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Sanford, Fla., Sept. 8, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Conserning woman's rights I dont think that any Respectble Woman would want to go to the poles to vote or ether hold public ofice. I think that the men had Better let the wiman have ther clothes for a hundred years and the men take ther place let the wiman go out and do the work that the men do and the men do the wimans work. If a lady has to work for her surport that is something else. Why should not an Indian vote? he was hear before any of us ther Ladies ar not wanting to hold public ofsice ar ether vote. What kind of a wife would a voting woman or a woman that held public ofice make a man? She had Better be the husband Instead of the wife Ladies was not put in this world to Run everything. I think If a woman well do her house work She has all that she can do. With my best wishes to all of the wiman and girls, for I dont think there is any thing Suater then a neat dressed girl. But I dont like to see a girl that wishes she was a man or wants to fill a mans shoes. I have a wife and If sh was to say any thing about holding public ofice I would quit her, altho we have never even had a crose word and have Bin married for five years. well I must go as it is leaving time Respectfuly
T. W. H. for my train.

[As a usual thing we correct all mistakes in the letters, before sending to the publisher, but in this case we think it would be a presumption for a woman to criticise anything written by so superior a being, and so submit this letter just as it came to us.-ED.]

LEADVILLE, Colo., August 25, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

It has been over a year since I visited your charming circle. I have just been looking over the Woman's Department of the August number and I see there is a new subject to be discussed, Theatre Going. I agree with "Sunbeam." I go to the theatre quite often and I cannot see what harm can be found in going to a good play, for either party. I think it is one of the pleasantest places one can spend the evening. Of course there is a difference in plays. There are good and poor. But I think a good play just like a good book, it offers something to be learned.

Since I have written to the Magazine I have been visiting in Minturn, a small railroad town thirty-six miles from Leadville. I will endeavor to give you a brief description of the road along which we travel from here there.

The first place we stop of any importance

is Tennessee Pass, twelve miles from here. There we cross the divide and pass through a tunnel about two and one-half miles long. It takes five minutes to pass through it. This tunnel is cut through the mountain. Next we come to Red Cliff, a mining town, part of which is built on the side of the mountain. From there to Minturn we follow the Eagle river, a picturesque stream flowing down through the gulch between the mountains, just room enough in some places for the river and railroad. The mountain trout is quite beautiful this time of the year, and fishing parties line the river from Saturday morning until Sunday evening from all the neighboring towns. Next comes Minturn. It is situated on the bank of the Eagle river in a valley about one mile wide and in some places it does not exceed one-half mile. On one side rises a large mountain and on the first Bench a huge rock projects out called "Lion's Head," about 2,000 feet high, almost vertical from the railroad up the mountain. Minturn is hemmed in by great tall mountains. There is quite an assortment of berries grows on these mountains and bear have been killed within onefourth of a mile. We only get the sun about nine hours during the longest days of the year. I will close by adding that Cloud City Lodge, No. 196, is still increasing in numbers. Best wishes to the Woman's Department. Maud.

Wilkinson, Ind., September 22, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

This is my first attempt at writing to the Magazine. The first, and all I ever received, eight in number, now lie before me while I write, and of all the papers, books and magazines I read, the Firemen's Magazine is one of the most interesting. I almost hold them in reverence. The reason why is, they tell and talk so much about the firemen. There is "one great big object" that is dearest to me on earth that has (if he was to quit now) shoveled so many "black diamonds"—as we call them, that I fear he will never be white any more. And, kind lady friends, many of you speak of your loneliness. But, pray think of me; I have not seen my husband's face for two long months, and likely to be two more before do. You, Cora, wouldn't blame me if I would leave my dishes just a little while or let baby squeal some, in order to glance over the Magazine. First, I hasten to Woman's Department, then I read Mechanical and all. I wish you would all read, re-read and take heed of the letter written by "Gussie" in August number. If your hearts ache, don't pin them on your sleeve Fireman's Wife.

BLOOMINGTON, Wis., September 5, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

It has been a long time since I last had a chat with the readers of the *Magazine*, but now my summer vacation is at a close, so I will have another visit with you.

This vacation was truly a vacation in every sense of the word. Then, time was not time, and life was one long quiet existence under the cool, flitting shadows of forest trees, where the wind whispered its softest and the bees hummed low and drowsily to us. We listened to the even splash of the lake against its sandy shore, and at evening dipped our oars to the beat of a rich melodious voice floating out over the water. Tired brain and body rested, and through the gate of that place of day dreams, health stole in and went hand in hand with peace. We forgot all our battles, bruises, scars, our sorrows and disappointments, and in the grand cathedral of nature, we grew better, purer and stronger.

Now we have resumed our allotted tasks, and re-entered where the practical hopes, ambitions, and dreams of men jostle each other in their oreedy grass for plunder

other in their greedy grasp for plunder.
"Wilda Chesterfield" starts the question of "Corporal Punishment," and our editor asks for opinions on it.

To-day, I took under my care and instruction fifty bright, intelligent little beings. Will I call in corporal punishment to help me manage them? Positively, no!

I believe that with a good beginning or foundation there is seldom need of chastisement in any form, either in the home or school.

Let a mother or teacher instill in the minds of those entrusted to her guidance that it is their duty to obey and respect the wishes of those who are older and in whose care they are placed, and not only must the little ones be taught this, but do not for a moment let a doubt creep in that it is not the divine order of things and not to be changed, that they are placed under the protection and surveillance of those more capable than themselves.

A mother or teacher may give the most important command by one kind look or gesture, and have it obeyed, if she has but made them know that she has a judgment and power of controlling superior to their own, and has a claim to obedience.

Force, fear nor bribery ought ever enter into the management of children. Of course, there are cases of extreme naughtiness where nothing would answer so well as a dose of corporal punishment, but it can truthfully be said that it is the result of mismanagement and neglect.

We all know that children imbibe a great deal from their surroundings, therefore it is the duty of those in whose care they are placed to neutralize the bad influences in their way as much as possible, increase the good, and adapt the greatest good to the greatest number.

Set a good example, make but few rules, give the children credit for being intelligent beings, capable of exercising some judgment of their own, make them know you require obedience for their own good and the good of others, and do not irritate a sensitive disposition, or to be more merciful, any disposition, by suspicion, loud and worthless scoldings, or petty punishments.

Mental and moral suasion will work wonders. Try it.

With kind thoughts for old time friends among the Magazine readers, friendly greeting for my new found acquaintances, and best wishes for all, I am,

Nora Bull.

[We are glad to know of your restful vacation. Let us hear further from our writers on this subject of corporal punishment.

—ED.]

El Paso, Texas, August 1, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Having spent many pleasant moments in reading your interesting Magazine, we have not as yet read an article pertaining to our Pass City, and we fear that the wives and sweethearts have sadly neglected to show their appreciation of our boys. Our thriving little city claims a population of twelve thousand, about a fourth are railroad people. We have five roads coming into El Paso and among the employes there are as many noble, generous hearts as could be found anywhere; for they encounter in this western country dangers that require presence of mind and self-sacrifice.

Although but little has been said of our boys, nevertheless many are the prayers that are wafted to the White Throne above for their safety as their last whistle is heard and the curling smoke is seen in the dim distance as it settles over Mt. Franklin

In reading the May number, Theola's opinion of kissing was for a time the chief topic of conversation and we ask Theola how are we to know the "one love of our life," for how few marry their first love. Although at the time the kisses and caresses are accepted no one could convince them but that was the one love of their life. Yet how often a second love more lasting and strong springs to life within the heart, and they receive as warm kisses as were once given to one who was thought to be the one love of a life. Often we meet in life true hearted men who have our interest at heart as a father or brother and why should we refuse them a "simple kiss." Yes, how many homes would be

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rendered far happier if kisses and caresses were given more freely. How few of "our would be found at the bar and gaming table if there was some one that awaited their coming with a kiss and

smile.

Our idea in regard to kissing is very much the same as J. S. B.'s, of Springfield, Mo. He is a man of our own heart, for we also say deliver us from a sweetheart, much less a life-long companion, who is nothing more than a moving iceberg, and we sympathize with him. If jilted, consider yourself lucky, for how much better at this period to learn the truth than in after years, for how true "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." Take hope, for he who has once loved best, can love again.

Since this is our first letter to your Magazine we would not like to leave the impression that we are too talkative, but hereafter with your permission we will claim a small space each month in your excellent Magazine. May success attend one and all of the railroad fraternity is the earnest

prayer of

Rena and Lena.

[Send your correct names next time and never mind about the "boys of El Paso" but write of something in which all of us are interested.-En.]

> SPOKANE, WASH., 315 Sprague St., \ September 9, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Three months have passed away since I knocked at the door of your sanctum. It was in June (the month of roses) and now yellow tinted autumn is upon us. How lovely! how glorious! and yet, how mournful!

"These few pale autumn flowers, how beautiful

they are, Than all that went before, Than all the summer store, How lovelier far."

As I look around me, I discover the mournful and touching evidences that the year is

dying.

The "sere and yellow leaf," driven from its place by the gale, falls at my feet; the green grass is withering and the purling river in the distance seems to be hymning the requiem of the departing year. How beautiful is the lesson that autumn teaches on the decline of life. We see all nature fading and are sweetly reminded that this is not to last always; that this world is not our abiding home; but that we, too, are soon to reach the autumn of our years, and pass from this scene of action forever.

My last letter was from the "City of Destiny," but I now write you trom Spokane, "The hub of the wheel." Spokane is not only a charming place, but a prosperous

city of 37,000. It has four trans-continental railroads. It has charming scenic surround-The halls are something grand and beautiful-my pen cannot do them justice. There are a great many beautiful lakes and rivers in the vicinity of Spokane. The most charming of those I have yet visited is "Coeur d' Alene lake," a lovely sheet of water 30x3, miles, full of fish of all kinds. There is a pretty little town of the same name on the borders of the lake, and Mt. Sherman is one mile distant, and is a mice place, with fine buildings. It is in Idaho, and only 40 miles from Spokane. Every Sunday the fare is reduced on the N. P. L. R. R. to \$1 the round trip, so a great many people go to enjoy the fine boating, fishing, &c. With my best wishes to the Woman's Department and our kind editor, Mrs. Bloom and each and every member of the B. of L. F.

Mary E. Clune. Their friend,

New York, September 8, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I often wonder why it is you never have letters printed in this department from New York City. Living expenses are very high here. I think we women could help one another by telling how we each manage our home, so as to make things balance at the end of the month. I wish to say I endorse everything Wilda Chesterfield wrote, and as far as it lays in my power, I have done as she advises, and saved money besides. My husband acknowledges if it had not been for my financial management he would be at the bottom of the ladder instead of creeping to the top. I take great pleasure in the Woman's Department and read the best of the letters to my husband in the evening.

[The reason no letters from New York City are published is because none are received. Tell us something about your financial methods.--ED.]

Jackson, Mich., September 9, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

We have been readers of the Magazine for nearly a year and like it better every month. My husband is a fireman on the M. C. R. R. and a member of Gilbert Lodge No. 240. He enjoys reading the Woman's Department as much as I do, and we have often had a hearty laugh together over the difference of opinion expressed by the many correspondents of the Magazine. I wish to ask how would be the best way to spend the few spare moments we have when our husbands are on the road?

[We would like an answer to this question from our readers. Thank you for kind wishes.-ED.]



DECATUR, ILL., September 1, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have in the past eight months been a constant reader of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine and can say I will always hold out a ready hand for help for any railroad man, especially a fireman, who toils so hard to keep the train moving, but as for my gentleman friend who is not a locomotive fireman but a city fireman, I consider he is in equally as much danger as locomotive firemen. I trust that this little article will not be looked upon as a misplaced deed, as if I am not mistaken a fireman is a fireman the world over. It is true the locomotive firemen glide over the country at a high rate of speed and at all times in much danger, but if one looks at the city fireman as I do, it is quite as dangerous. Of a night when he retires he does so with the expectation of being aroused. There, I hear the fire bell now and here he comes with the horses at a break neck speed. To see them go once would convince any one that it is equally as dangerous one place as another and now when they get to a fire the chief orders them in among the piercing flames, and on several occasions I thought I would never see him alive again. I must close as I am very anxious to hear of the fire and whether he has returned to the fire house all safe. Bidding all the readers of the Magazine a kind good bye, from a city fireman's best girl.

Grace.

Fr. Erie, Ont., Sept. 6, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I notice in this month's Magazine another letter from Wilda Chesterfield, this time entitled "Of what does a true wife consist, and after reading it I notice that although it has a new name it is chiefly on the old subject "Employ help." I have said in a previous letter, do not "employ help," that is if yet the said in a previous letter, do not "employ help," that is if you are an engineer's or a fireman's wife, and have your health and strength, and I notice that several writers agree with me, and I fail to see one agree with Wilda. She wishes us to re-read the article in question. Well, I have re-read it, and I can't find where the money is to come from to enable me to do what she says. In the first place she tells us "the hired girl wastes." If she does waste she will still If she does waste she will still look for her board and wages, and to get a girl to do my house work, would cost me at least \$5 per week, that is board and wages. Then she says our husbands spend that much or more each week for cigars, tobacco and treats. There are \$10 gone, will ten more provide all the rest, to say nothing about looking ahead for sickness or trouble? I consider \$20 per week fair wages, and I must say more than my hus-

band receives. If you keep your house in fit condition, your children and yourselves well dressed, pay for your children's schooling, subscribe for two or three newspapers and occasionally buy some good book, give a little towards a church, and pay your husband's insurance, you have nothing left with which to employ steady hired help. Don't think I would not be willing to employ help, if I thought I was doing right. I would agree, if I had married a wealthy man, as I said before, a million-aire, but as it has become my luck to pass my day, with a railroad man, I don't think I would be filling my position properly by spending in such a way that which he toiled so hard to earn, and while he was away at work for me to occupy my time doing fancy work, painting, drawing, mu-sic or reading books. A little of these things is all very nice when my other house work is done, and if you are a steady, industrious house wife, as you should be, you will find sufficient time to do a little of these things sufficient for a railroad man's wife. And I have found in a great many cases those who find most fault with "simple Bridget" are not able to fill her place, only in their own estimation. If any "simple Bridget" were to marry the President, she might try to fill her position to the best of her ability and not be any more out of place than some women who have married railroad men.

With best wishes to the B. of L. F. and

the Magazine I still remain

A Fireman's Wife.

[The point is whether the father of a family should not deny himself the five-dollar-a-week luxuries and apply that money toward lightening the burdens of the mother.—Ed.]

MURPHY'S SIDING, Tex., Aug. 24, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have just finished reading the Woman's Department of this month's Magazine. It contains many good letters and I must say I can sympathize with J. S. B., of Springfield, Mo., but I could not help but laugh when he speaks of the girls getting red headed and sending photo and all other presents back as fast as they can travel. I think the men ought to consider that they are in good luck to be able to get the presents back and not complain because they did not send the kisses along, for (as we say down here) pelone. Well I can say with a clear conscience I never have got so angry with any one that I would send any presents back, and don't think I ever will. Now don't understand me to say I never had one of those lover's quarrels, for I have had a few. Taking all things into consideration I think if J. S. B. practices

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what he preaches he must be quite a nice fellow, so I will send him a cake receipt to go with his kisses:

Take 5 lbs. of fervent devotion, extract of faithfulness 3 lbs., heartfelt satisfaction 4 qts., prudence and good nature 1 qt. each confidence and mutual forbearance 6 scruples, gentleness and modesty 8 oz., matrimonial fidelity 12 scruples, connubial felicity 2 lbs, ecstatic enjoyment 3 qts., patience, industry and economy 1 lb. each, wisdom and experience 15 pwts., discretion and benevolence 2 oz., spice and neatness 4 oz., seeds of virtue 1 and 2 lbs., essence of purity 1 oz., sweetness of disposition 7 pts., balm of a thousand ills 1 qt., cream of excellence 5 pts., milk of human kindness 1 gal., common sense 100 grains. Mix these ingredients thoroughly together with cheerfulness, then pour this mixture into the golden bowl of domestic happiness, lubricate with the oil of gladness, bake in an oven of double blessedness, heated with the fire of true love, while warm spread the whole with a frosting of gracefulness. In the center place the star of hope, set around with dimples and the sparkle of bright eyes; encircle the whole with a wreath of smiles interwoven with rosy blushes and pride of perfection; fasten the wreath with the gold cord of harmony and the silver cord of discourse. It is said one of these cakes will last a life time and improve with age, and all those who eat it would never have cause to desire a separa-tion Wishing the B. of L. F. success, I will sign myself a fireman's consin.

Mable.

MINNESOTA, September 10, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have just finished reading the Magazine and have a few spare moments, so will make my first attempt at sending a letter to the Woman's Department. I am a fireman's wife and am proud to say it. In reading some of the letters one would almost be discouraged. Let me say a few words to the unmarried ladies. Don't think, because he is "only a fireman" that you will always have to be the hired girl. It's quite the opposite. I never do my own work and we have quite a sum to lay aside every month. How many times do you hear the remark, "Well, he's a fireman, and if I have him I will have to drudge in the kitchen and will never get enough to spend as I'd like to. Now, when you hear that just tell them you read of one fireman's wife that spends all she wishes and then not so much but that we save some, and she is just as happy as if she had married a millionaire. With best wishes to the Magazing and all the railroad boys.

Mabel.

RATON, August 30, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

In reply to Grace B. Cutler's article in the August Magazine, I will say that I did not mean to offend any one and if she will read my letter again she will find that I did not say anything about "good-for-nothing married woman" married women.

As for the good-for-nothing bachelors, if there is no one dependent on them they cannot do one half the harm that they could if they were married. So if taxing would force them into marriage, I do not think it would improve their natures very much, and our courts would be full of di-

vorce proceedings.

Now, to a "Friend of Marriage," I will say that I certainly should restrain the poor from marriage, for they, being poor, are least able to support a family. And does he know how fast the population of the world is increasing? What does that mean to the workingman of the future? It means lower wages and the accompany-

Does one ask why are brotherhoods and labor organizations forming all over the It is to counteract the power of country? It is to counteract the power of capital. Where does capital get its power? It is not by owning the riches of the land alone. It is because workingmen are springing up by the thousand, which enables capital to say to the laborers, work for our price or go, we can get some one else While, on the other hand, if the demand for laborers was greater than the supply, we could say to capital, come to our terms or we will work for some else.

Now, I do not say it is wrong to get married if you can support a family decently, but I don't believe an unskilled laborer in

this, or any other country can do that.
With best wishes to all, I remain, Edward.

ROODHOUSE, ILL., Sept. 4th, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

This is Sabbath morn, and a glorious day has been ushered in. My little girl has just started for Sunday school and my husband (who is a railroad man, of course) is at work. I have just finished reading the Magazine, of which, I am proud to say, I have been a faithful reader for fifteen years; and could you peep into my closet this day you would say I could have a very nice library of Magazines. To me the Magazine is always welcome, and I delight to read Mrs. Nellie Bloom's and Shandy Maguire's po-

My husband never says much at home concerning his lodge, but he attends all the meetings he possibly can and always pays his dues. I wish the lodges all success Engineer's Wife.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 24, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have perused the contents of the Magazine for nearly three years, and instead of being "up and doing," so to speak, I have sat idly by and been contented to let some one interest me intend of vice versa.

It is quite possible that my enthusiasm was aroused by Mrs. Harper writing in such glowing terms of the "City of the Angels," thereby making me feel determined to let her know that at least one person feels grateful to her for her praise of our city. Permit me to say, Mrs. Harper, you missed a rare treat by not seeing Mrs. Bloom (I beg Mrs. Bloom's pardon for using her name in such a public manner) and forming her acquaintance. I met her in Los Angeles two years ago, and one may well say "none know her but to love her," speaking from experience as well as observation. She is one of the dearest and sweetest ladies I have ever met.

My husband is a fireman and freely acknowledges that he would not engage in any other branch of industry. The danger attached to railroading makes it all the more fascinating, and when those dear, sentimental girls write of "our noble fireboys," they use a very appropriate appellation. We have been married nearly three years, but still it is impossible for me to see my husband starting on a trip without a feeling of sadness, for "we know not what a day may bring forth."

A wife can not be too kind, gentle and loving to a husband, for in after years, when he is "sleeping the sleep that knows no waking," she will have no bitter mem-

ories crowding into her sad life if she has done her part. Life is altogether too short

to spend in contention.
"Mignon Lawrence" gives excellent advice in the August number in regard to disposition, etc. I have often tried to place myselt in my husband's position, and soon concluded it would be utterly impossible for me to always be gay and light hearted if I had been up all night and felt so tired and sleepy I could scarcely move. Women usually expect too much of men, and it is also the reverse. A happy home depends as much on a man as on a woman. Every word in Mrs. M. M's letter is true, and if more women would write in a similar strain how much more beneficial it would be to one and all than to bring the faults and failings of those poor, abused "dears" constantly before the public, making a pessimistic croaker of one's self.

Life is what we make it, either bright or dark, a success or a failure. I always receive many valuable suggestions from the Magazine and find it an indispensable help. I am surprised there are so few letters from

Los Angeles, when so many railroad people live here.

If "May" will carefully analyze the following quotation she will find a whole sermon in it:

"Far, far beyond all computation is the good which a pious, consistent Christian wife can accomplish in the heart of a hushand who truly loves her."

Grace Darling.

[I am sure it would have been a pleasure to meet you while I was at Los Angeles. Yes, the life of an editor has its trials but it has also its pleasures. Thank you for kind appreciation.—ED.]

SCRANTON, PA., September 20, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I will come again and tell the sisters of this department of the new and easy way to wash. I am very sure you will like it and find it very easy, as well as a quick way of washing. Fill the boiler nearly full of cold water; into it put two handfuls of soap powder (I use Fairbank's Gold Dust); put the sheets, pillow cases and night dresses in, let them come to a boil, have the wash tub half full of cold water, take the clothes from the boiler into it, rub them a little, put them through a blueing water and they are ready to hang up. After you take the sheets and other articles from boiler, empty the hot suds all out and fill the same as at first, with cold water, put in the same amount of soap powder and put in the white skirts and underwear, napkins, table cloths, handkerchiefs, in fact all but the towels, and colored clothes, let them boil same as the first, then rub them the same and rinse. I serve the towels the same as the rest of the clothes just washed. I do not do this way with the colored clothes, as it fades them, but the over clothes I do, and they wash so very easy you will be surprised. Some of you sisters of the Woman's Department very likely have larger washings. Of course, if you have four or five sheets and four or five pairs of pillow cases, then do not put so many in at once, cases, then do not put so many in at once, but fill the boiler often and you will get through your washing quickly and have beautiful, white clothes. Give this way a third trial and I pledge you that you will be very pleased. Don't say, oh, 'tis such a bother to empty the boiler so often. It is just as easy and casis. I think then the is just as easy and easier, I think, than the old fashioned way of rubbing, boiling, sudsing and rinsing, and saves all the hard rubbing, which wears out the clothes more than the wearing of them. Try it and be convinced. Well, enough of washing today. I will say good afternoon to the sisters. Respectfully. Mrs. Mertie Tewksbury.

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Keithsburg, Ill., September 10, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I feel like thanking our kind editor for her very interesting letter, telling of her delightful trip west. It was so pictured that I almost fancied I was enjoying the same sights. As I had to stay at home all summer it was doubly appreciated.

What a grand thing it is to be able to travel! Why, it is worth more than the same time spent in the best school, I think.

When I was eighteen years old I spent six months in the New England states. Will I ever forget those times, never cease to enjoy thinking over those happy days? How plainly now I can see those green mountains, the gorges, waterfalls, capes, trout ponds, so clear you could see the pebbly bottom, the deep marble quarries, where the men at work below looked like wee dolls, the view across lovely lake Champlain, the scenery on the way down to Boston, the sight from Bunker Hill Months and the sight from Bu ument, the ride on the Atlantic to explore a big iron clad man of war stationed a mile or so out from the harbor. Everything is still fresh in my memory. When I returned and began my labors in a little country school house in Illinois, where the scenery seemed so tame and monotonous, I don't wonder I was homesick and wished I were a rich heiress instead of a poor country school ma'am. I have since then seen a good deal of western life in Nebraska and Colorado, among the coyotes, antelope, prairie dogs, sand and wind, holding down a claim. Do you know anything about it? My eastern trip was all poetry, but my western experience was decidedly prosy, though I do not regret the experience. When I read of a blizzard I know what the word means, and I can say now that I have seen the wind blow. I have explained to my philosophy class a mirage, but did not then realize how it looked. These memorthen realize how it looked. then realize now it rooked. These memories keep one from getting lonesome. A journey and a good book are worth the money. I have no desire to leave my children an inheritance of money, but I do hope to be able to give them an education, and let them see some of this beautiful world, that they cannot lose nor worry Another thing is very important in a child's education, and that is, if it love music, to cultivate that taste. It will repay a thousand times in enjoyment, and it usually brings a child into good society I believe we should sing, play and study with our children, be their companions in every thing. Let us not get old till we have to. Mix in all the real happiness we can in their young lives, for we know not how stern and hard fate will be to them when they have their own way to make in the world. See Em. [Let us hear from you often.-ED,]

Somerset, Ky., Sept. 1, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I have been thinking for some time past of writing a short letter to the Woman's Department, but since the death of my dear husband, I have been so lonely that I scarcely could express my thoughts in such a manner as would be presentable to the

public. I have had the pleasure of reading the Magazine for four months, and I have gathered a great deal of information from its pages. I think it a grand book. I have two little boys, of eight and five years, and when grown to manhood I truly hope they will be as pure and noble as their papa; besides, I have such a sweet little girl only one year old, that I trust may be brought up in virtuousness. I know a number who are members of B. of L. F., No. 367, and I take pleasure in naming them in my list of friends. My husband was a member of this lodge.

With a hearty wish for the prosperity and happiness of railroad men, and words of kindness and encouragement for them, Mrs. Lina Young. I close my letter.

Butler, Ind., Oct. 15, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I write in behalf of the fallen woman. If a woman goes down let her go, and let men go up, and they will say what is that I hear splashing in the water at midnight and then there is a gurgle, as of strangula-tion, and all is still. They say never mind, it is only a woman too discouraged to live. Let the mills of the cruel world grind right If they would pick up the fallen girls and women as they do the fallen men, how much better it would be for both classes. I tell you it is not right when a woman falls to give her a push and send her down

farther. The reason I write this way is that I have never seen anything like this in the Magazine and there are so many that read it, especially the railroad boys. We all ought to think of these things. It is not that I consider the women so much worse than the men. There are lots of the railroad men whom their wives don't appreciate. A railroad man's wife should try and help him along, for I think that a man who works on the railroad has a hard life.

A Fireman's Sister.

Mrs. A—You say brandy is a good remedy for colic, but I don't agree with you.
Mrs. B—What do you know about it?

Before I had Mrs. A—A great deal. Before I had brandy in the house my husband never had colic more than once or twice a year, but as soon as I kept a supply he had colic almost every day.

## MECHANICAL.

### TECHNICAL MATTERS. NO. X.

Generally speaking, it is easier to make than to use steam economically, for the simple reason that it is easier to impart heat than to reject heat, and to retain an economic rate of rejection. This may seem strange, but it is so, and here we have to refer to physics, for the reason. It is easy to make the steam for we have it in a body and under somewhere near the same pressure, but the moment we commence to let it out, as into a steam pipe or a valve chest, then the process of expansion begins and the instant any expansion is present there is an amount of energy gone which is costing us heat units, then when we try to send the steam through the steam ports or any sort of an aperture or orifice we come into contact with another element of loss, "wire drawing," by which more or less of the waste in the use of all heat is lost or unaccounted for, or as it is frequently said "used in conversion" and it would be simpler to say "wasted in not doing work" and this occurs in several ways. If we have one hundred pounds of steam in our boiler, and only get eighty pounds into the cylinder, then we have lost 20 per cent. in not doing any work, less a very small amount that the steam is supposed to be superheated in passing through the ports or passages, but we do lose in the change from the volume at 100 pounds and that of 80 pounds, or the smaller the pressure the larger the volume, and as the volume increases the force of it decreases, or we have more in bulk, and of less working capacity hence we have lost, beyond recall, quite an amount of the steam in "useless work" or in such a way that we could not in that place avoid, there has been spent an amount of our heat that has not done any work which was available in driving our engine, but it did cost us some heat or coal. The same thing occurs in every compound engine as between either of the cylinders or where the steam is used at one pressure and exhausted, and used over again at some different pressure, then the same feature is seen in all cut off engines, in initial initial condensation, and in the cooling of the cylinder between the strokes of the engine, and while these losses are small they are repeated, some of them, 50 and others 500 times a minute, and in the usual operation account of any steam plant are of much account, although small as considered one by one.

When in a single cylinder there are condensing attachments there is serious loss in the cooling of the cylinder between strokes, and if the gain in effective use was not greater by far than these losses, it would not be advantageous to use condensors, and this same is to be said of the compound engine. This has been made, perhaps, more lengthy than was really necessary to show that the steam engine is, after all, only to be considered as in the main a sort of a ledger account, to which we must debit all the losses and credit all we gain, and as the larger amount is on the right side, so we have a cheap or costly power.

As the usual object of running a steam power is to make money from it, we shall put it upon that basis, then it is easy to say that a pound of coal has in it "so much" and how to get out of each pound the nearer to that "so much" in efficiency is the sole object to be attained by the man in

charge.

#### MAKING STEAM.

Burning coal under or inside of a boiler is, of itself easy, but the physical phase of the matter is not so easy, but if understood, makes the manual part far more interesting and if we make a pound of steam from a pound of water the relation that its first condition bears to its second depends on the pressure at which we stop, and the value of the steam for various purposes is dependent on the quality of the steam, or whether it is dry, partly dry, or saturated. Dry steam is seldom if ever found. It is difficult to handle, and not in respect to lubrication desirable, and if saturated it is most desirable to have as little moisture or water present as we can. Hence we are dealing with a series of contradictory terms. We want steam, and we cannot use it if it is really steam, but we want just a trace of water in it, yet we don't want any but the least possible of water as water present, and with steam of 100 pounds we should get only one or one and one half per cent. of water in the current of steam from the boiler to the engine, if we can have it as we wish, but this part of the matter is more frequently settled without us, or so that we must take matters as we find them.

If we are to have the laying out of the plant we must try to get at the features, so to get the best results, and so to save all the heat units possible in their transfer from the coal to the water. As it is now we get from fourteen as high as sixteen per cent. of the value of coal in the efficiency of the work done by the steam, or in the best we get less than one-sixth, and oftener not over one-seventh, or we waste six-sevenths to get one-seventh. Then it would seem to be easy to do better, but on a more perfect knowledge of all the conditions it does not appear to be so easy to do away with all the troublesome features, or from the amount of skill exercised in that par-

ticular direction all the obstacles would long ago have disappeared and the problem have been solved in some way that would save us millions of tons of coal and heaps

of dollars.

Ice water steam is the sequence in which we deal in heat as applied to making steam. In taking the ice, it is hard or frozen. Now if we return to the absolute zero and commence in our making steam from this point, we have a curious state of affairs, but it will take in the whole of the theoretical as well as the practical, so far as we at present know. Absolute zero lies at 460 degrees Fahrenheit below the usual zero to which we refer in ordinary speaking of zero. Then if we apply to the ice 492 degrees of heat from absolute zero the ice begins to turn into water or to "thaw out" for at that point we arrive at 32 F. or the point where freezing begins when growing cold; or where thawing commences if growing warmer. Here is one of the physical changes. Now if we keep on adding heat to the water, it is changed from ice to water, and as the process goes on until the water boils, we find that we have added to the ice or water, as the change takes place, 672 degrees F. from the starting point, and we have reached the limit of the possibilities in adding heat, for if we add more to the water, it does not get any hotter, for the reason that when that point is reached steam is produced, and it is easy to make steam only when the water is so confined that we may add heat and by confinement in some vessel we can add heat and so obtain "the pressure due to temperature" or "the temperature due to pressure," but if we stop at 672 F. it is a rather queer matter that we do not account for the heat added, as we observe it, but we do find that we have really added to it from the first 966, F. when all the water becomes steam, or the total heat is now 1.178 F. and the curious thing is that the water is still at a temperature of only 212 F. so far as we can measure it by the thermometer, and nearly four fifths of the heat has disappeared or become insensible, at least so far as any of our instruments are concerned, and this which has disappeared is what is previously referred to as "latent heat," and this latent heat is one of the curiosities of nature's provisions for us, for it has not by any means disappeared. It has been stored up to re-appear at a later stage of the proceeding, and were it not for this feature of our steam making it would not matter at what pressure of steam by the gauge we worked our engines, or what we done with the steam if apparent heat was the only factor, but in the conversion of the fuel into heat and then into steam we are constantly carrying to out credit an amount of heat that is like money in the bank again

convertible on call, and it is this which so often befogs the learner in this element.

Thomas Pray. Jr.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

### COMBUSTION.

Carbon is the chief element which forms all inflammable matter; it is the most abundant of all substances which forms the various vigetable plants. It is the chief element in coal, wood, rocks, corals, etc. It presents itself in many and contrary forms. It is found pure in two forms only, viz: the diamond and graphite. A diamond is pure carbon and is the hardest substance known. Graphite is also pure carbon and is supposed to be of vegetable

origin.

In a diamond, carbon is an insulator, while in gas carbon it is a conductor of electricity. As fuel, it quickly unites with

oxygen, forming light and heat, as stove polish we spread it on our iron ware to keep the metal from rusting. We burn it in our lamps and it gives us light; we burn it in our stoves and it gives us heat; we burn it in our bodies and it gives us strength; we burn it in our engines and it gives us power; to the tree it gives firmness, to our flesh consistency. It is the valuable element in all fuels, oils and gases; it supplies our wants in every way. of the various substances possess different properties, still all have certain properties which prove them to be of the same elethey are all infusible and when heated in the air unite with the same proportion of oxygen, forming the same compound, "carbon dioxide," from which the carbon can be obtained again in the form Almost all the metals are of charcoal. locked up in the rocks with oxygen, and carbon is the key by which the treasure houses of nature are unlocked for the supply of our wants. Carbon is the most unchangeable element in nature; neither air nor moisture will affect it. In the hard of an Egyptian mummy were recently found several pods of peas, which, according to the inscription on the tomb, were buried there with the body 3,743 years ago, or about 2.000 years B. C. Wheat years ago, or about 2,000 years B. C. Wheat has been found in the ruins of Herculaneum which was charred over 1800 years

ago, as perfect as if it grew last harvest.

Hydrogen means a generator of water, and it forms one minth the weight of water; it is also a constituent of all animal and vegetable matter; when pure, it is like oxygen, transparent, odorless and without color; it is the lightest of all bodies, being fourteen and one half times lighter than air, and sixteen times lighter than oxygen. It can be breathed for a short time with

impunity and gives a shrill tone to the voice; owing to its lightness it passes out

of the lungs very quickly.

A mixture of two parts of hydrogen with five parts of air, when ignited, will explode violently, the heat generated by the union of hydrogen and oxygen causes the H<sub>2</sub>O to appear as steam. Hydrogen and oxygen may be united in fixed proportions, for combustion, and kept for years without the least change in either, both gases will remain quietly together, with no appearance of their chemical affinity, but the instant a spark of fire comes in contact with them they unite with a crash like thunder, and form water.

In oxygen and hydrogen existing as gases there is stored a large amount of potential energy; when they unite by chemical affinity the energy is turned into heat. In the union of eight grains of oxygen and one grain of hydrogen, sufficient heat is evolved to raise 34,462 grams of water from 0° to 1° centigrade, and this heat is sufficient to do the amount of work represented by lifting 14,612 kilograms one meter high, which is nearly 393 inches.

Nitrogen forms four-fifths of the atmosphere; it is found in large quantities in nitrates, saltpeter, ammonia, and in such vegetables as mushroom, cabbage, horseradish, etc. It is also the valuable element in quinine, morphine, prussic acid and strychnine; it is entirely negative, tastless, colorless and without odor; it will not burn nor will it permit anything else to do so. Four-fifths of each breath that enters our lungs is nitrogen, but it comes out as it went in, leaving the oxygen behind to perform its wonderful work in our bodies. Nitrogen is of such a nature that it will not unite directly with any organic matter. The difference between oxygen and nitrogen is this, the one is a conservative, the other a radical element. Oxygen alone is too active, and must be restrained. Nitrogen is slow to act, and, in consequence, is only fit to weaken a stronger element. Were we to be confined within a room filled with pure oxygen, life would be excited to such a pitch that it would appear but a short dream, and in a few days we would sweep through its feverish, burning course. While, on the other hand, were we in a room filled with nitrogen, I fe would be blotted out in the twinkling of an eye. Either elements of the air we breathe, when separated, will kill us; oxygen, by excess; nitrogen, by lack of action.

Oxygen and carbon are the chief elements connected with the process of combustion, and, in consequence, are the principal ones to be considered. When a fresh supply of fuel is put on the fire and the supply of oxygen is not sufficient to unite

properly with the gases formed by the burning fire, all or a part of them will pass away unconsumed, as invisible gas and unconsumed carbon or smoke. Smoke is one of the most wasteful and also the most disagreeable things we have to contend with in firing and running locomotives; it, therefore should be the duty of every fireman to avoid, as much as possible. the throwing of smoke. I have heard men say, who claim to be engineers and firemen, that the best indications of a good fire was the rolling of the "black fog," as they term it. Such remarks as this, connected with the theory advanced by such men, are the best indications that such men do not know what they are talking about. A fireman who fires an engine with five or six scoops of coal at every fire will invariably have a thick, heavy fire, and the smoke will roll black and heavy. A fire that is carried in this way is always wasteful and the inside sheets of the fire box will be covered with soot. When a thick, heavy fire is kept in the fire box and the supply of air is insufficient for perfect combustion, a gas will be formed in the fire mixture, called carbonic oxide, a gas of poor heating qualities, and, consequently, very wasteful. One pound of coal uniting with carbonic oxide, will generate 4,500 heat units, or enough to raise 29.1 pounds of water from the tank temperature to the boiling point, 212° Fahrenheit, or 100° Centigrade. If the fire is thin and the supply of air sufficient to mix thoroughly with the gases formed in the fire, a gas will be generated called carbon dioxide. One pound of coal uniting with carbon dioxide, will generate 14,500 heat units, or enough to raise 88 pounds of water from the tank temperature to the boiling point. For the perfect combustion of every pound of coal, 24 pounds of oxygen are necessary. It takes 4.35 pounds of air taken from the atmosphere to furnish one pound of oxygen. One pound of air at ordinary pressure and temparature occupies 13.003 cubic feet, therefore to furnish the necessary amount of oxygen for the combustion of each pound of coal, we must admit into the fire mixture 35.3033 cubic feet of air. An engine that burns 2,500 pounds of coal per hour will burn 21 pounds per minute on each square foot of grate. One pound of coal requires 35.3033 cubic feet of air for perfect combustion,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds will require 21 times 35.3033, which is 88.1033 cubic feet every minute.

Philosophy, natural or mechanical, is divided into four classes, namely: Mechanics, Electricity, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, and the engineer and fireman in their daily practice, are liable to be called on to deal with one or all of them, for they have the machinery, the water, the air and elec-

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tricity to deal with. Beneath all creation science shows there are few fundamental laws and powers which man can use in practical life to accomplish his purpose. The following are the primary powers: Tide power, wind power, water power, the power of vital action and the power of power of power of the power combustion. Electricity, galvanism, magnetism or gravitation can never be employed as original sources of power.

Modern electricity is nothing more than the transfer by wires, to the work, the power of combustion or water, and the same may be said of the elastic force of steam. In the action of an engine this should never be forgotten; it is not the engine which is the source of motion to the machinery, nor the steam, but the powerful energy imparted to the expanding water through the process of combustion.

The laws governing combustion and natural philosophy should be the first study to occupy the leisure hours of the man who fires a locomotive, for therein lies the fundament of economy in all steam power and the ground work of success. Let us study first the laws of nature, then when we come to study valve motion, air brake, rotation, vibration, hammer blows, horizon-tal and vertical balancing, and so on, we will be able to see more clearly and explain more perfectly the philosophy of every mechanical problem with which we come in contact. We are now making rapid progress in the mechanical world, and he who keeps up with the times is the man who will reach the top of the ladder first, whether he be a fireman or an engineer; while he who takes things easy and relies solely on seniority to place him on top and in a responsible position, is doomed to dis-

T. J. H.

#### POSSIBLE COMPETITORS.

appointment

Some time ago, while walking with one of the proprietors through one of the largest and best known machine shops of the country, we noticed some men who were packing a machine for ship-

some men who were packing a machine for shipment.

The shop had recently been equipped with overhead traveling cranes for handling the heavy work built there, and the men were enjoying the use of them, and their release from heavy lifting and tugging. At the moment our attention was attracted to these men, a sling chain had been thrown around a small part of a machine weighing not over 50 younds, and the 50-ton crane was employed to raise this piece from the floor and deposit it in the packing box, while the three men, any two of which could easily have lifted it to place in one-fourth the time, stood by and rested.

The proprietor remarked that such things had formerly worried him somewhat, but he had come to perceive the great truth that if all the men they hird were so thoughful and so smart as to know the very best way to do everything, and infallibly choose that way, if, in short, they possessed all the qualities that make men successful as managers, they would certiality want to become managers and proprietors, and would probably become his competitors. In other words, he was able to hire these

men only because they were in the main lacking in some one or more qualities essential to success as proprietors of shops of their own, and he had, therefore, learned to consider such matters more philosophically, and be satisfied when he though his men were as good as those in any other shop. There is, in this incident, something to think about by both employers and workmen. When men who work in shops have as an object something beyond their daily wages, the chances are that they will get it. This may mean to the employer no only an efficient workman, but a possible competitor, while to the workman it means that, if his ambition extends only to 6 celock and pay day, he will in all probability have to be satisfied with these as his sole rewards.

We are not among those who believe that all men up he output seconds.

these as his sole rewards.
We are not among those who believe that all men can be equally successful in any given line, for men differ from each other physically and mentally. But it is certain that every man owes it to himself to make the most of his natural abilities.

The above, from the American Machinist, is no doubt true in its double sense of railroad work. Many employes work with the sole idea of putting in their time, without regard to the interests of the railroad company or their fellow employes. They will try to do as little as possible in the slowest possible way for the company, and, when it is any way feasible, they will endeavor to "shove their work" upon their more willing co-laborers. The seniority rule in vogue on most roads, is, no doubt, in a great measure, responsible for this state of affairs, for if an employe has succeeded in holding his job by doing as little as possible, for a certain longer or shorter period, until he has become "the oldest man," he is held to be eligible to promotion "in his just as much so as the man who has devoted his full time while at work to the best advantage of the company, and who has even taken a part of his leisure time to study the latest and most improved methods of railroad management in their respective spheres, and is thus the most competent of the two. Under the seniority rule, men have been heard to declare that "it is not necessary for me to spend time and money in study, for I will be promoted when my turn comes." But of late the systems of examinations which have been introduced on some roads have proved that assumption untrue, and many who have had ample time to prepare themselves for the test, have been forced to the rear, while younger men have come to the front to occupy positions won by their merit.

Again, on the other side, a disposition is often shown by superiors to repress any tendency by those under them to acquire information and practice the best methods for fear that they might aspire to rise by virtue of these qualities to places of importance and trust, and thus become competitors to their former superiors. It is not a rare thing to find that a studious fireman is descried and made the object of silly animadversions because of his earnest search after knowledge, which induces him to seek it in every possible way. Nor is this



feeling confined to firemen. Let an engineer practice the best theory of economic running, as proven by the testimony of his fireman that "it is easy to keep an engine hot for him," and as corroborated by the fuel left over after the trip is made, and he will be accused of wearing out the machinery and increasing the cost of repairs. This same feeling is sometimes shown in higher circles, where it often requires years of in-adequately rewarded services in interior positions, by really meritorious men, to win their way to higher places, by reason of the jealousy or rivalry of those in office over them, yet in spite of all this we still hold with the Machinist that "it is certain that every man owes it to himself to make the most of his natural abilities."

Wm. Weiler.

MR. Editor: I have often seen inquiries made for something on combustion, so I will try to write an article making it simple and easily understood. What is combustion? It is taking fire and burning to create light and heat. To have fire we must have material to ignite, combustible matter consisting of wood, coal, peat, oils, charcoal or any material that feeds a flame and forms heat or light is supplied. These alone do not furnish the required excitement, to produce the heat necessary to form combustion, and will burn alone.

A very important substance to man living on this earth, adding to his comfort, and furnishing means of living and transportation from one end of the world to the other, by means of combustion is air, so

important, yet invisible.

What is air? Air as defined by Webster is "The fluid we breathe; the atmosphere which is the æriform gas or fluid surrounding the earth." It is composed of numerous gases but principally of two, oxygen and nitrogen gas. Gas is a mixture of carbureted hydrogen and olefiant gas, or bi-carbureted hydrogen obtained by destructive distillation of coal. Carbureted hydrogen is carbon combined with hydrogen. bine and mix are two words similar in meaning, yet they are not the same, but to combine anything it has to be mixed. We mix sand and lime together; it still remains sand and lime in a confused state. Mix lime and water, their elements change by combining and forming something new by changing themselves and creating heat. Olefiant gas is said to be composed of four equivalents of carbon and four of hydrogen which combined with carbureted hydrogen form gas. Oxygen is a gaseous element having strong chemical affinities for other bodies and when combined rapidly produces combustion. It forms about 22 per cent. or over one-fifth of the air we breathe to

sustain life, and supports combustion by the fuel being separated by heat into hydrogen and carbon. Nitrogen, a gaseous element that abounds in animal and vegetable substances, forming about four-fifths of the air we breathe, is incapable of sustaining life and will not burn. Hydrogen is an inflammable gas of extreme lightness and one of the elements of water. Carbon is an elementary substance forming the base of charcoal, and entering largely into minerals and coal. In its pure crystallized state it constitutes the diamond, while the smoke and soot from lamps, gas and vege-table substances is nearly clear carbon. Coal is of vegetable origin, formed apparently from the destruction of vast forests and the change of wood into coal has been effected under great pressure and heat.

The substances required for combustion are therefore oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, with their elements combined. For a simple illustration of combustiion let us look. for instance, at a lamp, which is always in the house. Why is the bottom of the burner punctured full of holes? Why is a chimney used? Cannot as good results be obtained without as with a chimney? The holes in the burner permit the air to go up around the flame, and the chimney being added it forms a draft. Cut a card or place anything around the burner that will stop up these holes, light the wick and put on the chimney, and the result is, the lamp smokes. Why? Because the supply of air, with the necessary oxygen, is not sufficient to consume the particles of solid carbon, which are set free in the form of soot or smoke, but the smoke or carbon would have been consumed with the hydrogen if the supply of oxygen had not been excluded from the bottom of the burner. Lift the chimney a short space, or remove the card, permitting more air under the flame, and the smoke will cease, for it will be consumed by the combination of the three elements which produce fire and heat. Air rises, and if it passes through a tube or cylinder it forms a draft drawing from the bottom. In closing the bottom of the burner the air passes only over the top of the chimney and draws from the flame the unburnt carbon. Cover the top of the chimney and the flame will smoke, for the air rushes in at the bottom and cannot get out at the top. Remove the chimney and the flame gives scarcely any light; it smokes, flutters around and goes out if the chimney is not replaced. The flame is small and the air being all around it in such large quantities, that the oxygen cannot be consumed, consequently we have a dim light. Place anything in reach of this flame that will ignite and we get a stronger light, because more carbon is added, which helps to ignite or burn the oxygen. Replace the chimney

and before us is a bright light, unless the wick is turned up to furnish a larger supply of carbon than can be consumed with the small supply of oxygen in the chimney which will cause smoke. The air, after combining into light and heat, is drawn or forced from the top of the chimney by the

cold air from the bottom.

To insure perfect combustion we must have air over and underneath the fire or carbon, but only in such quantities as will give a bright flame and throw out no smoke. Too much oxygen will not unite with carbon or hydrogen, and the same can be said of the other elements as well. Without of the other elements as well. Without combustion we could not have life. Life is like the lighted lamp or other flame. It requires air to first give us life, and without it we cannot live. To support this life we it we cannot live. To support this life we must have the different elements which form combustion, viz: oxygen we get in the air we breathe; hydrogen and oxygen in the water we drink; carbon and hydro-gen in the food we eat. The elements gen in the food we eat. unite in the organs of the body and produce heat. After heat comes life to the different organs, and as life gives motion it sets them to work forming material for the elements to feed on after being drawn into the body, and conveys it throughout the body in a small ray or stream of hot blood that keeps the body warm. If we go into a closed or crowded room we shortly find it difficult to breathe, because we cannot get enough oxygen to support the rapid combustion going on in the body, and what we do get is more nitrogen, (which will not burn or give life) that has been thrown off from the lungs after the life-giving qualities have been burned out, and the person would soon perish were they to remain. Placing the hand over the nose or mouth has the same effect. How much more brac-ing to the system is the air in winter or mornings and evenings than in the hot summer days. So combustion goes on in the body until the little air cells begin to get stopped up, shortening the supply of oxygen to the many organs depending up-on its use, and they become diseased. As much carbon and hydrogen cannot be consumed as formerly, which causes loss of appetite, consequently the body weakens, the muscles relax, for the fuel is giving out; but the flame lingers along until it has burned out the last speck of fuel, and the fire within the body has gone out, and with the dying flame goes the life until cold in the embrace of death.

Watch; for none alive can tell when their supply of fuel will be giving out. Be prepared; for to some it holds out a warning that their time has nearly expired, while to others it is like taking a lamp out into the wind where it is suddenly extinguished, and they find themselves lost in

the darkness which surrounds them, with no place to seek a shelter or to give them a new light.

I will now answer some of the questions I gave in the July Magazine, as I note they have not been answered by others. On page 611 "Where was air connection frozen that we could see no pressure on the gauge?" Answer: Between the air pump and the main reservoir, for holding the torch on the joint where it entered the main reservoir a few seconds removed the difficulty.

On page 612: How to stop without getting caught on the centre when one side is disconnected. Use the brake until nearly stopped, then release the brake and admit a little steam into the cylinder and finish stopping with the reverse lever by throwing it backward and forward, and you will stop near the quarter, for steam will not permit the piston to stop at the end of the stroke.

W. J. S.

#### COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES.

The real questions which a railroad manager wants answered in order to determine whether it would be best to get compound or simple engines for the traffic of his road are, first, whether the compounds will haul his trains, and do it regularly without an excessive amount of failures, and next, whether the saving in fuel will be materially greater than the addition to the cost of repairs and interest on first cost,

Now, on nearly all roads, there are a number of trains which run with a tolerable degree of regularity, and with a uniform number of cars. At any rate, with the co-operation of the transportation department the number of care can usually be regulated during a period long enough to make conclusive tests. Now, supposing that on such a road a run of this kind, of from 100 to 150 miles, with, say a freight train was selected, on which the number of cars to be hauled by the experimental train could be regulated within certain limits, the question of most importance to the manager would be, how much coal will be burned by a compound engine and how much by a simple engine of like size and weight and under like conditions? The question is not whether a heavy compound locomotive will haul more cars or do it with less fuel than a light simple machine, but it is, which of two machines of the same weight and with the same steam pressure will do the work most economically? Until this is decided, indicators, dynamometers, pyrometers, calorimeters, etc., might be ignored and their use reserved to investigate the causes of the good or bad results Having obtained by the simpler tests. two such engines, let one of them begin by  $T_{-5}$ 

hauling a moderate sized train on a given run, and appoint some careful and reliable person-two would be better to check off each other-to weigh the coal taken on the tender and that left on it at the end of the run. Also arrange to have the cars of each train weighed by an experienced weigh master. Let the simple engine take such a train one day, and the compound the same kind of a train, as near as possible, and on the same run the next. Gradually increase the loads hauled, until each engine has reached its limit of capacity. If the results of such a series of tests were made by careful engineers and firemen on each engine, for, say, two weeks, and were then repeated for two weeks more and the men exchanged from the one engine to the other, the tests would show with a very considerable amount of conclusiveness which kind of locomotive was able to do the kind of work in which it was employed most economically, at least so far as fuel consumption and efficiency are concerned. After such facts were established it would be time to use indicators, pyrometers, calorimeters, dynamometers, and other scientific instruments to ascertain the causes which led to the results thus obtained.

The performance of new compound locomotives with every appliance that ingenuity, skill, and experience can suggest have been worked in competition with old simple engines which were friendless. After all that has been said in favor of the compound, it still remains that the simple system has some advantages over the compound, as is indicated by their respective names. Ever since machinery has been used simplicity has been regarded as an advantage, and it is only when some very important advantage can be obtained by complexity that it becomes economical.

All the systems of compound locomotives thus far proposed involve a material addition to their weight. To the extent to which the weight is increased by compounding it is a disadvantage, and it is no more than fair that the simple system, in a comparative test, should have the advantage which might be derived from a similar increase in weight. If the boiler of a simple engine can be made larger to the extent of several thousand pounds of weight, it will have very much the same influence on its economy that the diminished demand for steam has on the compound boiler. This is an advantage which may legitimately be claimed for the simple system.

All compound locomotives must have either larger cylinders or more of them, and some other additional parts which will be certain to cost more to maintain than the smaller and simpler mechanism of the old-fashioned machines. How much or how little this increase will be, probably

only a considerable number of years of experience will tell.

There is, too, a perpetual amount which must be charged to the compound system, on account of the increased cost of the engines. This has been roughly estimated at about \$750. It is probably more in some cases and less in others. Ten per cent. should be allowed on this annually for interest and renewals, which gives a yearly charge of \$75 against the compound engines.

In their favor it must of course be admitted that there is a saving in fuel. How much is this? is the question which all who are interested in locomotive performance have been eagerly asking. The Master Mechanics' Committee give as the result of their test a final figure of 7.6 per cent., but add that the series of tests which represent most nearly the average monthly or yearly economy to be derived from compound engines show a saving of 16.9 per cent. of coal and 14.1 per cent. of water. These taken in connection with others, but notably the results of three months' work on the Northern Railroad of France-a report of which was published in the Journal of last month—and which showed an economy of 14.45 per cent., lead to the inference that it would be safe to accept 15 per cent. as the average saving in fuel by the compound system of locomotives. It is not certain though that this might not be reduced if the simple engine was given all the advan-tages which might rightly be claimed for it.—Railroad and Engineering Journal.

#### AN OLD TIME RAILWAY TICKET.

Among the various exhibits secured by Chief Smith, of the transportation department of the World's fair, during his recent visit to Europe, is a small brass pocket piece, resembling an ordinary baggage check, which is worth a great deal more than its weight in gold. It is of octagon shape, and on one side is stamped the inscription, "L. & S. Railway, Bagworth, No. 29." On the opposite side the number is repeated. The relic represents the kind and form of tickets in use in 1832 for "open carriage passengers" on the Leicester and Swanington railway. The distance covered by the main line was a trifle over sixteen miles, and the passenger fares charged were 14 pence a mile. These brass tickets were used to the various stations, the guard of the train carrying a letter bag something in the style of a collection box, having eight separate divisions, one for each station. At the end of each passenger's journey his ticket was taken up, and placed in the bag by the guard, to be returned, recorded on the books and again used.—
New York Recorder.

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# THE MAGAZINE.

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EUGENE V. DEBS, . . . Editor and Manager.

#### NOVEMBER, 1892.

### THE PLUTOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

Some time ago the Chicago press published the following confidential circular issued by Wall street capitalists to their confederate freebooters throughout the country. Here it is:

issued by Wall Street capitalism to confederate freebooters throughout the Micountry. Here it is:

We must proceed with caution and guard well every move made, for the lower orders of the people are already showing signs of restless commodition. Prudence will, therefore, dictate a policy of apparent yielding to the popular will—until all of our plans are so lar consummated that we can declare our designs without a fair and will—until all of our plans are so lar consummated that we can declare our designs without a fair of any organized resistance. The Farmer alliance and Knights of Labor organizations in the United States should be carefully watched by wur trusted men, and we must take immediate steps to either control these organizations in our interest, or to disrupt them. At the coming Omaha convention, to be held July 4, our men must attend and direct its movement, else signs as may require force to overcome. This, at signs as may require force to overcome. This, at the present time of the control of the co

Just how many months or years will be required to open the eyes of workingmen so that they will be able to see what is in store for them we do not pretend to know but we do know that eye opening should begin at once. The present is not the time for sleep or drowsiness. The circular we

print discloses the programme of the money power. The circular is the embodiment of courage minus conscience. It deals in no circumlocution. It makes no prepos-terous claims for the possibilities of the money power. It can debauch legislatures and the courts. It can deprive men of homes. It can inaugurate a reign of rags, starvation and degradation. Capital can and will protect itself regardless of results to others. The reader may be interested in knowing to what extent nine millionaires may, by combining their capital, exert their power in the line indicated by the ert their power in the line indicated by the Wall street circular. These nine millionaires are William Waldorf Astor, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Henry M. Fleyen, Russell Sage, John L. Blair and Collis P. Huntington. Taken together their incomes aggregate as follows: comes aggregate as follows:

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Such figures, denoting incomes from minutes to years, indicate the power of capitalistic combinations, and if the combination includes all the millionaires, the men who control about 75 per cent. of the wealth of the country, it would seem that if so inclined they could vanquish labor organizations, and that they are inclined to do just that thing the circular turnishes applies and the country to furnishes ample proof. And yet if labor should combine the plutocrats could be de-Will labor combine for such a sacred purpose? Possibly. The trend is in that direction.

#### THE SWITCHMEN'S MUTUAL AID AS-SOCIATION.

The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America, held its seventh annual session in the city of Dallas, Texas, commencing on Monday, Sept. 19, 1892.

The association is represented throughout the United States and Canada, and the various lodges were well represented by delegates.

The opening exercises of the convention were more than usually interesting and were attended with more than usual en-

thusiasm and good feeling The good people of Dallas greeted the representatives of the Link and Pin with a wealth of warmth never excelled. Texas is a great state. It is called the "Lone Star State," but in its firmament of friendship it has a hundred constellation of stars of the first magnitude, all seen by the naked eye, no telescope being required to see them revolve and shine.

Texas, large enough for a half dozen states, grows big hearted and big souled



men, and women fit to be the wives and sweethearts of its "big fellows," and Dallas has her full quota of the rich endowment, as the switchmen are ready to make affidavit.

In the parade were mounted police; following, marched the men of Trinity Lodge, S. M. A. A., more than a hundred strong. The Knights of Pythias were out in their splendid uniforms, to give eclat to the occasion. The Carmen from Fort Worth were present with banners and music. In the procession was Typographical Union, No. 173, of Dallas. In addition, the Dallas branch of the Federation of Labor, numbering about two hundred stalwart men, indicated that labor was having a gala day, and still in line was to be seen the Harp of Erin, followed by platoons of Irish Americans. Following this grand pageant were the delegates to the convention and citizens, all in full sympathy with the occasion. Nor was this all. Bands of music, carriages filled with brotherhood and city officials, were in the parade and everybody was

The procession took in several of the principal streets of Dallas, and finally brought up at the City Hall, which, when Perry Sourwine, chairman of the committee of arrangements, let fall his gavel, was packed full of gentlemen and ladies, ready to listen to the music and speeches prepared for

The first thing in order was to listen to the fervent prayer of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Garrett, of Dallas, who invoked the blessings of heaven upon the men engaged in "the most hazardous branch" of the railroad service. Following the prayer, Mr. Sourwine, who presided, welcomed the switchmen to Dallas.

Mr. I. A. Murphy, of the Dallas Typographical Union, was then introduced. He

said:

It gives me pleasure as a member of the Dallas typographical union to welcome to Dallas such a grand body of men as compose the switchmen's association. You are called to meet in the queen city of Texas, and you will find people here from all over the country, and you will carry to homes memories that I hope will last forever. It gives me great pleasure as a token of friendship, esteem and sympathy to present to the representatives of all the switchmen of America this floral engine. We know it will be properly switched and run on the right track, for she cannot go amiss in the hands of the switchmen. the switchmen

Following Mr. Murphy's address, which was received with hearty applause, Mr. Sourwine introduced little Nellie Hogan, the daughter of one of the best known railroad men of Dallas, Texas, and the incident was replete with enjoyment. In presenting the beautiful child to the audience, the president of the meeting said:

There a token to present to the association in behalf of a switchman's little daughter, and as she is too young to make the presentation, I will read it to you. He read:

I am a switchman's baby daughter, A little girl with winsome laughter, A native of the Lone Star state, A native of the Loue Star state, In glory and grandeur proudly great. Upon its prairies bloom the sweetest flowers, Speaking love with all their powers. Accept then, this, a floral token, From a switchman's daughter, Nellie Hogan.

After a subsidence of the applause attending the little. Nellie Hogan episode, Mayor Conner, of Dallas, was introduced. He was greeted with great applause, and spoke as follows:

spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen and delegates to this convention: A little more than a year ago it was my pleasure, representing the city government and as an individual citizen of Dallas, to join with the local lodge, Trinity 108, to extend an invitation to you, gentlemen, to hold your next convention in our city. We harvily expected to have the compliment and honor be-towed upon us, and well I know the feelings of the members of Trinity lodge, in common with all other citizens of our city, when they received the news from Philadelphia thay you had accepted our invitation and would hold this convention in Dallas, and they were no prouder and no more grateful than were those of your humble servant. [Loud Applause.] Hook upon it as a great compliment to us that you have done us the honor to come. I recognize in this organization a distinguished body of wage earning people, our fellow-citizens, and each band d together for a noble cause, the protection of themselves. [Applause.] I look upon you, gentlemen, se a body, one of whose primal principles is to dispense charity. What nobler purposes could be placed in the constitution of any organization than these, charity and self-protection? [Applause.] As a cosmopolitan and liberal people we, in Dallas, believe in the right of labor to protect itself. [Applause.] You will find in Dallas all kinds and conditions of people. In the name of the city, in the name of all our fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds, I extend to you the freedom of Dallas. To day we greet you as strangers; to-morrow we will call you friends. We hope that when you leave Dallas you will carry with you pleavant recollections of your stay and that you will return again. Again I extend to you the freeyou pleasant recollections of your stay and that you will return again. Again I extend to you the freedom and hospitality of Dallas. [Prolonged ap-

During intervals the band played stirring airs, including Dixie and Yankee Doodle. Letters of regret were read from various persons, as follows:

rious persons, as follows:
From Hon. George Clark, Gov. Hogg, P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, F. P. Sargent, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen: D. G. Ramsay, grand chief of the order of Railway Telegraphers; E. E. Clark, grand chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors; T. T. Slattery, second vice grand master Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: S. Keilher, grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and from Eugene Debs, of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen explaining why they could not be present, and uniting in wishing the switchmen well.

The next speaker introduced was the

The next speaker introduced was the Hon. D. G. Wooten, known as the "Henry Clay, of Texas." He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Switchmen's association—It is hardly necessary and would be scarcely possible to add anything to what has been said by our worthy mayor. His words of welcome, hospitality and sympathy have fitly expressed the feelings of the people not only of Dallas but of all Texas upon this, your first assembling in our midst. We feel that this national meting of the representatives of one of the great departments of the railway service of the union in one of the newest states and among one of the most progressive people in all that union cannot but be productive of benefit to us, and we trust it may prove both pleas-

ant and profitable to you. Coming, as you do, from distant states and dissimilar communities, habituated by your calling and daily discipline to practical views and observant estimates of men and things, and interested as you are in the promotion of industrial thrift, enterprise and liberality, the acquaintance which this trip to Texas will enable you to form with her citizenship and natural resources will, we believe, contribute to spread a wider and juster knowledge and appreciation of our true character and capacity as a people. Therefore, for a selfish reason, if no other, we bid you welcome among us and extend to you our cordial sympathy and interest in your deliberations while here. In behalf of the Board of Trade, representing the business men and commercial interests of the city of Dallas, I am authorized to add their voice to that of the mayor in bidding you welcome. But I think I do not missite the sentimenel commend bid you "Godspeed" for the sake of the cause you represent and in the name of that catholic brotherhood of human toll and human aspiration which is to-day striving to elevate the status and to improve the mental sud material condition of the working classes wherever civilization spreads her "luminous wings."

which is to-day striving to elevate the status and to improve the mental and material condition of the working classes wherever civilization spreads her "luminous wings."

This is an age of organization and co-operation, and the genius of its prodigious progress lies in the power of systematic, methodic, orderly thought and effort. It is no exaggeration to say that the last thirty years have signalized a greater advance in the material growth and substantial achievements of mankind than all the centuries that have rolled their tedious and tumultuous procession before the eyes of the world. In this eventful period more has been accomplished toward the emancipation of man from his historic bondage to nature and the establishment of his supremacy over the limitations of his physical surroundings than in all the years that have preceded it, until we have well nigh approached a realization of the favoritation of the extension of the surrounding than all the cast of the course of the surrounding than the cast of the course of the surrounding than the cast of the course of the surrounding than the cast of the course of the surrounding than all the cast of the course of the surrounding than the cast of the course of the surrounding than the cast of the surrounding than the cast of the surrounding than the surrounding t stride in the advancement of our race. These great discoveries, inventions and practical achievements have brought with them new problems and complications in the social and political world. Society fiself being but an organism, and political systems but the methods of its operation and control, change and progress in the material conditions and physical wants of the individual must necessarily made to the control of the c

change and progress in the material conditions and physical wants of the individual must necessarily involve silvered and progressive relations in the social and political institutions of the age. To this necessity must be ascribed the restless and sometimes the revolutionary attitude of the great masses of mankind, not only in these United States, but throughout the civilized world. "The old order changeth, yielding place to the new," and he who ignores or withholds a proper regard for the signs of readjustment in all our ideas and relations to suit the demands of the times is either a short-slighted statesman or an obstinate and despotic wornshipper of the obsolete traditions and doctrines of another and a different age.

In the midst of this universal-and irresistible tendency of the hour nothing is more significant and pregnant with momentous consequences than the rapid growth of the spirit of organization and the rapid growth of the spirit of organization that the datantage of these, which is should they have seen so much accomplised the said they have seen so much accomplised complications of modern society have entirely altered the position of the manual laborer from what it was half a century ago, and if he is to maintain his just and equal place among the struggling elements of this new and progressive life he must appeal to the potent genius of the age and country in which his lot is east—the genius of organization, co-opera-

tion and intelligent concert of action. Otherwise his rights are likely to be sacrificed to the greed and strangled by the grasp of those who do employ this great power in modern civilization. At the same time he should remember that his is not the only

stranged by the grasp of 100se who do employ this great power in modern civilization. At the same time he should remember that his is not the only interest that society must respect and the government protect. While contending to the uttermost of every right which his citizenship vouchsales to him and asserting every claim that his labor has carried and justice requires, he should distinct that two wrongs never mad a right, upon unjust the same and marginary evits can only result in ultimate defeat and disaster to the truly meritorious cause of organized labor everywhere.

With a rational and conservative course of conduct in the grave matters which are continually and rapidly arising in the great world of industry rade and husbandry, the labor organizations of the country will assuredly deserve and command the sympathy and support of all just and thinking men, and if need be they will receive the supreme aid and protection of government itself in their legitimate claims for remedy and restitution against inquitous and unlawful impositions from whatever source they may come. But just as certain will they forfeit all the moral countenance and comfort of the community and invite the inevitable condemnation and punishment of the laws of the whole people whenever and wherever they exceed the bounds of reason and justice and appeal to revolutionary clamor and violence. Organized labor is one of the ordained instruments of modern progress and prosperity, in line with the spirit of the age and sanctioned by the principles and precedents of existing civilization. But society is an older, wider, more supreme organization than that of any of its constituent elements, and its integrity and and supremacy must and will be preserved at all hazards and against all adversaries.

of its constituent elements, and its integrity and supremacy must and will be preserved at all hazards and against all adversaries.

The primary objects of your association, as I understand, are benevolent and charitable—intended for the personal protection and aid of the 20,000 switchmen and their families in the United States. Certainly no nobler or more laudable mission can inspire any order that could be instituted in this country. Upon the fidelity, vigilance, skill and labor of the railroad switchmen in the United States, depend the certainty and security of the commerce of the whole continent and the lives and safety of the chorous numbers who yearly travel over our railroads. It is an avocation requiring the greatest punctuality, faithfulness, patience and endurance, and the statistics show that of all the pursuits in which men can engage it is one of the most bazardous to life and limb—equally in its table of fatallites and injuries as the bloodiest wars of modern times. While the peaceful procession of our vast traffic and travel pursues its course across plains and over mountains, through fields and past cities in which her futits of industry are carned in safety and enjoyed in quiet happiness, the silent sacrifice of the switchmen amid the dark and cold and beat of the lonely track and the rushing train swells a list of death and disability in time of profound peace joyed in quiet happiness, the silent sacrifice of the switchmen amid the dork and cold and heat of the lonely track and the rushing train swells a list of death and disability in time of profound peace more terrible and sickening than the battle annals of the world's greatest conflicts. So appalling is the risk incident to your perilous calling that the president of the United States has seen fit to call it to the attention of congress and request appropriate legislation to lessen the dangers and difficulties with which you have daily to contend. In the efforts which your association is making toward ameliorating the misery and relieving the distress incident to this necessary but fatal work you have the sincere sympathy and earnest encouragement of every humane and generous heart in all the land.

And now, gentlemen, I thank you for the honor of being permitted to thus briefly address you and for your attention to what I have said. I again extend to you in behalf of all our people a universal and unstinted before you go back universal and satisfactory labors in the cause which all the said.

Before you go back your distant own states and our hospitable end much provided that the said our hospitable end much your great state and our hospitable end much your several conditions and more several conditions. We are proud of it and proud of ourselves and we are not ashamed that you should see us at home. We are

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little mixed on politics just now, but I think you will find that Texas is blg enough to accommodate all classes of people and all kinds of belief and when existing parties don't suit us we make one that does—all for the ultimate glory and greatness of our undivided and indivisible commonwealth.

It is unnecessary to say that this magnificent address was received with every mark of approbation, and the readers of the Magazine will find it worthy of the most careful perusal.

Mr. Wooten retired amid storms of applause, and Grand Master Sweeney was in-

troduced. He said:

troduced. He said:
One year ago the representatives of this association in convention assembled at Philadelphia were honored with an invitation from the mayor and the common council of the city of Dallas to meet in annual session this year in their city of the sunny south. Clear across the continent came the summons. We felt that we had friends in this region of the United States. We felt deeply grateful for this exhibition of good will toward the knights of the link and pin and we were glad to avail ourselves of the invitation. We desire to express to the citizens of the great state of Texas our heartfelt gratitude and we assure them that they are not the citizens of the great state of Texas our near-felt gratitude and we assure them that they are not extending courtesies to an organization unworthy of the sympathy and assistance of good citizens. We all claim to be good citizens ourselves and if we were recognized as such there would never be any trouble between the switchmen and their em-nlayers ployers.

ployers.

The state of Texas is in area 9 per cent, of the entire United States. Its bounty is as broad as its ranges and the hearts of its citizens can be measured only by the dimensions of the state itself.

Our purpose in coming together on this occasion is to take counsel with one another on subjects of interest to all of us and appertaining to a great constituency that is scattered over the entire length and breadth of this land, a constituency that makes up a factor of no mean importance in the commerce of the world. From all the states and territories of the United States and from the dominion of Cant of the world. From all the states and territories of the United States and from the dominion of Candada the delegates come to this gathering place, drawn together by bonds of brotherly feeling as well as mutual interest, representing in their persons many thousands of railway switchmen.

Although one of the youngest among labor organizations our association has made for itself a record luminous with great achievements. It has won an

izations our association has made for itself a record luminous with great achievements. It has won an enviable place among the organizations of toilers, a respected position among the great corporations that hold the commerce of the country.

Why do we band ourselves together in a national organization? Do you ask the question?

A switchman's life is not one of ease and comfort. As witchman's life is not one of ease and comfort. As the provided of the further remains the following state of the provided whose danger is more apparent to the public eye and where if one receives an injury or goes to his death public attention is attracted and measures are entorced by public opinion for the safety his death public attention is attracted and measures are entorced by public opinion for the safety of such employes. But there is mone that is survounded continually by so many dangers lurking in every corner of the yard, in every implement of traffic employed by the great carriers of commerce, as that of the switchman. You do not hear much of him in your travel or when you ship your goods, gentlemen. But it is the silent power that is often the most influential, and it is the work that is done away from the elegant passenger stations and from your factories and stores that tells most upon the effective service of a railroad. And here in the effective service of a railroad. And here in the weather, nothing to entertain, no shelter, no conveniences, the switchman spends his life in monotonous but hard labor, ever on the allert, never for a moment in a place where he is what you, gentlemen, onous out hard labor, ever on the shert, never to a moment in a place where he is what you, gentlemen, who are accustomed to city life would call safe, exposed to the blazing heat of the summer sun, the chilling blast of the January blizzard, in driving rain or snow, jumping between the moving

cars and hastening out again so that not a second of time, that most precious article to the railroad, may be lost to his employers, actually taking his life in his hands every moment that he is at work. This is not an exaggerated picture drawn to win your sympathy by representing imaginary woes. When the switchman's wife kisses him good bye in the morning or evening when he goes to his work—for, mind you, he works day and night that the wheels of traffic of this great nation may not stop—when he bends over his beloved little ones, to bid them be good and happy, he never knows but what he is taking an everlasting farewell and may never set eyes on the loved ones again. There is not a switchman's wife or mother or sweetheart free from anxiety or care for one solitary moment except when she has her husband or son olover by her side in his home.

And the switchman's work is not all purely manual labor, not an exertion of brute force merely. cars and hastening out again so that not a second of

ual labor, not an exertion of brute force merely. It requires brain as well as brawn, it requires cool

ual labor, not an exertion of brute force merely. It requires brain as well as brawn, it requires coal judgment, yet quick action, precise calculation of force and distance and perfect control of himself lest his foot slip or he make a single misstep. How often has a misstep cost the life of a brother switchman? And not that alone, but upon a single error may depend the inconvenience and serious loss of many business men, a serious disturbance to the nation's commerce.

With all the attending difficulties and dangers, with all the requirements made of a good switchman, the reward of his toil is but meager. Then consider that notwithstanding the dangers constantly surrounding him, not only of losing his life, but of being crippled, injured and disabled for work for a time or for life, he is not in a position to make provision for those dependent upon him in case of accident—and will you repeat the question why do we thus band ourselves together? Against these conditions we have set our faces. We have enlisted in the cause of helping one another when in distress and relieving the necessities of those who are dear to us. Hence our name, the Mutual Aid Association. But more than that. If co-operation is necessary to provide for ourselves and our homes in case of accident, it is quite as essential to protect our rights as workingmen—as American workingmen. We are united in an effort to unbold protect our rights as workingmen—as American workingmen. We are united in an effort to uphold the standard of American labor—the dignity of labor.

Our mission is peace. We do not want war. Our Our mission is peace. We do not want war. Our endeavors have ever been on the side of justice, truth and harmony. We insist on our members recognizing the rights of all and only demand the right of free men for ourselves. We practice no deceit; we mislead no one. We have been involved in war at times. But did not the greatest of all the apostles of peace say: "I come to bring the sword?" But the true man swings the sword only in self-defense, and we have never yet violated that principle.

defense, and we have never yet violated that principle.

Our attitude toward all legitimate organizations of workingmen has always been dignified, upright, honorable. We hold the vital principle of organized labor sacred above all others. We are willing to believe that they are all honestly aiming at the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes and, thereby, of all mankind. While we sometimes disagree as to the methods and ourselves pursue a different course from others, we realize that there are more roads than one that will lead to the same goal.

goni.
We realize as fully as they do that there is before
the people of this land, aye, before the whole world,
a grave question upon the solution of which depends the happiness of our people and the destiny
of our civilization—a question that engages the attention of the most particular that calls for the exertion of the most patriotic thought—the great labor

I hold that labor and capital are not natural enemies and could be employed in harmony with each other if both were directed in the proper manner. other 11 both were directed in the proper manner. But there are often men in high position who display a lamentable lack of foresight and an utter incapacity for understanding the interests of any but themselves. They consider only the one object of accumulating wealth, and in the case of a railroad

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which, by the very nature of its business is a semipublic institution, disregard all obligations to the
public or to their employes and by their arbitrary
and despotic conduct provoke difficulties. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spen annually in upholding these useless, despotian annually in upholding these useless, despotian annumould allay all trouble and impress the condition
of all concerned. In many cases bundreds of thousands are spent in efforts to me the condition
part of the amount, if me there is the condition
part of the amount, if any of the concerned
all in a comfortable position. What consoliation
there can be in a victory so inhumanly gained no
one can say, unless it is those who are responsible
for it.

When the capitalist and the laborer shall have reached the conviction that neither has the right to dictate the terms upon which the other shall work and live; when both shall see that they are jointly and equally interested in the enterprise on which they are employed, then there is hope of solving they are employed, then there is hope of solving they are employed, then there is hope of solving they are employed, then there is hope of solving they are interested in the enterprise on which leave they are interested in the enterprise of the world. Let the thought of the brotherhood of man become a live principle active in men, let them recognize in practice as well as in theory that all men are born free and equal, and there will be not difficulty about settling this controversy. But as long as there are aggressors there will be those who will defend themselves. It takes two to make a bargain, but it also takes two sides to make a fight.

We should be derelict in the performance

We should be derelict in the performance of our duty to the readers of the Magazine, were we to omit calling special attention to the foregoing address of Grand Master Sweeney. In his presentation of the life work of a switchman he is graphic and eloquent. His speech is a gem in its way; we have never seen it surpassed. It speaks grandly for the grand master's head and heart. It elevates switchmen, it adorns and dignifies labor, and is worthy of a high place in the labor literature of the period.

As a matter of course, the switchmen had their feasts and festivities; feast at the Fair grounds and ball at the City Hall, where fair women and gallant men, to witching music, danced the hours away, nor heeded their flight.

The delegates had an excursion to Oak Grove, which afforded them and the ladies who accompanied them, great pleasure.

Among those who entertained the convention with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," was L. W. Rogers, Esq., editor of the Age of Labor, a labor paper as fearless as a thunderbolt and as wide awake as a flash of lightning.

as a nash of lightning.

The convention changed the time of holding the annual meetings of the association, from September to May, and the next meeting will be held at Evansville, Ind., May, 1894.

The Chicago Herald remarks that "of the 20,000,000 workers in the United States, less than 1,000,000 belong to labor organizations." If the Herald tells the truth, organized labor should engage more heartily in missionary work. The salvation of 19,000,000 workers is worth working for.

PRUSSIA has but 565 subjects whose annual incomes are more than \$30,000 each.

#### THE ROCHESTER CLOTHING COM-BINE ORGANIZED TO OP-PRESS LABOR.

At the late biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, held at Cincinnati, the following resolution was prepared by the convenience of the conveni

unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That this grand body, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in convention assembled, place itself on-record against the Rochester combine place itself on-record against the Rochester combine place themselves not to purchase its members ledge themselves not to purchase any clothing made by said concerns. And, further, that with all the influence at their command they will seek to cut off patronage from said concerns, until the same have satisfactorily adjusted all troubles with organized labor. And that this body appoint sommittee of one from each lodge throughout the country to influence its members and the public generally not to purchase clothing made by said firms in their respective cities and towns.

With such a text, decreed by the highest authority of the order, the duty of the Magazine is vividly defined, and we enter upon its fulfillment with a satisfaction born of the most unqualified indorsement and commondation.

and commendation.

The first thing in order is to give the personnel of the combine. Here it is:

personnet of the combine. Here it is:

1. Wile, Brickner & Co. 2. Caufman & Dinkelspiel. 3. Moore & Beir. 4. Kramer, Schwarz & Co. 5. Hayes & Goldberg. 6. Sheil, Rosenbaum & Spies. 7. Adler Brothers. 8. Garson & Kernsond. 9. Michaels, Wolf & Friedlich. 10. Stein-Bloch Company. 11. Rosenberg. Blum & Aaronson. 12. Garson, Meyer & Co. 13. Michaels, Stern & Co. 14. M. Kolb & Son. 15. Lesher & Co. 16. J. Brittenstool. 17. Black, Myer & Co. 18. Wile, Stern & Co. 19. Henry Schwartz. 20. Henry Hayes.

The history of the Rochaeter combine.

The history of the Rochester combine, gestation and birth, is peculiarly like that of snakes fertilizing snakes. It was reptilian in its origin and venomous from the hour it was hatched. Each one of the litter came forth with rattles and fangs, venom ducts and forked tongue, and though unable to speak English they managed to converse with each other in a vernacular peculiar to thieves and robbers.

It will be noticed that the combine includes, in commercial parlance, twenty "firms." These twenty firms, for the purpose of robbing labor, became practically and piratically one concern, held together by the cohesive power of plunder. Like other combines of capital and cussedness, the purpose in view was to make money by robbing labor; of elevating themselves by degrading the men and women who make clothing for the people.

make crothing for the people.

It is not within the scope of this article to track the reptilian combine through all its winding ways to rob, degrade and inprison workingmen and women. The subject would require a book of many hundred regressing and a rap of fire to do it justice.

pages and a pen of fire to do it justice.
Condensed, we have on one side twenty
firms controlling millions of capital, resolving to strike down organized labor
whose only crime was that it sought to

maintain living wages for work. It should be remembered that the employes of the Rochester combine did not strike. On the contrary, the combine struck against their employes. In such cases the strike is called a "lockout," and the "lockout" was

called a "lockout," and the "lockout" was inaugurated as follows. We copy from the Knights of Labor Journal, March 12, 1891:
When the cutters in the clothing manufactories of Rochester, N. Y., came down to receive their wages of the w-ek at noon on Saturday last, as is the custom, they found the following notice in their pay envelopes:
"We have been so hampered and interferred with in our business by intermeddlers that we feel compelled to stop work from now until we can adopt means to conduct our affairs in a manner satisfactory to ourselves."
This notice was issued by twenty-one clothing manufacturing firms in the city, at the order of the Clothiers' Exchange, the organization formed several months ago.

eral months ago.

This lockout order threw 20,000 people out of employment. It was a blow aimed at organized labor, because organized labor had sought, as it had a right to do, to maintain wages at a living rate. The action of the combine was a lockout of employes, a boycott of labor which was followed by blacklisting and every other form of persecution and intimidation known to a soulless gang of scoundrels, and this persecution and intimidation, boycott and blacklisting, is still kept up by the infamous combine.

Not eatisfied with a programme such as we have outlined, the piratical combine sought to still further harass, intimidate and degrade labor by appealing to the courts, ordinarily constituted to convict labor when the case is capital vs. labor, and as a result James Hughes, President of the National Garment Fitter's Association, was convicted of extortion and sentenced to prison for one year. A more unrighteous sentence was never pronounced.

The Rochester combine, from the day of its triumph in court, has sewed in a chuckle in every garment it has made and sent out to the degenerate concerns thoughout the country that patronizes its scab cursed

In view of such facts, what can organized labor do? Can it appeal to the courts? No. The courts, generally, are in league with capital. As soon appeal to a hungry wolf to spare the lamb. Appeal to the military? Ah! by all the gods of the pagans, as soon ask a pirate to turn missionary, give up his plunder and scuttle his ship. Appeal to the legislature? Yes, when boodle exerts its power to establish a reign of righteousness in the earth. Appeal to the press? As soon ask a tornado to guide a ship into a haven of security. Appeal to the church? By all means, if one is to be found where the pulpit is not a citadel from which pop guns shoot paper wads at sins in high places. Appeal to the boycott? Yes; ceaselessly, everlastingly.

Here we appeal to the resolution passed at Cincinnati by the B. of L. F. in convention—a resolution that dignifies and glorifies the order, and we say let workingmen with sleepless eyes scan the list of clothing merchants who patronize the Rochester piratical combine, and never purchase of them an article of any description whatever. Treat them as lepers whose clothing is contaminated with disease that no fumigation or disinfecting process can make clean.
This organized labor can do, and in

doing, honor itself in a way worthy of encomiums and ceaseless benedictions.

The Magazine for August, 1892, published an extended list of the degenerate concerns that purchase goods of the Rochester combine. Subsequent issues have added to the list and named the firms that have ceased their Rochester purchases. But it transpires that a number of these firms are guilty of lying; asserting that they no longer purchase at Rochester that they may secure the trade of workingmen, when, in fact, their business relations with the Rochester pirates remains intact. Watch the lying scoundrels. Make them show their invoices, get an order from them on the local freight agents to show their freight bills, or notify them that they can never have a workingman's dollar or dime.

Let the war be relentless, and while it is going forward congratulate themselves that independent of capital and courts, military, Pinkertons and the devil workingmen have a weapon they can wield, which, if handled in the name of justice and the right will bring the robbers to their senses and to their knees in due time; will make them beg, like whipped spaniels that they are, and win a victory for organized labor.

The bare idea that workingmen should be clothed with clothing manufactured by the Rochester combine of robbers, the filthy gang of labor's most implacable enemies, is revolting to the last degree. Better go back to the dress of the prehistoric man, to the cave and the flint age, to the skins of wild animals, than to be decorated in clothing in which, in every garment, is symbolized the degradation of labor.

Let the battle be bequeathed from son to son, and let every workingman teach it to his children.

THE German Emperor has a little kid, born with a "divine right" to rule the German people, to whom he has presented a magnificent sword. The child is to be taught to rule with the sword, and 50,000,-000 of Germans will submit to be ruled by the sword.

THE almshouses of the United States are reported to contain more than 73,000 pau-

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#### GENEROUS WORDS.

Our highly esteemed friend, L. W. Rogers, of the Age of Labor, referring to our retirement from the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the B. of L. F., places us under weighty obligations by his generous words. He says:

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen recently held in Cincinnati was conspicuous for but one interesting thing—the refusal of Engene V. Debs to remain longer with that organization as a leading official It seems that the convention made such vehement protests against his retirement that he reluctantly consented to continue his editorial work on the Magazine for the present.

The closing of a long official carcer is always a subject for discussion, and in this case presents a favorable opportunity for a retrospective glane at an interesting character. There are older men in the labor movement than Mr. Debs, and men who have been prominent in labor circles for a longer period, a few, but there are none who have accomplished more for each year's work and none who have stamped their individuality so strongly upon it. When he came into the grand lodge his organization was as different from the brotherhood or duly grown nation. It was in those indirection dusy of the organization that real courage and ability were necessary to success and the absence of them meant certain failures and the succession of the interesting these interesting the states of the network of the interesting these uncential times, but it required a states on the national foundait required a statesman when the national founda-

it required a statesman when the national foundations were being laid.
When Mr Debs placed a guiding hand upon the young organization its step was feedle and uncertain. It was in debt, without credit or resources, and frowned upon by the officials who were shrewd enough to see that its success would result in a direct rise of wages. It is not necessary to trace every painful step through the years that precedes success to appreciate the patience, the skill, the moral courage and the faith in the laboring people it required. It is enough to know the conditions then, the result now, and that the honors fall undivided to one man.

vided to one man.

The work of Mr. Debs for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen can not be fairly reviewed even so briefly, without reference to his literary work. What Irving did for American fiction in England Debs did for labor litera ure before the public—

Debs did for labor litera ure before the public-commanded attention and compelled respect. He became editor of the Firemen's Magazine and for the first time the railroad men had a defender that reached the libraries of thoughtful people. But the work of Mr. Debs has by no means been confined to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-men. There is scarcely a railroad organization in existence less than 20 years old which is not indebted to him for assistance during its earlier struggles. Aside from these individual cases there was a deal of work for the general movement of organized laof work for the general movement of organized la-bor and one thing in this line is worthy of especial

mention.

Mr. Debs early recognized the fact that railroad labor was not properly organized to secure that degree of consideration at the hands of the employers which it deserved, and set about devising some method of increasing the power of the various organizations. To this end he succeeded, after long galizations. To this end he succeeded, after long and patient effort, in getting most of the protective organizations interested. This resulted finally in the birth of the United Orders of Railway Employes, with the Supreme Council as the central power, fishioned somewhat after the plan of our national government. While this federation lasted it won very important concessions for its members and strengthened the cause of organized labor ev-erywhere. Had the treachery of some of the mem-bers not disrupted it it might, by judicious modifi-cation and amendments, have finally become all its

projector had hoped for.
The voluntary retirement of this man from the post of leadership in railroad labor circles in a

time like this will cause wide-spread regret and much speculation regarding the cause. It has been rumored that he will go into a private businessenterprise but Mr. Debs can not confirmed the report. His retirement was not for any funancial dissatisfaction, for he enjoyed a larger salary, fixed against his protest, than was not for any funancial dissatishis protest, than was not for any funancial like at a fune when the most vital problems are seeking solution and the laboring people have most urgent need of all available help, is a very significant act. What interpretation shall it have? Labor to gapter no leaders now. It is in the condition of a straggling, disorderly army without plan or purpose before it. Nowhere are the existing representations able to protect their members from fujustice and it requires but little foresight to see that the time is not far away when their demand for the most reasonable consideration will be treated with open contempt, as it was at Burālo. The federation of railway employes is destroyed and gone and the lower organizations seem likely to follow it. Is the resignation of Mr. Debs at a time like this a confession that the organization he leaves has proven itself a failure? It looks mightly like it under the circumstances, and the labor public will impatiently await some definite statement from Mr. Debs upon his intentions for the future. It does not seem reasonable to presume that a man who has devoted half an ordinary lifetime to the service of the laboring people and the study of the labor question would abandon an unsolved the labor question would abandon an unsolved the labor statesman. It is not strange then, that in he present unsettled state of affairs his resign

#### BALLOTS OR BULLETS.

We have on our table a little tract of 16 pages, with the above caption, "Ballots or Bullets," purporting to give "extracts from preface and introduction from the book now in press," by H. C. Bradsby.

The reader will be interested in the title of the book. It suggests two methods of settling labor troubles, and, as yet, fortunately, a workingman may pay his money and take his choice; but, all things consid-ered, the admonition that he had better be quick about it is not out of place. Things move rapidly now-a-days, and the privilege of choosing may at any time disappear; indeed, it would not be difficult to point out localities, even now, in this "star span-gled banner" country where men are with-out choice. They are already subjugated, having no more independence than so many clods or stones. The author says:

This is written-being my own publisher-not for money nor for fame, and therefore tells the blunt truth as the writer sees it. It is written almost solely because all literature on this subject is but the bending of the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning. It is written to tell the plain, blunt truth, heedless of what fools or the aggregations of hypocrites may say or think of it. He accepts the taboo of society, the anathema of eminent charlatans and the loud contempt of learned ignorance, with a degree of satisfaction

gauged by the volume the jades may kindly pour upon his head.

Manifestly, a man who dares defend the right must be prepared for such ills as Mr. Bradsby points out, and accept as compensation such comforts as the courage of conviction bestows. He will not be invited by Chauncy M. Depew nor other millionaire parasites, to place his kangaroo boots under their mahogany and sip Piper Heidsick or Venve Clicquat or Pommard Burgundy, not much, but the author "pitying ignorance sincerely—hating injustice cordially, he would fain stab relentlessly the shams and frauds wherever found,—especially that stalking-horse—learned ignorance, and those political Pecksniffs who are the chartered "heelers" of the chartered "combines," goes for a degenerate head wherever he finds them, with commendable vigor. He points out the lazy luxury of the rich, their "summer resorts from sea shore to sea-shore, feasting, fishing, rowing, dancing, sporting on the lawns, driving their tally-ho coaches and their tandems, giving select parties, where flow wines so rare and rich, that the cost of a single bottle would exceed that of a week's pay of the average wage worker. The annual "outing" of the favored sons and daughters of fortune, where nightly are such exhibitions of wild waste and thoughtless extravagance as may pale the doings of the oldest and proudest lords of the Old World. Among other of the glories of America, we have the richest rich people in the world; families by the scores and hundreds who can afford to have their "cottages," costing a round million dollars each, one for each season of the year,-in the north, south, east and west, and at the same time floating lazily in the harbors are their million dollar yachts, and their private palace cars are at their nod to whirl them about the continent, with its fabulous larders, wine cellars and French chefs." What a beautiful picture of ease and elegance, of wealth and wassail, equal to any thing, in fiction or fact, told of buccaneers, the pirates of the seas. Turning from this picture of plutocratic plunder, the author paints the other side as follows:

If the tolling taxpayers, bending over their daily drudgery, that is not to be remitted, even in the hot sun, the rain or the winter storms for an hour, only had time to raise their heads and wipe from their eyes the grime and the sweat, and look upon the blinding splendors of our dolls and society butterflies—our nobility of wealth—it might soothe a little their galled necks. These millions of tollers who can take no day of "outing" the year 'round; the "middle class" who by steady work can feed and clothe wife and children, pay rent and supply the bare necessities of life, who sometimes turn pale at the birth of a new heir, as it is another mouth to feed and another little body to clothe, are

the stay and bulwark of our society-the breakwater between those companions of evil boding-the aristocracy of wealth and its standing armies, and the squalor of the cellars, and the constantly averaging two millions of seekers in vain for employment. The bungry man who wants work he cannot find; the dawdling children of the rotten rich, with palled appetites, are alike little else than burning sores upon the body politic. Each are social diseases,-the two blades of the sharp shears, working together-cutting human heart strings, when the cataclysm does come. These two extremes of society, racing with equal footsteps, are the birds of evil omen to-day in our social and political life. Both are results, springing from causes-causes as traceable to their sources as is the ripe fruit on the trees traceable to the sprouting, the watering, the growth and the blooming thereof.

The author proceeds with his arraignments and finally reaches the courts, the "temples of justice." He says:

The very doors of our "temples of justice" (no sarcasm) are hermetically sealed against the helpless poor man. The very one that a humane instinct would jealously guard above all others. Justice and Equity, with expedition, and without price -terms breathing the very beneficence of Deityare to-day in our much lauded courts but a memory. The vast "temples," with their vast officials and vast expenses, are but vast gladiatorial arenas, where the learned and eloquent lawyers fight out their mighty prize fights, with the bloodless, but more dangerous implements—the learned technicalities of the law. Look in any court room, where a contested lawitrial is going on. What a whirlwind of eloquence, what a maze of technicalities, what a wild jamboree of perjury. Is it a wonder that the average honest man dreads the courts in his affairs next to death? Is it a wonder that the cunning scoundrel gets rich by the technicalities of the law? The great and successful lawyer calls to him fatpursed clients, and the eminent judges ride on free passes. But still it remains the high order of heaven :- justice, quick and cheap, first to the lowliest falling as the gentle dew of heaven, but to all men-justice, pure and simple, is every born human being's divinest right, and to juggle here is the unspeakable crime.

In the hurry of brevity, let us give a case,—one that is a fact, not an extreme case, but this and infinitely worse are so common as to no longer excite comment:—

A railroad employe was badly hurt in an accident to the gravel train. The engine jumped the track; three were killed outright and many scriously and permanently injured. The fault was in the engine; the company had been notified that it was unfit for service. One of the scriously injured after months of confinement (he and his family kept out of the poor house by the kindness of friends) commenced suit against the road. At the first court the company asked for a continuance, which was granted as a matter of course. Six months after at the next court, the plaintiff was ruled to give security for costs. Which of course he could not do, and the case was thrown out of court at his expense. The

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man was then black-listed to other roads. The railroad attorney in the case was afterward a cabinet
officer in Washington:—a great lawyer and a great
statesman, not only a good man and honorable, but
eminent and nationally esteemed. This is a cold,
skeleton statement of the case, without a syllable
of the sickening details,—a fair average specimen
of the law and justice as administered all over the
land.

There is much more "good reading" in the little tract, but our cullings serve to indicate the fact that the new departure in labor literature is hewing out pathways through the jungles where the millionaire man eating tigers bark and breed. If workingmen choose ballots to redeem them from bondage they can win a victory for the right, such as the world has not known since the morning stars sang together. If they do not choose the ballot they will have no choice at all, and bullets will settle the question.

#### THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ON THE POS-SIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

The Chicago Tribune is a great and influential organ of the plutocratic class, and assumes the right to speak ex cathedra on labor questions, touching the interests of the men who have subsidized it. In a recent issue the Tribune has an editorial article captioned "Allin One Labor Union, and Then What?" We deem the article of sufficient importance for reproduction in the Magazine. It is eminently suggestive. It brings to the front certain possibilities which are well worth considering in the ranks of railroad employes, particularly in the organizations of railroad men. We do not remember to have seen the suggestions of the Tribune previously in print. They indicate the fact that railroad corporations are now studying the situation with profound solicitude, and are constructing a policy to meet possible emergencies. this fact it is seen-indeed, the admission is made distinctly, that organized and federated, or, unified, railroad employes would be invincible, a fact which the Magazine has time and again set forth and demonstrated by logic as impregnable as the fortress of Gibralter.

The Tribune begins by saying:

It is reported that a "strenuous effort is to be made to amalgamate all the various unions of railroad employes." The idea is to confederate them so that they can act as a unit in contests with the corporate railroads, and force them to terms when ever any differences arise. The millions of men who draw from the railroads six or seven hundred million dollars a year in the shape of wages are all to be banded under the rules made and the orders issued by the grand masters and "walking delegates," to the end that all supposed grievances may be summarily redressed. No matter whether they want more pay, fewer hours, or more control

of their employers' business, or all of these combined, the comprehensive "union" is to enable them to enforce the demand, and that in short order by a universal and paralyzing strike—utterly regardless of the harm it may do the patrons of the roads.

In the foregoing interest centers in the quasi admission of the invincibility of unified labor on railroads. The flapdoodle about "grand masters and walking degates" is totally irrelevant, the central and pivotal idea being that "one organization," or all organizations acting as one could do one of two things, either obtain fair wages and fair hours of work, or stop the trainsnot one, but all the trains. This the Tribune admits is within the power of unified labor on railroads. Having made this admission the Tribune presents the other side of the picture, and outlines what the coporations could do in such an emergency, as follows:

Supposing this formidable and apparently irresistible coalition of all the railroad employes to be achieved. What then? The inevitable law of reaction would impel the stockholders of all the railroads at once to effect an equipoise by the formation of a counter union among themselves. They would feel that they had to do that in self-defense or lose control of their property. Then the men resolving on a "strike" might count on the possibility of its being met by a grand "lockout." under which every railroad in the United States would cease to turn its wheels, and no more business would be done so long as the employes persisted in their demand.

It is not to be doubted that the corporations would do their utmost to defeat the strikers, and a "grand lockout" would doubtless be ordered, but after all employes had quit work the "grand lockout" would scarcely be required. But we are not so much interested in such declarations as in the fact that unified labor, asserting its rights, has the power to make the wheels of railroad trains stand still on the tracks as certainly as if Jehovah had issued the decree. There would be no noise about the proceeding, but rather the silence of death. There would be no violence; no use for police or the military, and thus let the world for once contemplate the great truth that labor, not capital, moves the railroad trains of the country, and in the splendid eloquence of silence demand that it receive so much of the wealth it creates as to insure a decent living. The Tribune having pointed out to its readers the "for, and apparently irresistible midable power of "coalition of all the railroad em-' proceeds to map out further consequences of the "lockout," as follows:

If, in this case, the American people should stand back, taking no part in the struggle, but suffer in stlence, calmly bearing the infliction, the railroad stockholders could afford to wait till the "strikers"

were ready to come to terms. The property would be still there, in the ownership of some two million of stock and bond holders, the great majority of whom, if not all, have investments in other properties and other business which would yield them a sufficient income on which to live. They could forego the collection of dividends from their railroad properties, while the hoardings of the strikers were rapidly dissipated and their credit at the stores had vanished into thin air, this to be followed by the imperative cry of their wives and children for bread to appease the gnawings of hunger and money to pay for rent and fuel. Under such conditions, supposing the strike to be a peaceable one, with no military or sheriff's force opposed to it, and no non-union workers seeking their empty places, yet the strikers must succumb to the inexorable force of want and deprivation, and after that return to work on the employers' terms or tramp for a living.

In the foregoing the Tribune gives away the policy of the corporations. It has always been known, but the Tribune states it boldly, and organized labor can see it as distinctly as if it were written out in letters of fire and spanned the blue vault above us. Boiled down, what is it? This. The plutocratic employers having perfected the lockout, could retire to their palatial homes, "forego the collection of dividends," live upon their stored wealth secured by pre-vious piracies upon labor, and wait till the "hoardings of the strikers" disappear; wait till their credit disappeared with their hoardings are till their credit disappeared with their hoardings; wait until wives and children in the grasp of starvation transformed homes into hells; wait until landlords turned them adrift upon the high ways a la Carnegie and Frick; wait until the strikers "succumb to the inexorable force of want and deprivation and after that RETURN TO WORK ON THE EMPLOYERS' TERMS OR TRAMP FOR A LIVING." We have capitalized a sentence because it is the culmination of the plutocratic policy. The *Tribune* states it boldly and truthfully. It does not dodge the issue. It indulges in no circumlocution or subterfuges. The issue is, submit to such wages as employers choose to pay, or tramp and starve. It is the Nebuchadnezzaran policy. Cease praying to any other God except the god of Carnegie, Frick, Gould, Vanderbilt, et al, or wild beasts and fire await you—or, what if possible, is worse—poverty and hunger, homeless wanderers amidst the monuments of wealth and progress you have created; tramping back to degradation upon the appian ways you have hewn out and over which the world has advanced in all of its progressive

Having reached the point where railroad employes must work at such wages as the corporations choose to give, or starve, the next question stated by the *Tribune* relates to the "terms" upon which the strikers

would be permitted to work. The Tribune says:

And on what terms? Why, the stockholders would probably decide to let their property lie idle till they were acknowledged to be the owners, with the right to control it. They might require as a condition of entering their service that the workers should engage for a definite term of years, agreeing to give notice when they wanted to leave, and to deposit money or give a bond as security for fidelity to the interests of the employer. What then would have been gained by the big strike? Simply a lesson in the school of bitter experience, that lesson being that under the conditions of our modern civilization it is not desirable that either side should be permitted to have all the say in regard to terms of service, but that if a conflict to the bitter end is forced that side will prevail which has the most resources and can live the longest in idleness.

Manifestly, the Tribune has reached the conclusion that railroad employes, locked out by the corporations have had their manhood totally eliminated, that subjugated, degraded, starved, in rags and filth, without home or shelter, worse off than fox or hawk, would be in a condition to accept such terms as mandarins impose upon cooleys, and then the "star spangled" banner would again be a "flaunting lie," and the plutocrats having made a "league with hell," would have at their feet millions of crawling slaves to do their bidding. But, peradventure, if railroad men should decline to accept such terms as the plutocratic corporations sought to impose, the Tribune, in the interest of the freebooters, suggests a remedy as follows:

The occurrence of such a struggle would induce the President of the United States to call congress together, and its members would get to the capital somehow, as they used to do before railroads were invented. They would assemble within thirty days, and their first act would be to resolve that the good of the country required the railroad system of the country to be put under military control. Then the government would take possession of the property and put it in charge of officers of the army, their orders to be carried out by men enlisted for a term of years, with pay according to contract and subject to court martial if they did not behave themselves, while the profits would be paid to the stock and bond holders in the shape of interest on their investment. It might cost the public more to run the business in that way than it does now. But the remedy would be a heroic one, and it might be counted on as a preventive of strikes for a good many years in the future if not for all time to come.

In the foregoing we have the outcome of the plutocratic corporations' policy as voiced by their most advanced organ. First, an appeal to congress, and then an appeal to arms. Congress to enact the required law to enable the government to take possession of all the railroads and "put them

under military control," every depot to be a fort where guns and ammunition could be stored and soldiers quartered. The standing army would require probably a million soldiers; indeed, every employe would be an enlisted man in some sort of uniform, probably "stripes," such as convicts wear. Soldiers in the yards, soldiers at all the stations, soldiers on all the trains, ready at the word of command to arrest or shoot an employe as the scab in command might choose

Such is the policy of the plutocratic corporations as vividly stated by their organ, the Chicago Tribune. But we desire to give our readers the article entire, and the following in the closing paragraphs, sort of rattles to its tail:

If the telegraphers of this country should combine for a grand strike against the company, as is threatened, the difficulty might be ended in the same way, except the postoffice would take possession of the lines and operate them by sworn men ingovernment employ.

And, similarly, if all the different labor unions in the cities should unite to strike, the men who employed them would rapidly combine themselves into a counter union as an act of necessity. The result would be a stoppage of production, in which the strikers must be the great sufferers, and ultimately be forced to yield. They could not possibly win in a contest where capital refused to be invested and employed at a certain loss to its possessor.

It would be far better for the workers to decide they cannot afford to force such a losing fight. They ought to be able to see that one side cannot ride rough shod over the other without damage to the community as a whole, and that the American people would not stand it to be thus damaged, and that in fighting for despotism they would in all probability be worsted, the result being a much worse condition of affairs than the one of which they now complain. We cannot have universal liberty with such a universal anarchy as is contemplated by their grand master leaders, and from which the great mass of the rank and file would shrink with alarm if they understood the inevitable outcome. The instinct of self-preservation would cause the employing class to utterly refuse the proposed dictation, and then the would-be dictators must find themselves stranded on a barren

There are in the United States say, 20,-000,000 of workers. In this number, to put it large, there may be 5,000,000 scabs-morally, mentally and physically deformed, a vagabond class already sufficiently degraded to be of service to the plutocratic corporations. This leaves 15,000,000 men who will not be enslaved by corporations, who, if worst comes to worst, will, like blind Sampsons, grasp the pillars of the military superstructure and make it a heap of ruins. But before they are shorn of their locks, when the crisis comes, they will proclaim, "We are the government,"

and in electing a congress and a president will see to it that their representatives are not plutocrats nor yet the degenerate creatures who can be bribed by boodle, a fact which the Tribune seems to have forgotten. But without further comment here and now, the Tribune article is well worthy of a careful perusal and criticism by the labor press of the country.

#### THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Robinson Monument Fund have been received since our last report: Trinity Lodge No. 83, B. of L. F., Ft. Worth,

Texas

T. Graves, O. R. T., Dumas, Ark Wm. Gelwicks, O. R. T., Iroquois, Ill. A. C. Bugh, B. of L. E., Terre Haute, Ind. C. C. Price, F. A. E. Div. 488, B. of L. E., Grand	25
Wm. Gelwicks, O. R. T., Iroquois, Ill.	50 50
C. C. Price, F. A. F. Div. 488 B. of L. F. Grand	30
Junction, Colo.	10 00
Geo. W. Flowers, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan.	25 25 25 25 25
R. W. McDevitt, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan.	25
W. J. Hillyer, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan.	25
P. C. Durland, O. P. T. Junction City, Kan.	25
W. A. Tenney, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan.	50
F. E. Lucand, O R. T., Junction City, Kan.	25
R. J. Williams, O. R. T., Duke, Ala.	25
Junction Colo.  Geo. W. Flowers, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan. R. W. McDevitt, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan. M. J. Hillyer, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan. M. H. Holvomb, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan. R. C. Durland, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan. R. C. Durland, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan. F. E. Lucand, O. R. T., Junction City, Kan. F. E. Lucand, O. R. T., Duck, Ala. Lena R. Welsh, O. R. T., Duke, Ala. Lena R. Welsh, O. R. T., Eddy, Mont. M. H. Beveridge, O. R. T., Doubling, Mich. Mm. Miles, O. R. T., Smithville, Ga. J. R. Gore, O. R. T., Conewago Junction, Pa. The following amounts were collected and	1 00
M. H. Rayeridge O. P. T. Doubling Mich	25 1 00
Wm Miles () R T Smithville (is	50
J. R. Gore, O. R. T., Conewago Junction, Pa.	25
The following amounts were collected and	
forwarded by Wm. Fleming, Los Angeles,	
Cal.:	20
G. W. Anderson, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal. Jim Fraser, switchman, Los Angeles, Cal.	25
Jas. P. Bennett, fireman, San Bernardino, Cal.	25
Jas. W. Anderson, fireman, San Bernardino,	
Cal	50 25
Ed Bass, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal	50
Ralph Compton, fireman, San Jacinto, Cal.	30
Chas. H. Day, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Thos. Croden, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal Chas. H. Day, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal Thos. Davis, fireman, San Bernardino, Cal	25
Ed Creelman, fireman, Barstow, Cal. Jos. C. Frates, hostler, National City, Cal.	50
Jos. C. Frates, hostler, National City, Cal.	50 1 00
Wm. Fleming, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal Geo. Gaylord, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal H. E. Gardener, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal	50
H. E. Gardener, tireman, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
JOE HOHOWAY, DOHER MAKET, LOS ADREIES, CAL.	25
J. H. Hayes, firemen, Los Angeles, Cal. Jno. F. Higgins, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Jno. F. Higgins, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal.	25 50
Jno. M. Hallum, Los Angeles, Cal. Jno. H. McGrath, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Jno. C. Gallagher, Barstow, Cal.	25
Jno. C. Gallagher, Barstow, Cal. Tom L. Milton, fireman, San Bernardino, Cal.	50
Geo. Metrose, engineer, San Bernardino, Cal.	25 50
Geo. L. Milton, hostler, Barstow, Cal. Jno. D. McNally, hostler, Los Angeles Cal.	1 00
Morris McKenzie, engineer, Barstow, Cal.	50
Chas, Marshall, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Chas. Marshall, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal. Andy Mitchell, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal. W. E. Nesbitt, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal. Hugh L. Rice, firemen, Los Angeles, Cal.	25
W. E. Nesbitt, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal.	25 50
Hugh L. Rice, fremen, Los Angeles, Cal.	100
Harry Rehardt, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal. G. E. Schmidt, baggageman, Los Angeles, Cal.	îω
Wm. J. Scott, fireman, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Ed Sharp, fireman, San Bernardino, Cal. Wm. E. Sims, fireman, Los Augeles, Cal. Otis H. Wickerd, fireman, San Bernardino, Cal	50
Wm. E. Sims, fireman, Los Augeles, Cal.	25 50
E Revnerd outlinear Los Angeles Cal	50
E. Reynard, engineer, Los Angeles, Cal.  Donated by Third Biennial Convention,	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen	500 00
Previously reported	278 32
Total	816 82

Remittances should be directed to THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, Haute, Ind.

#### WM. D. ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Wm. D. Robinson, who died at Washington, Ind., on November 7th, 1890, was the founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in doing this great work, he as certainly laid the foundation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and all other organizations of railway employes.

In closing our obituary notice in the Deember issue of the Magazine we said:

In this hour, when Locomotive Engineers and Fremen stand uncovered at the tomb of Wm. D. Sobinson, the question arises, What can be done to soninson, the question arises. What can be done to serpetuate the name, the fame, the memory of a nan who gave the best years of his life for their benit? Is not the answer, We will build him a monunent worthy of his deeds, of his labors and sacrices? We will believe that such is the response. If it is, let the good work begin, and let it be caried forward until a granite or a marble shaft shall nark the spot where his dust reposes.

'What hallows ground where heroes sleep?
Tis not the sculptured piles you heap! n dews that heavens far

distant weep
Their turf may bloom,
rgenii twine beneath the deep

Their coral tomb.

What's hallow'd ground?
'Tis what gives birth
'o sacred thoughts in souls of worth! Independence!

Truth go forth
Earth's compass round
and your high priesthood
shall make earth

All hallowed ground."

The poet's idea is correct. There Wm. D. Robinson leeps his last sleep is hal-leeps his last sleep is hal-wed ground, and monu-lental marble could add othing to its sacredness, at it is all of that with-

ut reference to the liv
18. What can the living

10 to bear testimony that the last resting place of

18. Robinson is hallowed ground?

We do not believe the name of Wm. D. Robinson

1800n to perish and becometre. We helieve the

Me do not believe the name of Wm. D. Robinson we do not believe the name of Wm. D. Robinson to perish and be forgotten. We believe the rotherhood he founded will be his imperishable onument, and that his name in connection with all great order is to increase in lustre as the years ow on. But that does not cancel the debt of gratide the two great brotherhoods of the locomotive we his memory, which if not met, will in the judgment of mankind, cover the living with obloquy. We believe the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firenen will respond in a way that will bear eloquent stimony of their appreciation of the life work of le man that made their organization fruitful above leasure of blessings to locomotive firemen. Alone daturalded, our order, for the small sum of 25 nts each, could do the work. But we prefer doing in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Engierers; nor would we confine subscriptions to the so orders, but would invite all the brotherhoods gagged in the train service of railroads to join in legreat work of gratitude.

In discussing the propriety of erecting a nonument to perpetuate the memory of the lead philanthropist we said in the April

ssue:

The idea of building a monumen, to perpetuate the name and fame of Wm. D. Robinson, originated with the Firemen's Magazine. The time has come for action. Contributions should be made. We have said that Events each from members of the B. of L. F. would build the monument. But we surmise that other orders would want a place in the splendid work proposed, and we have opened in the Grand Lodge office of the B. of L. F.,

#### A ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Every contribution, however small or large, will be acknowledged in the columns of the Magazine under an appropriate head, and when the contributions approximate a sum which gives assurance of success to the enterprise, a commission made up of the members of the various brotherhoods will be constituted to take charge of the fund and prepare for work.

for work.

Members of the various orders subscribing should designate their calling, and if they will give their address it will be regarded as a favor.

Now, let the good work proceed. Wm. D. Robinson, when alive, was the friend of the workingman. He wrote and spoke and toiled to establish a brother. hood and to teach men the power of organized labor. Railroad trainmen had no more ardent and unselfsh friend. Let a monument bear testimony that death did not sever the tie that bound him to the living.



If ever a man deserved the grateful homage of his fellows that man was Wm. D. Robinson. He devoted the best years of his life to the great work of organizing railroad men for their moral and material advancement. He toiled without recompense, he endured privations and made sacrifices, the half of which will never be told. He lived and

died in poverty, that others might fare better than was his lot. Every man, woman and child who has been, is now, or ever will be the beneficiary of any of the brotherhoods of railway employes owes Wm. D. Robinson a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. Such a man deserves a monument to bear testimony of the love and gratitude of those for whom he accepted poverty, persecution and all their attendant ills, and every member of every organization of railroad employes should cheerfully contribute his mite, small as it may be, to such a noble purpose. Contributions may be directed to the Locomotive Firemen's Magazin-Terre Haute, Indiana, all of which will in acknowledged in its columns.

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#### CONVENTION NOTES.

In our October issue, time did not permit us to indulge in particulars, and many important matters and pleasant incidents were necessarily omitted. We now make such amends as are required.

On September 13, Hon. L. S. Coffin, by invitation, addressed the Convention on temperance, safety appliances, and general subjects. Mr. Coffin is a fluent speaker, a cogent reasoner, and his mission is to do good He was listened to with profound attention and his remarks elicited generous applause. Grand Master Sargent, in the happiest manner responded to Mr. Coffin's address.

Patrick Fennel-(Shandy Maguire), Poet Laureate of all the railroad brotherhoods, was introduced to the Convention. Shandy in an eminent degree combines in his mental make up, orator and poet. In fact his brilliant fancy embellishes his conversation. His winged horse is ever by his side saddled and bridled for a ride. His ad-dress was immense. It took the boys by storm, and the cyclone raged from first to last. It was either a roar of laughter or thundering applause all the way through. When he retired the applause would not down and Shandy responded with a poem, entitled "A Visit to Hades." It was not in the line of Dante. It was not gloomy but warm, generous, and as for hits, there was never less than one to a line. To say that it was good would be faint praise. It was superb and won a victory. The Convention did what it could to honor Bro. Fennel, and by a unanimous vote made him an honorary member of the Grand Brother-hood of Locomotive Firemen, which the Magazine applauds.

The Convention had the great pleasure of meeting a committee of engineers, delegated by the late Convention of the B. of L. E. at Atlanta, to visit the Convention of the B. of L. F. at Cincinnati. They were Messrs. Robt. Heriot, S. D. Hutchins and C. H. Salmons. Their mission was to make some satisfactory arrangement in regard to the promotion of firemen and the hiring of engineers. The committee of engineers was composed of the most courteous gentlemen, and won the esteem of the entire Convention. They presented their views with admirable tact, but the action of the Convention was that the matter be referred to the Joint Boards of Adjustment of the two orders of the several systems of railroads for settlement. We regret that the Convention did not take more definite We regret that the action and settle it, rather than leave it unsettled. On some of the systems when engineers are wanted firemen are promoted and no engineers are hired. This seems

to be just, but such a policy steadily increases the army of idle engineers looking for employment. The Magazine believes a sharply defined policy should have been adopted so as to employ as far as practicable, an engineer and promote a fireman alternately. It is a matter of great importance and should be definitely settled. We shall discuss the matter fully in an early issue.

On September 13 a resolution was offered instructing delegates should they require the attention of tonsorial artists to patronize a Union pole. The resolution was unanimously adopted without regard to lather, strap or razor.

On September 13 a number of resolutions were introduced to close the Great Columbian Fair on Sundays, and each one was overwhelmingly defeated; a straight out endorsement of the course pursued in relation to the matter by the Magazine. We notice with no little satisfaction that the craze to close the Columbian Fair on Sundays is subsiding. People have come to the conclusion that to look upon things beautiful on Sundays is not Sabbath desecution, but that men and women as they look upon the works of man may devoutly worship while they look. An ordinary, or an extraordinary crank is of the opinion that the way to worship is to follow their advice.

Messrs. Sinclair and Hill, of Locomotive Engineering, did the handsome thing by the delegates to the Convention by presenting each one of them with a handsome set of cuff buttons bearing the inscription "Locomotive Engineering," the title of their superb publication. At the next Convention the boys will be on the look out for diamond breastpins, a gold watch, or something else, useful and valuable. The hope is that Locomotive Engineering will be sufficiently prosperous to respond and never feel it.

The Convention appointed a committee on Federation as follows: G. W. Greenwood, A. H. Tucker, C. A. Wilson, James Cary and T. N. Modeland, their duty being to prepare a plan of federation. Their duty was performed, and their report was adopted by the Convention. It provides for the federating of the B. of L. F. with other organizations under certain conditions.

The editor of the Magazine recommended the endorsement of Union labels on all goods, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted. Now let firemen live up to the demand. It is practical. It is in the interest of Union labor, organized labor, and is of vast importance.

In the line of supporting to the utmost

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zed labor, a resolution was adopted ing the Union overalls, manufacby Bro. H. S. Peters, of Lodge No 3, City. Such movements are in the irection.

eptember 17, Angus Sinclair, of Lo-Engineering, addressed the Conven-Mr. Sinclair is a brainy man and tre none better equipped by experi-ad intellect to address a Convention road men. His address received nd attention.

solution was unanimously adopted ting Gov. Flower, of New York, end executive clemency to James s, the imprisoned victim of the nefa-Rochester Combine. It is to be that Gov. Flower will give this ously persecuted man his liberty.

hursday, September 13, the followolution was unanimously adopted: zoived, That this body most emphatically the tyraunical mandate of President Mc-it he Reading System of Railroads, where-ommands his employes to sacrifice their cand manhood by withdrawing from their

ve organizations fellow McLeod is the second edition tin Corbin, whose mission it is to late labor organizations. To speak la creature, under any possible cirnces as a gentleman is an outrage very workingman who is a member tective organization; is an infamous e, which ought to meet with the t denunciation. There are those this, who speak of the fellow in ng terms, who professing to be the of organized labor, hob nob with nemies of labor as McLeod and pubeir insults to the world. Thus will while base hypocrites, psalm singarisees, control labor publications. form of treason without one reig trait. Away with all such vul-plicity and treachery.

eptember 20, the Convention enacted llowing law relating to legislative

N. At least fifteen days previous to the ag of the legislature in any state or terribologe in said state or territory may select it to serve as a legislative representative ty it shall be to meet with similar repress of other lodges on the opening day of one of such legislature and there select woo of their number to constitute what shall nas the Legislative Board of the Brother-Locomotive Firemen.

The Legislative Board provided for in the

The Legislative Board provided for in the 1g section shall serve during the session of lature for which they were selected, or. It successors are elected and qualified and y shall be to use their influence by co-opwith the representatives of other labor or al organizations, or otherwise, to secure cument of such laws and the repeal or tion of such others, as in their judgment i promote the interests of their constitu-

should two-thirds of the lodges in territory fail or decline to select legislative representatives, the Legislative Board hereinbefore provided for, shall not be formed, nor shall any assessment be levied upon the several lodges of such state or territory to defray the expenses of such board.

SEC. All reasonable economy shall be exercised by Legislative Boards; the members thereof shall not lose any time nor incur any expense unnecessarily. They shall receive such compensation for their services as may be determined by the legislative representatives in meeting assembled which tive representatives in meeting assembled which shall be paid to them by the Treasurer of the Board upon an order signed by the Chairman and Secre-

SEC. At each meeting of the legislative representatives they shall select a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer whose duties shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers.

SEC. At the close of each legislative session the Legislative Board shall file a complete report of all the business transacted by them, duly attested with their signatures, with the Secretary who shall cause a certified copy thereof to be furnished to each lodge in the state or territory. In connection with said report, the said Board shall file with the Secretary an itemized bill for services rendered whoe shall in conjunction with the Chairman issue orders in payment of same upon the Treasurer of the Board.

the Board. Sec. Legislative representatives in meeting assembled shall be authorized to levy assessments upon all members in their respective jurisdictions in accordance with the law relating to special assessments, in such amounts as may be necessary to defray the expenses incurred for legislative purposes and to do and authorize such other things as the proposition with the spirit set intent of are not inconsistent with the spirit and intent of the laws governing this department.

Manifestly, much good may result from the enactment of the foregoing law, provided wise and prudent men constitute the various legislative boards. In all such matters the duties of the board will be extremely delicate, and diplomatic tact will be in demand. We shall hope to hear of good results which the Magazine will be pleased to print.

On Sept. 21 the committee on federation made the following report, which was adopted:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1892.
To the Officers and Delegates of the Third Biennial Con-

vention:

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS:—We, your committee appointed to present a plan of federation, respectfully submit the following:

We think that under present conditions it is impossible for this convention to formulate any system of general federation that can be inaugurated so as to be at once available for our protection, but would recommend that a federation committee, consisting of the Grand Master and two members, not grand officers, be elected by this convention to confer with the representatives of other organizations with a view to formulate some plan of federation of a general or national character, to be adoptions of the general or national character, to be adoptions of the conference of the c

tions with a view to formulate some plan of federation of a general or national character, to be adopted by this order at some future time.

In the meantime we recommend the adoption of
the following plan of federation by systems:

SECTION 1. Upon each system of railroads within
the confines of North America the Joint Protective
Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen
shall be authorized to federate and cooperate with
the several joint boards of other organizations who

shall be authorized to federate and cooperate with the several joint boards of other organizations who have members employed on that system.

SEC. 2. In the event of any board failing to adjust a grievance the Secretary shall forthwith prepare a full and complete statement thereof under seal and with the signatures of the board attached and forward the same to the chairman of the protective board of each organization constituting the federation.

SEC. 3. The chairman of any board receiving

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such notice and statement as provided in Section 2 from the chairman and secretary of any board participating in the Federation, said chairman shall forthwith issue a call upon his board to meet at such time and place as may be designated in the call; and when so convened the several boards shall constitute and be known as the General Federated Board of that system, and shall if they approve the grievance use every honorable effort to

shall constitute and be known as the General Federated Board of that system, and shall if they approve the grievance use every honorable effort to agree. 4. In the event of the General Federated Board failing to adjust any grievance that may be referred to it, said General Board shall forthwith forward a complete statement to their respective chief executive officer who shall at once repair the scene of trouble and use such measures as in their judgment the situation may require. Any of the scene of trouble and use such measures as in their judgment the situation may require. In the event of it becoming necessary to a two-thirds vote of the members of the Federated Board and in conjunction with the federated Board and in conjunction with the federated Board and in conjunction with the federated Board and in conjunction with the federated Board and in conjunction with the federated Board and in conjunction with the federated Board and in conjunction grieved shall have an equal representation to the inaugurated the chief executive of the federated Board, such consent to be determined by a two-thirds vote, as provided in Section 18 Section 18 cm. 18

tion 4.

SEC. 6. The expenses incurred in the settlement of any grievance shall be paid by each organization as they are now paid; and in case a strike is inaugurated all organizations participating shall draw upon the protective funds as provided in the protective department of their respective constitutions and by-laws.

Respectfully submitted, by

G. W. Greenwood, chairman, No. 173,

A. H. TEKER, Secretary,

C. A. WHEON, No. 13,

JAMES CARY,

C. A. MARCA,
JAMES CARY,
THOS. N. MODELAND, No. 67.
Committee on Federation

The adopted report is now the law of the brotherhood, and if under its operations other orders can be induced to form an albeinaugurated. Should it go into operation we shall hope for the best results to attend federation.

#### BELFORD'S MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER.

We have on our table Belford's Monthly for October, brim full of good things. The migration of the Monthly from New York to Chicago, is, to use a phrase, "panning out" splendidly, and its editor is quite correct in saying that the west contains literary talent fully equal to any country. editor further remarks that "it has been impossible for western writers, with but few exceptions, to get recognition by eastern publishers. The great eastern monthlies have been created by eastern talent and genius, therefore it is but natural that eastern publishers have given the preference to their own people, and have ignored our genius and talent."

Now, that Belford's Monthly has come west to "grow up with the country," it will be the duty of the west to help it grow. If eastern magazines think they can get along without the literary talent of the west, the west, by subscribing for Belford's Monthly, will be able to get along with less eastern literature, perhaps. At any rate, now is a good time to subscribe for Belford's Monthly.

#### FROM OVER THE SEA.

Our English cousins, aunts and uncles, are taking a lively interest in American affairs, and their comments are liberally reproduced on this side of the big pond.

The correspondent of the syndicate of American daily newspapers writes from London giving the views of men who have not hesitated in time of need to declare their friendship for America, but who, reflecting upon the uprisings of labor in the United States, admit that a crisis is approaching which creates widespread depression in England. The writer says:

It is an interesting sign of the times that nobody here, not even the most reactionary defender of the sacred rights of property, talks as if there were two sides to the existing American scandal. The Tory Standard curses our ravenous monopolists and their muck-rake wealth as vigorously as does the democratic Chronicle. Back of the whole range of commentary utterances lies the common feeling that America ought, by all the laws of human existence, to be a land where equality, fraternity, and peaceful, prosperous happiness shall find their highest development and nearest realization. There, at least, was a clean slate upon which the problems of mankind might be worked out unembarrassed by the hampering mass of feudal reminders and stolen mediæval privileges.

What men see instead, looking across the Atlantic, is a host of millionaires, exceeding in number and riches anything the world has ever known before, a ready-made proletariat in the great cities rivaling the lowest slums of the old world, and a standing bitterness between employers and men for which there is no parallel elsewhere, and which under the slightest friction will flame up into a ferocious civil war.

I am not responsible for the drawing of the picture. It is the literal reflex of our national stage, as the English are just now seeing it. Some are outspokenly glad to thus see it. A great majority is unspeakably puzzled and saddened.

It is worthy of observation that while England is the commercial, the manufacturing and the financial center of the world, there are no millionaires the creation of a day, nor do we find in England a "ready-made proletariat." It has required centuries to create the great fortunes of Eng land and an equally extended period to fill the slums of its great cities with a prole-tariat class, but in the United States such conditions are created in a quarter of a century, and the fact makes all England amazed. The press of England takes up the subject. It discusses the outlook and the conclusions arrived at are gloomy in the extreme. As, for instance, the London Chronicle says:

Affairs suggest the question: What grave crisis is forming itself for the American people? What are we to say to such phenomena in a country which enjoys on paper complete democratic insti-

tutions? American papers and statesmen will attribute everything to anarchists; but that is a supine and unworthy excuse for social and political shortcomings. In the main the American people have themselves to blame, for lack of the true public spirit in the American republic is one of the saddest facts of our time. The American people had the most splendid inheritance ever conferred on a nation, and they have grossly misused it. Hordes of vulgar office seekers have been permitted to fatten on the public body; great cities are given over to men who ought to be in prison, and millions on millions of acres of public lands are given with a light heart to railway corporations which now threaten to strangle the republic in their octopus like grasp. This is the real, practical anarchism which rules states, compared with which the anarchism of a handful of desperate fanatics is almost innocuous. This is the general moral of the labor war; but there are special questions relating to railways and convict labor. It is simply monstrous that capitalists are allowed to use convict labor, so monstrous that no self-respecting community could possibly tolerate it. Excepting the Russian and German monarchs, no men in the world are clothed with greater power than American railway magnates. Things come to a pass where the whole people have to consider what is to be done with the railways. It is impossible to allow the owners to do as they please. There is no solution except the putting forth by the state of its undoubted supreme authority to exercise a rigid control under which the managers shall be quasi-state officials instead of private servants of Goulds and

It does not matter who is the author of the foregoing arraignment. Holy writ may, with propriety, take off its hat and pro-claim its truthfulness.

In the same strain as the Chronicle, the London Standard says:

The importance of these upheavals of the lower grades of the working classes in America lies as yet not in the power of men to subvert and defy the established authorities, but in the bitterness of the desperation of the rebels. Men do not fight like tigers and wreck property with savage fury unless driven desperate by want. Evidently a point is reached when the men feel that life is not worth living. Never since the abolition of the corn laws has England experienced anything like the bloodthirsty hatred of capitalists manifested in these riots.

The London Times is of the opinion that "the labor troubles in the United States have taken a form not easily to be distinguished from civil war. We can not yet venture to think the danger ended." the danger is not ended-indeed, it has scarcely begun. The troubles, so far, are alarming only as they point to troubles on a larger scale—they are but the growlings of the young lion. Capitalists who rob labor will proceed as usual—growing bolder as their riches increase, hugging the delusion

that their safety "is behind guns and forts," that the arguments of powder, bullets and bayonets is the last resort. do not see the dark shadows of coming events; they are not students of the signs of the times. They never consult storm Their faith is in the machine, in signals. horse power and scabs. They build their palaces of skulls, and cement them with tears. For them there is no coming day of judgment,-no retribution. Satan was given permission to afflict old Job, to test his fidelity, and the robber class, seemingly. has a carte blanche to oppress workingmen. The devil found out that the man of Uz was one who never surrendered, and the capitalistic robbers will one day, some day, realize that God is at last on the side of the oppressed.

#### HOMESTEAD AFFAIRS IN THE U.S. SENATE.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, on July 7th, 1892, made a speech in which appear certain declarations worthy of study and remembrance. Referring to the Homestead troubles, he said:

I maintain \* \* \* that these citizens were right. I maintain \* \* \* that these citizens were right. I maintain according to the law of the land, not as the law is generally understood, but according to the principles of the law which must hereafter be applied to the solution of these troubles, that those men had the right to be there. That makes it necessary for me to assert that these men had a right to employment there, they had earned the right to live there, and these large manufacturing establishments—and there is no other road out of the question—must hereafter be understood to be unblige. ments—and there is no other road out of the ques-tion—must hereafter be understood to be public es-tablishments in the modified sense, which I will explain in a moment, in which the public is deeply interested, and the owners of these properties must hereafter be regarded as holding their property subject to the correlative rights of those without whose services the property would be utterly value-less. That concession which I make only concedes

to them a right to a reasonable profit on the capital invested in their enterprises.

I maintain, furthermore, that these laborers having been in that service, having been engaged there, having spent their lives in this peculiar line of service. vice, have the right to insist upon the permanency of their employment, and they have the right to insist, too, upon a reasonable compensation for their

We talk about the civil service law as applicable to government employment. I assert that there is a law wider and broader than that, which gives to these men who have been bred in these special pur-

these men who have been bred in these special pursuits, as, for example, in the service of railroads or of these vast manufacturing establishments, a right to demand employment, a right which can only be defeated by misconduct on their part.

I maintain, therefore, that at the time of the assault upon these people at Homestead they were there where they had a right to be, they were upon ground they had a right to defend. Do you ask me if these men may by force take possession of the property of another? No. They were conducting themselves in the line of their rights, as I understand them. Business was suspended, and these men were simply awaiting the settlement of the disputed questions between them and their employers.

Mark me, I maintain the right of the owners of property to operate it at their will; I maintain the right of the operatives to assist in its operation; I maintain the right of both parties to reasonable compensation for their services; I maintain the

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right of these laborers to continuous employment, dependent not upon the will alone of the employer, but dependent upon the good conduct of the em-

right of these laborers to continuous employment, dependent not upon the will alone of the employer, but dependent upon the good conduct of the employers.

Mr. President, this is the only road out of the difficulty. You may call out the militia of the state of Pennsylvania, and to an unay exterminate all the inhabitants one? Human life has again been sacrification one? Human life has again been sacrification one of these struggles for human rights. Do you establish the right of these large establishments to control their business? On the contrary of the laboring men of the contrary, so consets of the existence of this right which is conditionally to continue in employment during good behavior, will continue to resist, and the good behavior, will continue to resist, as time when individualism statesmen, to find some road out of this might which is social war will be upon you, and the existence of the contrary of the existence of the right which is continued to resist, as time when individualism may lifetime I have seen marvelous changes. There was a time when individualism was the universal rule and men lived alone almost because they could support themselves, but matters have changed. To-day the world is practicularly of the state of the support themselves, but matters have changed. To-day the world is practicularly of the support themselves, but matters in doubt the support themselves, but matters in the support themselves, but matters of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the support themselves, but matters of the contrary of the contrary of the support themselves, but matters in the state, the segment of the support themselves, but matters of the contrary of the support themselves, but matters of the contrary of the support them we speak of organized labor and speak of the influence of legislation upon the farm from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof, and speak of the influence of legislation upon these men, we do not resard them. If we pray for them very man and speak of the influe

distinguished Senator's remarks. The authority is high. The place where the ringing words were spoken—words like "apples of gold in pictures of silver"—was the United States Senate, said to be the most august deliberative body in the world.

Senator Palmer dared, in the dignified presence of the senatorial representatives of sovereign states, to defend the rights of workingmen. And his splendid words are now making the circuit of the continent. Their reverberations will continue to arouse men to action, inspire courage and confidence and help expedite labor's emancipation day.

### JAMES HUGHES, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL GARMENT FITTERS ASSOCIATION.

The history of the case, the trial of which resulted in the conviction of James Hughes. President of the National Garment Fitters Association, is doubtless one of the most infamous convictions that ever disgraced the criminal proceeding in any court on the continent. In reading the trial, one is amazed at the blindness and malignity displayed, and the cool and calculating perfidy and perjury required to send an innocent workingman to prison for having sought in a legitimate way to make the enemies of labor contribute something from their ill-gotten wealth to aid workingmen to maintain their rights. Every legal right was cloven down, and the law designed to protect the innocent, as well as to punish the guilty, was tortured out of shape to serve the purposes of the enemies of labor and to whitewash their scoundrelisms.

James Hughes is profoundly interested in mitigating the ills that certain heartless employers bring upon working people, wrongs so grievous that to day from center to circumference, the country is experienc-

ing an unrest that comes from alarm.
We had the great pleasure of hearing Mr.
Hughes' address before the Firemen's Convention, at Cincinnati, and were impressed with his ability and sincerity, and that such a man should be imprisoned is one of the flagitious outrages that capitalistic courts are permitted to inflict upon our civilization, and which brings them into contempt.

It is to be hoped that Governor Flower, of New York, will see his way clear to promptly pardon James Hughes—or, a better term is, to revoke an unjust sentence and set a wronged citizen at liberty. If the Governor does not do this, then James Hughes will languish in prison one year, at the expiration of which workingmen will see to it that such compensation as sympathy, when aroused, can bestow shall not be wanting in its testimony that an outrage was perpetrated in obedience to the demands of capitalistic robbers.

#### TREACHERY.

We invite the attention of brotherhood firemen to the fact that the concern of Mosenfelder & Kohn, clothing dealers, 1729 Second avenue and 116 to 122 Elizabeth st., Rock Island, Ill., are bad eggs. This firm professed a change of heart, and to make itself level with workingmen, announced that it had abandoned the Rochester Combine, and was dealing in honest goods. The firm engaged in hypocritical slobber about its love for organized labor. In this it outphariseed a car load of Pharisees, while at the same time it kept up its business intercourse with the Rochester rascals.

In addition to this treacherous concern, Simon Mosenfelder and Jones, Bear & Co., both of Rock Island, Ills., are selling workingmen leper goods from the Rochester pest houses. The same is true of the Globe Clothing Company, of Davenport, Iowa, and of S. B. Dix, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In addition to the foregoing list of firms seeking to win fortunes by selling workingmen clothing from the Rochester pest-houses is I. L. Hudson, of Sandusky, Ohio, I. L. Hudson, of Cleveland, O., I. L. Hudson, of Toledo, O., I. L. Hudson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., I. L. Hudson, of Detroit, Mich., and I. L. Hudson, of St. Louis, Mo. I. L. Hudson, it will be seen, spreads himself over a vast territory, and purchases about one-third of the product of the Rochester leper concern. Nor are these all of the firms that purchase clothing of the Rochester robbers. The Hub Clothing Co., corner of State and Jackson sts., Chicago, Fred Greisheimer, corner Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, Fred Greisheimer, corner Halstead and Madison sts., Chicago, and The Model Clothing Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., buy exclusively of the Rochester Combine. These concerns offer workingmen scab manufactured goods. Do workingmen propose to help them? We do not believe it. We are persuaded that locomotive firemen will not contribute their money to aid the Rochester

What is wanted is to everlastingly boycott these degenerate concerns. Let them sell their goods to the enemies of organized labor and get rich off of those whose purpose it is to degrade and impoverish workingmen. The friends of labor can, with eminent propriety, let them severely alone. The Magazine takes special pleasure in helping to expose their treachery. Our order is opposed to their methods of duplicity, and if they want the patronage of workingmen let them be honest, tell the truth and cease patronizing the aggregation of Rochester infamies, known as the "Rochester Combine.

Berlin's richest citizen has an annual income of \$7,500,000.

#### THE RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER AND WM. D. ROBINSON.

We notice, with feelings of special satisfaction, that The Railroad Telegrapher, of September 15th, 1892, devotes considerable space to the effort being made to build a monument to the memory of Wm. D. Robinson. After copying an article on the subject, which appeared in the Magazine, the Telegrapher says:

We now desire to call the special attention of the members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers to members of the Order of Raliroad Telegraphers to the above article and to suggest to them that so great an organization as the Order of Raliroad Telegraphers should certainly be represented in the great work of building a monument to the memory of the founder of railroad organizations, and we trust our members may contribute liberally towards this fund. As Brother Debs has so kindly volunteered to take charge of the fund, all contributions should be sent to him. We hope that a majority of our members will send at least the 25 cents called for and as much more as they may feel able to do. So far there has been collected \$277.82 toward the fund. Let the O. R. T. swell the amount to \$1,000 within the next sixty days. Remember to address all remittances to the Locomotive Firemer's Magazine, Terre Haute, Ind. We will publish from now on the acknowledgments made in the Firemer's Magazine, azine, so that our members may see how the fund is prospering.

How much we appreciate the aid extended by the Telegrapher is more than we can tell. Its words are in the highest degree cheering, in fact, they afford assurance that the monument will be reared above the last resting place of the grand old man. Already, we are hearing from the Tele-graphers. The seed the *Telegrapher* has sown is, even now, bearing fruit. Thanks --a thousand thanks.

#### BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

We have on hand a few volumes of the Magazine for 1891.

The volumes are artistically bound in a way to withstand wear, and we need not say are intrinsically valuable, containing as they do, a wide range of topics upon subjects well calculated to interest the general reader, as well as those who are the stu-

dents of labor problems.

In this connection we suggest that these bound volumes of the Magazine would be a valuable present on birthday occasions, or as tokens of remembrance, to be presented at any time, and as the price has been reduced to \$1.25 we shall hope to receive sufficient orders to reduce the supply, since no fireman's library would be complete without one.

By addressing Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, Terre Haute, Indiana, orders will be promptly filled. Cash must accompany

each order.

THE harem of the Sultan of Turkey contains 300 ladies, and is the boss pandemonium of the world. Each lady costs the Turks \$50,000 a year.

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# CORRESPONDENCE.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mr. Editor: I notice the following in Locomotive Engineering for September: "The editor of Industry has a way of making difficult questions plain, which we admire. In regard to the free coinage of silver problem, he says: 'The present cry of free coinage, divested of its sophistry, means a privilege of taking ninety cents worth of silver to the mint, and, by coining, have it converted to \$1.29; in other words, adding a fictitious value of about 39 cents, less seigniorage, if any, to every dollar. Or, to state it more plainly, to raise the the price of silver 33 per cent. by act of Congress."

I would not ask space in your valuable Magazine to notice the above if I had not left the impression on the mind of your readers, by my last article, that the financial problem must be settled before labor

troubles will ever cease.

The editor of Industry has a way of making difficult questions plain, etc. So does the sleight-of-hand performer make things plain. I saw one take fifty tin plates out of the hat of one of the audience upon one occasion. It was so plain there was no doubt about it. This performance was just as plain to me as this silver problem is to the editors of Industry and Locomotive Engineering.

Silver is wealth; it is a valuable commodity; it is brought from the bowels of earth by labor; it is the product of labor, and free coinage is only giving back to the silver miner the God given right to enjoy the fruits of his labor, of which he was robbed when silver was demonetized by an act of

The power to make money is vested in congress and embodied in the following words in the Constitution of the United States, Sec. 8, Art. 5, defining the powers of congress: "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin and of weights and measures." Congress enacted a law making 412½ grains of standard silver the amount which should go into the dollar which is made the unit of value; the commercial value of the silver does not enter into consideration, and, therefore, plays no part in the free coinage cry

Sixteen ounces, avordupois weight, is a pound, made so by an act of congress, just the same as 4122 grains of silver is the

standard dollar.

Sixteen ounces of ginseng is worth two dollars, while sixteen ounces of cotton is

only worth eight cents.

Congress fixed 25.8 grains of gold and 4122 grains of silver as the standards of value to measure the commercial value of other commodities.

Before silver was demonetized its commercial value was 103. Congress did not decrease the amount of silver in the dollar, but the gold bugs in this country, in league with those in England, to destroy this advantage of silver over gold, conspired with the corrupt representatives of the people to take from silver this advantage over gold.

Mr. Sherman, senator from Ohio, and the author of the movement to demonetize silver, admits, in a speech delivered on the 2d of June last, that they could not see ahead and did not know that the act would cause silver to go so low. To restore silver to its proper place as a money metal, thereby raising its value 33 per cent., would only be giving to the silver miner that of which he has been robbed by an act of congress, less what he has lost during the time it has been demonetized.

To use the expression of the editor of Industry, strip the arguments against free coinage of sophistry, and nothing remains but the plain, logical fact that the gold bugs, the bondholders, who are the bankers, are determined that the silver miner shall not enter the field as a competitor against them in furnishing money to the

Silver was robbed of its function as a standard of value to give to national banks a monopoly of furnishing money to the people, and all the opposition to free coinage comes from those who have been the beneficiaries of the robbery perpetrated upon the silver miners, and which had its effect upon all other useful pursuits in life, es-

pecially those engaged in production.

The editor of *Industry* is highly in favor, I presume, of a bondholder taking a piece of paper, with a promise to pay printed on it, to the United States treasurer and getting 90 per cent. of cash, as a loan, with which he can go out into the commercial world and extort a per cent. from the people that would bankrupt any country on earth; this is the method of the bankers, (the bondholders) and it has well nigh caused universal bankruptcy in this nation.

The bankers and their devotees are opposed to the farmers' sub-treasury plan and the land loan scheme, upon the very same grounds that they oppose the free coinage of silver, that is, they will become competitors in furnishing money for the channels

of trade.

So away with opposition to free and unlimited coinage, and give us, as the People's party demands, free coinage, and raise the per capita of circulating medium to \$50, which will put idle labor to work at good wages, which will, in turn, enliven commerce, start the wheels of progress moving and insure a brighter future for the nation.

Axiom.

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#### A GREAT PROJECT.

MR. EDITOR:-There is a movement among the Order of Railway Telegraphers towards forming a large stock company to buy, build and operate railways and telegraph lines. A correspondent for the Telegrapher, the official organ of the O. R. T., figures that this may be done without any great inconvenience to the railroad employes, figuring that there are 100,000 employes on the railroads of the United States at \$5.00 per month each, which would be half a million a month and six million per year. In five years the united railway employes could own a line from ocean to ocean. While of course it is not expected that every employe would take stock in this enterprise, there are many who would take enough more to make up for those who took none. It is believed that this plan will ultimately remedy the causes for strikes and clashes between capital and labor. Had this plan been adopted many years ago things would be quite different to-day, instead of a few men owning most of the wealth it would be among the wage earners. The capitalist must step down into our ranks to get the men to operate their industries. If we furnish the work and ability, why can we not furnish the rest and enjoy the rest. Would our road pay? Why not? With its representatives in every nook and corner, why not? Enough money was spent at Homestead and other strikes in the past year or two to build a railroad across the continent and give employment to thousands and thousands of laborers.

The plan suggested is to form a stock company with its shares at \$100 per share divided into quarter and half shares nontransferable and only to be issued to railway employes. After five years a certain per cent. of the earnings to be set aside for the redemption of stock, the amount will be guided by the amount of stock offered for redemption. Only in case of death the legal representatives of the deceased may present their stock for redemption to be redeemed at the market value, the market value to be determined by the earning of the road by taking a certain per cent., say ten per cent. Stock would then be at par. If it earned 15 per cent. it would then be worth 150, and so on by this means we would be able to keep our stock out of the hands of speculators or capitalists.
Would it not be a grand sight to see a
whole entire railroad being operated by its employes, whose every interest were centered in the success of the road? Do you think there would be a strike then? Oh no' all would be in bearons and near no! all would be in harmony and peace, no cause for strikes. It has been suggested that every man who feels an interest in this will study it carefully and will send

the editor of this Magazine a card or letter expressing your views, if favorable, so we can have some basis to work on.

More Anon.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

Mr. Editor:—Your editorial upon the "Supreme Problem," in the October number, constrains me to offer a few thoughts on the labor question. Your suggestion that the solution of this problem would be either along the lines indicated by the principles upon which our government is founded, or in the manner described in Dormely's Cæsar's Column, is worthy of thoughtful consideration.

It is useless to deny the general spirit of discontent among wage-earners. It is impossible to truthfully deny that there is reason for it, and it is the greatest folly to try to ignore the fact that the coming party—the ruling power of the future—

will be the Labor party.

In view of the fact that the labor of the country will soon be organized into a body that will be able to act as a unit, is it not of the utmost importance to all (even to men of wealth) that we come to some definite conclusion as to the power of majorities and the business of government?

and the business of government?
Shall we accept the implied doctrine of government which the action of the "powers that be" and that have been, justifies, namely that government is an agency to be used to further private and corporate in-terests, to obtain special privileges at the expense of the people at large? Those who have set the example of robbing the people by land grants, protective tariffs, etc., should not complain if the Labor party follows suit when they have a chance, and use the government in the interest of the wage-earner and at the expense of the men of wealth. If wage-earners should prove to be apt scholars in this modern school of politics, who is to blame? But would it not be far better for all, especially for labor, to hold to the basic principles of our Constitution and of the Declaration of Independence? The broad principle upon which most of the others might be said to rest is that our government was instituted to secure to all men their natural rights, to secure "equal and exact justice to all." This is the law of equal freedom which accords to each man what he has earned and not what some one else has earned. To adopt this idea of government we must necessarily condemn all governmental action that results in establishing a condition of injustice which transgresses the law of equal freedom. Such conception of the business of government cannot sanction laws passed for the sole benefit of labor,

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because it cannot approve similar laws passed in the interest of owners of wealth. The great danger that threatens labor is the danger of following the vicious example of owners of wealth in their abuse of the agency of government and in their exercise of unlimited power of majorities. That organized labor should make mistakes is not surprising; it is surprising that its errors are not more numerous. In Europe, especially in England and Germany, the party of labor has already commenced to surrender its power for good by not only demanding but obtaining legislation for its

particular benefit. Labor has this great lesson to learn: That its grievances against the owners of wealth can never be righted by wronging them, that justice cannot be attained by practicing injustice. If I mistake not the temper of the wage earner of to-day, his demand is for justice. He spurns, as he should, the alms-giving, the insulting charity of the Elliot Sheppards, the Andrew Carnegies, and all the rest of them. But while he demands justice he should not forget to practice justice even to his fellowworkman outside of the union. Even the so-called "scab" has rights that all are bound to respect. If he, from whatever cause, denies himself the privileges and benefits of the union he does not forfeit a single right. Man's natural rights, such as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are the sacred inheritance of all, and cannot be abridged by refusing to join any labor organization. To maintain in absolute security, such rights, should be the first business of the government. All economic reforms aim, or should aim, to secure "equal justice to all, and special privileges to none." No one can deny the rightness of such a cause and none can be more interested in its earliest possible success

than the wage-earner. Sometimes when we are especially impressed with the magnitude of present wrongs in the social and industrial worlds, we are apt to think such conditions peculiar to our time, but all past history is full of similar instances, and as such wrongs become more monstrous as we trace them back through the centuries, may we not conclude that they are slowly but surely

being righted? As perfected, societies are not manufactured, but grow. We must continue to agitate, to organize, to work, maybe, sometimes, with anxiety, but with a "faith triumphant over our fears," until we can see the vision of Whittier, when he said:

"Oh, sometimes there gleams upon my sight Through present wrong, the eternal right."

Edwin Mead.

MARQUETTE, MICH.

#### CINCINNATI.

When a fellow's heart is bubbling up with thoughts he'd fain express.
And he lacks the words to clothe them, he must suffer in distress; I've a stomach full at present of unspoken words of

For as hearty a reception as e'er given from your

To a man, howe'er exalted in the nation he might On the night you flung applauses full of thunder

tones at me; But, alas! the task is hopeless, for I didn't go to When I had a chance to study, so must remain a

fool. Well, I've been to Cincinnati, where the stalwart legions met, Full of vim enthusiastic, for 1 feel their presence yet, And I'll note the friendly glances flashing from a thousand eyes,
Till this soul of mine immortal takes it flight to yonder skies;
And I'll feel the hearty pressure of the hands of countless throngs, Which kept shaking mine so furious to reward my homely songs;
Yet, mid all such scenes of pleasure, I had pangs of

yearning gloom.

When I thought of one friend absent, my old charmer, Mrs. Bloom.

Many anxious tongues kept wagging with persis-Many anxious tongues kept wagging with persis-tency to know Why she failed to be amongst us where good fellow-ship did flow; For the thought seemed universal that where Shandy was around, In the midst of royal pleasures, at his side she should be found. Ah! too well I knew the reason but I kent it in my

Ah! too well I knew the reason, but I kept it in my breast,
Never squealing on the false one whom I longed for

Never squealing on the laise one whom I longed from the west;
Never breathing of the mitten, which was flung with venomed ire.
By the mocking bird of Oakland, who had thrilled me with her lyre.

Much delight was manifested by the ladies whom I Of my darling twins, more precious than a mine of hidden gold;
They expressed much satisfaction at the methods of their dad

To allure them up to manhood; of the many nights

In my stocking feet to dandle each young bottlesucking boy,
Ere he grew to munch his rations, and become our

household joy; Every one who heard the story said I was a model Full of patience, grit and wisdom, with a head to quickly plan.

Times like this of which I'm singing in fond mem-ory's halls we keep. Till life's voyage shall be over, till we take our mai

sleep.
They are green spots in the desert of the path wo daily tread,
Struggling graveward in our anguish to obtain a crust of bread:
Ching landmarks on life's journey, where love's

Shining landmarks on life's journey, where love's offerings are strewn.

To make beautiful the passage, sweet as flowery made in lune.

meads in June.

Let us hope that many others are awaiting these who met wno met In that hall at Cincinnati, whom I never will for-

Shandy Maguire.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO COLLECTORS AND RE-CEIVERS.

Collectors and Receivers will take notice that an assessment of two (\$2.00) dollars will be levied for the beneficiary department for the month of January, 1893. Usually there is no assessment levied in the last month in each quarter, but in this case the assessment is required to meet the extra demands upon the beneficiary department, occasioned by the allowances of beneficiary claims made by the late third biennial convention, and this timely notice is given to enable Collectors and Receivers to make provision for the collection and payment of said assessment.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Somerset, Ky., September 14, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman:

Gentlemen:—I desire to convey my sincere thanks to the members of Morgan Crane Lodge, No. 367, for their many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of my dear husband, Charley Young, which occurred July 26th. His sickness being so brief made it doubly hard for me to bear, and had it not been for the sunshine of your presence in the midst of my grief, mine indeed would have been a much more sorrowful home. Your every act until you placed him in his silent home has stamped itself in gratitude on my heart, from which death alone can efface it. Language cannot express the many thanks I owe you for the sum of filteen hundred dollars that I have received, and I sincerely wish that prosperity and success may always attend the brotherhood. Hoping we will all meet in a better world, I remain,

Yours respectfully, Mrs. Lina Young.

PORTLAND, ORE., September 22, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

BROTHERS:—In acknowledging receipt of draft for \$1,500.00, payment in full for my total disability, I desire to thank the brothers at Missoula, Montana, and Tacoma, Wash., for their kindness and attentions during my confinement in the hospital; also, to the brothers of Mt. Hood Lodge, No. 167, for their kindness. Hoping the brotherhood will prosper in the future as it has in the past, and keep up its good work, I am. good work, I am,

Yours fraternally, Chas. E. Velin.

CARLTON, MINN., August 31, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen :

GENTLEMS:—Accept my very sincere thanks for the receipt of draft for \$1,500, the amount due me on the policy held by my beloved brother, S. A. Kyle, who met his death in the discharge of his duties on the 3d day of June, 1892. I also wish to return my sincere thanks to the members of his Lodge for the handsome floral offering, and hoping your noble order shall always meet with success, I remain yours, with deep respect.

MRS. ALEX. McFARLAND.

OSHKOSH, WIS., October 2, 1892. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive F iremen :

I desire to express through your Magazine my sincere thanks for the draft for fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), which I have received from J. L. Jones, Chama, New Mexico, in payment of policy held by my beloved husband, Henry M. Willis, and I especially desire to thank the members of Pioneer Lodge, No. 108, for their kindness during my late affliction.

Respectfully,

Mrs. H. M. WILLIS.

TAMAQUA, PA., October 3, 1892. To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—Please accept my sincere thanks for the prompt payment of a draft of fifteen hundred dollars, the amount due me on the policy held by my beloved husband, E. H. Billig, who met his death in falling from a car on August 16, 1892. No words can express how grateful I feel to those noble men of Lebigh Lodge, No. 231, of which my dear husband was a member, for their great kindness and consolation in that sad hour of my affliction. I also wish to thank them for the beautiful flowers which they presented. May God in His goodness and mercy protect you all in times of danger, and strengthen and increase your noble order, is the earnest prayer and wish of

MRS. EMMA E. BILLIG.

MRS. EMMA E. BILLIG.

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 14, 1892. To the Members of Good Will Lodge, No. 52, B of L. F .:

GENTLEMEN: —I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) by the hands of Mr. F. Beam, on behalf of your lodge, which sum was due me on account of the death of my husband, Otto Fendling. I also desire to express my thanks for the kind attention shown me during his sickness and at the funeral by your membership. May God be with you and prosper you in the work of your noble order is the wish of Yours truly, Kate Fendling.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., September 9, 1892.

To Elizabeth Lodge, No. 403, B. of L. F.

GENTLEMEN:—Allow me to express my sincere thanks to the members of the above lodge for the many acts of kindness shown me in the sudden loss of my husband. Oliver W. Gaskins, and also for the beautiful floral offerings, and very prompt payment of \$1,500.00, the full amount of insurance held by Universe the hydrotherboad will always. him. Hoping that the brotherhood will always prosper, and with best wishes to all of its members, I remain, Yours very respectfully. Yours very respectfully, Mrs. O. W. Gaskins.

PACIFIC, Mo., September 8, 1892.

To the B. of L. F.:

DEAR SIRS :- I wish to acknowledge the receipt of DEAR SIRS:—I wish to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred dollars from your grand and noble order as the amount due me by the death of my beloved husband, Wm. A. Isbell. And I am also very grateful to the members of Peace Lodge, No. 109, of St. Louis, for their many acts of kindness shown at the time of his burial. May God bless and prosper the noble order of the B. of L. F., is the sincere wish of

Mrs. Nellie M. Isbell.

MRS. NELLIE M. ISBELL

EAST CHICAGO, IND., October 17, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

DEAR SIES AND BROTHERS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars, the full amount of my beneficiary certificate, also to express my heartielt gratitude to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, especially the members of Calumet Lodge, No. 249, That prosperity and success may attend all the members is my fervent hope. vent hope.

CHAS. A. BOLINGER. Yours fraternally.

GILMORE, GA., October 3, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotice Firemen:

DEAR SIRS:—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred dollars, due me on the death of my beloved husband, S. W. Maner. I also wish to thank those members of Kennesaw Lodge who came to see him and those who attended his funeral. Wishing the brotherhood much prosperity in the future, I remain

Yours respectfully.

MRS. ADA A. MANER.

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BALTIMORE, September 15, 1892.

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

To the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen:

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1.500) from your grand and noble order as the amount due me on the death of my beloved husband. Henry Raab, who was killed March 3d, 1892. I am sincerely thankful to the members of Oriole Lodge, No. 214, for the very kind attention shown him at his burial. I especially wish to thank the members who accompanied his remains to their last resting place at the Baltimore cemetery. I am wish to thank Lodge No. 214 for their beautiful floral offering. Praying that God's choicest blessings may rest upon your noble order, I remain, Respectfully, Mrs. L. Raab.

#### ADDRESSES WANTED.

P. Q. HAYS.—When last heard from was in San Antonio, Tex. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by J. F. Bowman, Slater, Missouri.

WM. R. SHAFFER.—Formerly a member of F. W. Arnold Lodge, No. 44. When last heard from he was in Chicago. Any information concerning him or his whereabouts will be appreciated by W. W. Gillis, 739 Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis, 111s.

PATRICK CAREY.—When last heard from was working for the S. P. Co., at San Antonio, Tex. This was about four years ago. Anyone having any information regarding him will confer a great layor by advising his brother, Edward Carey, 556 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.

#### FORTUNES FOR OLD MONEY.

That one American coin is worth \$20,000 seems al-

That one American coin is worth \$20,000 seems almost impossible, yet that is a fact, and there are at least a hundred other varieties of U.S. coins which are worth over \$200 each. These include certain specimens of balf dimes, quarters, dollars, etc. These premiums are paid by coin brokers, who sell to Museums, Numismatists, and others. A leading broker is Mr. W. E. Skinner, of Boston, whose advertisement has appeared in these columns for the past two years. He deals with all sorts of people in all parts of the world. To railroad men and members of their families who have sent him coins, he has paid a wast amount of cash, because such persons are most likely to find valuable specimens on account of, their business. Mr. Skinner has just issued a new catalogue which is worth its weight in Bold to every person who receives it.

He will send it by mail, postpaid, on receipt of two stamps, if you mention this publication.

#### HIS BEST TRAIT. [Youth's Companion.]

If you wish to please a mother praise her child; but do it with discretion.

A visiting gentlemen had submitted for some time to the attentions of the three year old boy of his hostess, but at last grew a little tired of having his whiskers pulled

and his corns trodden upon.
"Madam," said he, "there is one thing about your charming little boy which es-

pecially pleases me." "And what is that?" asked the smiling

mother.

"That he isn't a twin."

#### A VERY OLD SWINDLE. [Philadelphia North-American.]

Consul-general New has published a warning that may profit such Americans as suppose, or are led to believe by swindlers, that they are heirs to great sums of money lying in the English court of chancery unclaimed and awaiting claimants who can make their title good. It has been done so often by other United States officials and persons who have gone to the records in chancery to oblige expectant heirs, and has done so little to save people from paying their money to swindlers, that Mr. New's warn-ing may effect little. He says that there is not to exceed £100,000 detained in chancery awaiting distribution. The persons to whom this money belongs are either unknown or non existent, but in either case the money was not derived from any of the great estates so loudly advertised in this country. Mr. Lord, a prominent New York lawyer

a few years ago went abroad for rest and recreation. He was requested to make a search of the records in chancery, and to inquire at the Bank of England with reference to the famed Jennens estate and two or three others. Mr. Lord refused to be retained, but actually gave some days to the search, and at the end of the search he announced that the money unclaimed and detained in chancery did not exceed half a million dollars, and that there was no money lying in the Bank of England of that character. He went to Holland and looked cnaracter. He went to Holland and 100sed up the Anneke Jans affair, and declared that the self-styled heirs had no case there. All this was duly published in the New York papers without abating the folly of silly persons a particle. The deluded followers of the will-o'-the-wisp of fortune would not believe anybody but the swind-lers lers

So the Jennens, the Jones, the Smiths and the Edwards estates' self-styled heirs have continued to pay their money over to a pack of swindling claim agents year after year, and explanations that do not explain, but muddle, are accepted by the willing dupes as most veracious statements. In face of the fact that there is no money in the Bank of England belonging to unknown parties, or unclaimed, and despite the fact that the funds in chancery are mainly the deposits of railway companies which have taken land without good title, the dupes cherish expectations that have no better basis than the lying statements of claim agents, who fatten on the avarice and cre-

dulity of Americans. Consul-general New is entitled to the thanks of this public, but all the same his facts will not wean men from their folly, The average man loves a clever liar, and many fairly honest men will take the word of a swindler in preference to that of a man

who is known to be honest, if only the swindler touches him in a weak spot. Men like to believe that they are heirs to great fortunes. There are numbers of persons in this city who believe in the existence of a Jennens estate of tens of millions and who believe themselves to be heirs as firmly as they believe in their Bibles. It is a mild form of aberration, but it costs money to indulge it. There is no Jennens money as stated, and if there were any, the act of Parliament would bar out these deluded heirs. If wise, they will permit their agents in London to starve to death and dismiss all expectations of an inheritance. The pity of it is that the agents who pocket the money paid by these victims cannot be caught and lodged in the penitentiary. The agents are not deluded.

#### JERRY AND PEFFER ON RECORD.

[Chicago Mail.]

"There are thousands of persons who wonder why I am called 'sockless' Simpson," said that representative of the state of Kansas to an acquaintance yesterday. "But there are very few who know the real reason. I was a young fellow with a considerable fondness for the society of young ladies, and I was very proud of my feet."
The congressman stretched out his neatlycased pedal extremities for the inspection of his friends and glanced at them with pride. "We all used to wear tight boots, he continued, "sometimes so tight as to be very uncomfortable. There was a fellow who had a foot just a trifle smaller than mine. He could wear boots a size smaller than I, and a mutual acquaintance, who, by the way, was a young lady, spoke about it to me one evening. I was in the habit of wearing heavy woolen socks, and I knew that if I should take them off I could wear smaller boots. To my great joy I found on trying that I could wear a size smaller than my rival, and I at once purchased a pair. I went to call that evening as usual, and found him there, proud in the possession of feet which were really smaller than mine. The subject came up—I believe I started it-about the size of our boots, and he eagerly accepted my challenge to a measurement. ()f course I won, and he seemed to feel as badly over it as if he had lost a horse race. But the bootmaker who was in possession of my secret gave me away, and the boys all got onto the story. Do I wear socks now? I should say I do."

"I regret to say that I believe my whiskers have been principally instrumental in bringing me into prominence," said Senator Peffer, in response to an inquiry from a friend in the lobby of the Grand Pacific hotel. "You see," continued Senator Peffer, as he gently ran his fingers through his long shimmering beard, "I had an ambition to have a nice beard. It started to grow and continued growing in a small and incipient way. One day there came along a vender of hair grower. It was alleged to be the finest hair-urger ever manufactured. I bought a bottle from him, the last bottle he had, and that night he was killed in a railroad accident. The secret of its manufacture died with him, but the bottle which I had obtained worked wonders. It made my whiskers grow in such a luxuriant manner that since that year I have been able to use my whiskers as a scarf during the winter.'

#### HARD FATE OF AUTHORS. [From the Sunny South.]

Some men fare rather indifferently at the hands of printers or reporters or both. For instance, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes made a speech at the dinner given at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College, in which he was reported as saying that the poet Emerson came from "the dirtiest sectarian circle of the time in the whole country," and it was so printed, when he really said "the daintiest sectarian circle."

But a still funnier error than that occurred to Thiers when he was a Prime Minister of France, but that was not the fault of the reporter, but of the foreman of a newspaper office. Thiers was in the habit of writing editorials for the Paris Constitutionnel, and one day he became a prey to a very funny error in "the make-up." The King had sent for him to urge him to remain at the head of the Government in spite of an adverse vote of the Chambers. On the same day a noted burglar had been captured and brought be-fore the Court, the Judge of which he grossly insulted. The next morning the Constitutionnel made mention of the two in-

cidents in the following style:

"After his Majesty had informed M. Thiers of his desire to keep him at the head of the Government, the Prime Minister, deeply moved, replied to the King, 'You rascally old fellow, I feel like wrench-

"The burglar, Jenneuse, was captured yesterday by the gens d'armes. He was taken in irons before the Judge d'Instruction, to whom he had the impudence to say, 'Your Majesty, the confidence you repose in me touches my heart extremely. I shall try my best not to disappoint your expectations.'

The closing sentences of the two items

had, of course, been transposed, but they serve to show "the dangers that environ men who handle cold"—type.

It is the hard fate of some authors to

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have a line or a sentence almost always quoted wrong. The Apostle Paul is a noted example. A few years ago a writer in the Nashville Union said: "I regret to say it, but it is nevertheless a fact, that my old friend, the Rev. Sam Jones, has gone to lecturing for money—money, which St. Paul says, "is the root of all evil;" and yet Paul really said "the love of money is the root of all evil."

Shakspeare is often quoted as saying,
"He that hath no music in his soul,"
when he said, "The man that hath no music in himself;" "The ills that flesh is heir
to," when he wrote, "Ten thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," and "That
mysterious bourn whence to traveler re-

turns," when his word are:

The undiscover'd country from whose bourn No traveler returns.

But Shakspeare is too frequently the victim of the misquoter to attempt to point out the instances.

A writer in a London journal points out a number of instances of this hard fate.

He savs:

"The fact always recalled to mind on hearing the First Lesson for the twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, wherein the prophet is desired to write a denunciation of woe upon the walls, 'that he may unwho readeth it,' that is, that taking warning he may escape. Often as this has been pointed out, people still persist in quoting it, "that he who runs may read,' as if it were merely the plainness of the writing that the stress is laid upon—thus entirely perverting the sense of the passage. Cowper's well-hackneyed 'cup which cheers but not inebriates,' undergoes no great detrioration by the alteration in the bard's numbers; but it is hard upon Pope, a master of finish as regards form, that one of his perfect lines—

Welcome the coming, speed the going guest,

should be spoiled (as it is in at least ninetynine out of every hundred cases) by the substitution of 'parting' for 'going,' whereby both the alliteration and the antithesis are lost. Then there is poor Dr. Watts, again and again perseveringly credited with an abominable Americanism, only too prevalent among careless English writers of our own day, but which he was never guilty of:

> Let bears and lions growl and fight For 'tis their nature to.

In every addition, old and new, that the writer has seen, of his poems, the verse stands—

Let dogs delight to bark and bite, For God had hath made them so; Let bears and lions growl and fight, For 'tis their nature too (i. e., also).

# KILLING A MAN IN BATTLE. [Detroit Free Press.]

They do not call it murder when men meet to slaughter each other in battle. They simply report so many dead, wounded and missing. When you fire into the smoke concealing the other battle line you fire in the hope to kill or wound. It is your duty. Battles cannot be won without killing. You load and fire—load and fire—move to the right or left—advance or retreat, and when the battle is over you have fired fifty rounds, and yet you have not had a near sight of the enemy; you have simply fired at him, and you cannot vouch that a single one of your bullets has found a living target.

Here is a brigade of us in battle line across an old meadow; our right and left join other brigades. We have thrown down the rail fence, gathered logs and brush and sod, and erected a breastwork. It is only a slight one but enough to shelter us when lying down. A division of the enemy breaks cover half a mile away and comes marching down upon us. The field pieces behind us open on their solid columns, but they are not checked. Under the smoke we can see the work of the shells, but they cannot halt that mass of men. The grape and canister does awful execution, but there should be a dozen guns instead of six.

They are going to charge us. The guns cannot prevent that. Orders run along the line, and we are waiting until every bullet, no matter if fired by a soldier with his eyes shut, must hit a foe. I select my man while he is yet beyond range. I have eyes for no other. He is a tall, soldierly fellow, wearing the stripes of a sergeant. As he comes nearer I imagine that he is looking as fixedly at me as I am at him. I admire his coolness. He looks neither to the right nor to the left. The man on his right is the real gas a days but he does not faiter.

hit and goes down, but he does not falter. I am going to kill that man! I have a rest for my gun on the breastwork, and when the order comes to fire I cannot miss him. He is living his last minute on earth! We are calmly waiting until our volley shall prove a veritable flame of death. Now they close up the gaps, and we can hear the shouts of their officers as they make ready to charge. My man is still opposite me. He still seems to be looking at me and no one else. I know the word is coming in a few seconds more, and I aim at his chest. I could almost be sure of hitting him with a stone when we get the word to fire. There is a billow of flame—a billow of smoke-a fierce crash, and 4,000 bullets are fired into that compact mass of advancing men. Not one volley alone, though that worked horrible destruction, but another and another, until there was no longer a living man to shoot at.

The smoke drifts slowly away-men cheer and yell-we can see the meadow beyond heaped with dead and dying men. We advance our line. As we go forward I look for my victim. He is lying on his back, eyes half shut and fingers clutching at the grass. He gasps, draws up his legs and straightens them out again, and is dead as I pass on. I have killed my man! My bullet alone struck him, tearing that ghastly wound in his breast, and I am entitled to all the honor. Do I swing my cap and cheer? Do I point him out and expect to be congratulated? No! I have no cheers. I feel no elation. I feel that I murdered him, war or no war, and that his agonized face will haunt me through all the years of my life.

#### MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

[N. Y. Dispatch.] It has long been the custom, especially in Germany, for princes of royal blood to marry persons of no rank or title, while, at the same time, they might also marry princesses of royal blood, and thus have really two wives. The marriage with a person of inferior social position is called "morganatic"—the word is probably a corruption of the German "morgan gabe," or morning gift—a gift instead of the dowry to which the wife is entitled.

It is good and legal, however, in the eye of German law; but, on the other hand, the wife of such a marriage has no right to assume her husband's rank and title, nor have the children of the marriage a right

to inherit them.

The wife, moreover, has no claim to any dowry beyond the presents her husband may make to her on her wedding day. He cannot charge his family estates with any life interest for her. Unless he specially provides by gift or will for his morganatic family, they receive nothing at his death.

If the prince, having already made a morganatic marriage, afterward weds royal princess, this marriage is also good; the princess takes his title, has a right to her dowry, and her children inherit both

title and property.

One reason why morganatic marriages have always been frequent in the royal families of Europe is, that the members of these families, by law or by custom, are greatly restricted in their choice of wives of their own rank.

For instance, no English prince may marry a Roman Catholic princess, and as several of the chief royal houses are of that faith, the English princes are confined

in their selection.

A brother or son of the Russian Czar is forbidden to marry either a Protestant or a Catholic princess, unless she consents to give up her religion and become a member

of the Greek Church. Thus, the present Russian Empress, who was a Danish Protestant princess, on her marriage, entered the Greek Church, and received a new Russian name in token of her change of faith.

No Spanish, Italian, Austrian, or Portugese prince can legally marry a Protestant. There are many evils which result from these restrictions. As the area of marriage is contracted, the chances of congenial unions are greatly lessened and there is less probability that the succeeding generations of rulers will be physically strong

and mentally capable.

It follows that most morganatic marriages, despite the disadvantages which attend them, are unions of affection, while most marriages between royal persons of equal rank are unions of convenience and

political policy only.

#### WHAT ARCHITECTS ARE FOR.

"Look here," exclaimed Brown, entering the office of his architect, "you have made a nice mess of my house, haven't you?" "Why, what's the matter?" replied the

architect.

"Matter!" returned Brown; "why, the staircase is so crooked that I can't get my furniture up stairs, and there isn't a window in the dining room that you can look out of without using a stepladder."
"Well, what of that? Doesn't your

house look well from the road?"

"It looks well enough, but, confound it,

what does that amount to?"

"Everything, my dear sir-everything. I understand my business, I believe; I am an architect. If you wanted a house that was only comfortable and convenient why on earth didn't you get a carpenter to draw the plans. Brown, I'm afraid you don't appreciate high art.

#### OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND WHITTIER.

On learning of Mr. Whittier's death, Dr. Holmes said: "Mr. Whittier's was one of the sweetest natures-he was one of the sweetest singers we ever had, or ever shall have. His death was to be expected in the course of nature, but nevertheless it leaves me stunned." Dr. Holmes said he had been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Whittier for many years. His acquaintance with him dated from the starting of the Atlantic Monthly, in 1857. He had corresponded with him ever since then. The doctor said with him ever since then. he had frequently visited Whittier at Oak Knoll. It was, he said, a beautiful sight to see the poet among his trees around his home. "The last time I saw him there," said Dr. Holmes, "was last year, and we had a most delightful time ogether. When I came away he just loaded me down with fruit. It was a very pretty act."



# GRAND LODGE.



ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR NOVEMBER.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. OF L. F., TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 1, 1892.

ASSESSMENT No. 32, \$2.00.

To the Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIBS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz:

CLAIM No. 796. Fred Davis, of Silver Mountain Lodge, No. 327, was killed in a Wreck, July 18, 1892.

CLAIM No. 797. Henry M. Willis, of Pioneer Lodge, No. 108, was killed by being struck by Mile Post, July 19, 1892.

CLAIM No. 798. Wm. A. Barrett, of Beacon Lodge, No. 111, was killed by Railway Accident, August 1, 1892

CLAIM No. 799. Sydney W. Maner, of Kennesaw Lodge, No. 247, died of Laringeal Phthisis, August 7, 1892.

CLAIM No. 800. Eli H. Billig, of Lehigh Lodge, No. 251, died from injuries received by Falling from a Car, August 16, 1892.

CLAIM No. 801. Lloyd Vanderen, of Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 77, was killed by Railway Accident, August 22, 1892.

CLAIM No. 802. Harry F. Matter, of Harrisburg Lodge, No. 174, was declared totally disabled by stiff Elbow Joint, August 26, 1892.

CLAIM No. 803. Frank M. Miller, of Iron City Lodge, No. 318, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Leg, August 9, 1892.

CLAIM No. 804. Geo. H. Rose, of Elm City Lodge, No. 284, died of Septicemia, August 10, 1892.

CLAIM No. 805. Arthur Gendron, of Snow Drift Lodge, No. 321, was killed by Railway Accident, August 11, 1892.

CLAIM No. 806. James Dolan, of Decoration Lodge, No. 144, was killed by Railway Accident, August 11, 1892.

CLAIM No. 807, Chas. F. Hinze, of Beacon Lodge, No. 111, died of Typhoid Fever, August 26, 1892.

CLAIM No. 898. J. C. Robinson, of Ohio Falls Lodge, No. 482, was killed in a Collision, September 2, 1892.

CLAIM No. 809. E. L. Ponn, of Bee Hive Lodge. No. 179, was declared totally disabled with Spinal Disease, September 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 810. J. C. H. Moore, of Clark Kimball Lodge, No. 113, was killed in a Collision July 12, 1892.

CLAIM No. 811. J. W. Padgett, of Lake Shore Lodge, No. 183, died of Typhoid Fever, August 12.

CLAIM No. 812. Jno. Corcoran, of J. M. Dodge Lodge, No. 79, was declared totally disabled by loss of Leg, August 18, 1892.

CLAIM No. 813. Horace M. Johnson, of Truckee Lodge, No. 19, was killed by Falling from Engine, August 20, 1892.

CLAIM No. 814. R. M. Prater, of Pocahontas Lodge, No. 292, was killed by Boiler Explosion, August 21, 1892.

CLAIM No. 815. Jno. Walsh, of Acme Lodge, No. 228. was killed by Railway Accident, August 23, 1892.

CLAIM No. 816. Wm. E. O'Hara, of Iron Range Lodge, No. 296, was struck and killed by a Passing Train, August 26, 1892.

CLAIM No. 817. Edward Jones, of Paul Revere Lodge, No. 485, died from injuries received in a Collision, August 29, 1892.

CLAIM No. 818. Stephen R. Sexton, of Royal Gorge Lodge, No. 59, was crushed between engine and car and killed, August 31, 1892.

CLAIM No. 819. Albert G. White, of California Lodge, No. 260, died of Pulmonary Consumption. September 2, 1892.

CLAIM No. 820. Bronson Van Slyke, of Susquehanna Lodge, No. 71, was killed by Railway Accident, September 5, 1892.

CLAIM No. 821. Melvin E. Foster, of Connecting Link Lodge, No. 25, died of Typhoid Fever, September 8, 1892.

CLAIM No. 822. Geo. W. English, of Silver State Lodge, No. 390, died of Inflammation of Bowels, September 9, 1892.

CLAIM No. 823. Jno. F. Roberts, of St. Joseph Lodge, No. 43, died of Spinal Meningitis, September 10, 1892.

CLAIM No. 824. Jno. Paige, of Paul Revere Lodge, No. 485, died of Typhoid Pneumonia, September 10, 1892.

CLAIM No. 825. Henry Lott, of Excelsior Lodge. No. 11, was killed in a Collision, September 11,

CLAIM No. 826. Edward H. Easterly, of Mt. Ouray Lodge, No. 140, died of Typhold Fever, September 15, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 827. Chas. M. Rosenberger, of Ohio Falls Lodge, No. 482, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Arm, September 19, 1892.

CLAIM No. 828. C. H. Smith, of Central Ohio Lodge, No. 299, was killed in a Collision, September 21, 1892. CLAIM No. 829. James Chettick, of Flower of the West Lodge, No. 205, was killed by Railway Accident, September 21, 1892.

CLAIM No. 830. Sylvanius Gibson, of Central Lodge, No. 22, died of Typhoid Fever, September 23, 1892.

Claim No. 831. Chas. Sencerbox, of Peter Burns Lodge, No. 425, was declared disabled by Loss of Foot, September 28, 1892.

CLAIM No. 832. Jno. Bailey, of Sunset Lodge, No. 177, died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, October 3, 1892.

Claim No. 833. Patrick Zehren, of P. H. Sheridan Lodge, No. 388, died of Typhoid Fever, October 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 834. Joseph W. Cetti, of Crescent City Lodge, No. 399, was killed in a Railway Accident, October 7, 1892.

CLAIM No. 835. Albert Weegar, of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 363, was killed by Falling from Engine, October 9, 1892.

CLAIM No. 836. Albert I. Routh, of Robt. Andrews Lodge, No. 165, was declared totally disabled by Progressive Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis, October 15, 1892.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for cach member whose name appears on the rolls of membership November 1st, 1892, (also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after November 1st, and for all members who died or were totally disabled since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than November 20th, 1892, as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge failing to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all the benefits of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution. Yours fraternally,

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.

#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 1, 1892.

#### To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the month of September, 1892:

R	FC	·FT	PI	re

_											
Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
1	\$232	21	\$182	41	\$70	61	\$164	81	<b>\$</b> 154	101	\$104
1 2 8 4	40	22	42	42	44	62	118	82	384	102	146
8	538	23	84	43	136	62 63 64	122	83	198	103	280
4	160	24	130	44	136 162	64	118	83 84	182	104	124
5		25	122	45	196	65	98	85	288	105	90
6	132	26	152	46	84	66	90	86 87	172	106	46
7		27 28	168	47		65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72	98 90 178 94 60 86 146 160 76	87	172 84 122	107	192 82
8	274	28	116 58	48	156	68	94	88 89 90 91 92	122	108 109	82
.9	246	29	58	49	110	69	60	89	46	109	140 78
10	194	80 81	88	50	256	70	86	90	114	110	78
11	174	81	68	51	78 166	71	146	91	106	111	184 78 134
12	280	32	80	52	166	72	160	92	92	112	78
18	316	33	106	53	138	73 74	76	93	132	113	134
12	408	34	90	54	246 74	74	92	94	144	114	40
10	106 196	85	66	55	74	75	248 54	95	196	115	72
10	196	36	114	56	58	76	54	96 97	92	116	100
5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 29	84	87	86	57	284	77	312	97	214	117	72 166 96 50 62
10	116 112	88	104	58	88	78	202	98	72	118	50
72	112	89 40	60	59	170	79 80	76	99 100	212	119	140
	80	40	156	60	24	80	54	100	130	120	140

ъ	2021	nome:	Cant	inned	

Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.	Lodge No.	Amount.
121,	8120	184		247	<b>\$</b> 218	310	\$88 44 50 110	373	<b>\$3</b> 8	436	\$44
122	60 132	184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194	\$74 102	248 249	164	311 312	44	374 375 376	90 58	437 438	38 38
123	96	187	74	250	140 178 292 152 88 154 90	313	110	376	60 156 192 146	439	74
125	96 66 68 98	188	246	251 252	292	314	128	377 378	156	440	100
126	68	189	94	252 253	152	315 316	140	378	192	441 442	44
127	70	190	36 120 238	254	154	317	128 140 106 84	379 380	44	443	74 100 44 64 56
129	216 180 84 94	192	238	254 255 256 257 258 259 260	90	317 318	68	381	80	444	
130	180	193	86 140	256	58 114	319 320	101 188 56	382 383	112	445 446	54 60 50 80 78 94 36
132	94	194	50	258	72	321	56	384	76 100	447	50
133	144 112 90	195 196 197 198 199 200 201	50 158 104 102	259	72 140	322	- 50	385	52 42	448	80
134	112	197	104	260 261	86 94	323 324	36 54	386 387	42	449 450	78
135	48	198	60	262	94	325	66	388	130	451	36
137	54 102	200	64	262 263 264	124	326	72 88	389	52	452	
138	102	201	60 64 100 118 150 54	264	104 132 156 130	327 328	88	390 391	70 130 52 50 116	453 454	48 110
139	154	202	118	266	156	329	126 28	392	72	455	46
141	308	203 204	54	265 266 267 268 269	130	329 330	28 120 86 112	893	72 58 50	456 457 458	46 58 36 52 152
142	242	205	٠	268	74	331	86	394 395		457	36
143	130	206	98 184	209	112 202	332 333	196	396	. 00	459	152
145	150	208	74	270 271 272	202 76	334 335 336	196 100 78 42	397	50	460	74
146	210	209	74 110	272	42	335	78	398	62	461 462	46
147	146	205 206 207 208 209 210 211	48 164	273	126	837	168	397 398 399 400 401	92 50 62 38 72	463	78
149	570	212	82	275	60 60	238	104	401	86	464	28
150	154 308 242 130 96 150 210 146 106 570 188 100 136 66 82	212 213	52	274 275 276	60	339 340	282	402 403 404	86 60 78 52	465	74 46 78 70 28 46 150 66
151	100	214 215	74 136 50 60 58 100 96 104	277 278	24 40	340	74 54	403	78 59	466 467	100
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155	92	218	100	281	88 82	344 345	100	407	104	470	70 59
155	92 96 50	219 220	96	281 282 283 284 285 286	82	346		408 409	70	470 471 472	106 78
158		221	104	284	204	347	64 96 90 110	410		473	78
159	248	222	76 70	285	178 146	348 349	96	411 412	26 72 70	474 475	100
160	104	223	62	287	142	350 351	110	413	70	475 476	42
162	248 154 34 264 114 132 130 176 114	20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	62 50 112	288 289 290	60 166	351	36 84 52	414	60 186 70 66 56 100 78	477	36 100 42 32 60 46 24 62 46 48
163	114	226	112	289	166	352 353 354 355	50	415 416	186	478 479	46
164	132	227	82 262		76	354	124	417	66	479 480 481	24
166	176	2291	60 88 168 76	292 293 294 295	30	355	88	418	- 56	481	62
167	114	230 231	88	293	48	356 357 358 359 360	44	419 420	100	482 483	46
168	110 270	231	76	294	38	358	56 72 72 90	401	40 52 102	484	34 162 40
170	86	233	54	296	38 98	359	72	422	52	485	162
171	84	234	92	297	138	360 361	90 134	422 423 424	102 104	486	40 54
172	120	235	102	296	66 102	369	26	l 4251	114	487 488	32
174	84 94 130 138 196	237	54 92 102 130 178 154 110	296 297 298 299 300 301	701	363	26 180	426	36	489	30
175	196	288	154	301	66	364	94	427 428	58 50	490	32
176		234 235 236 237 288 239 240 241 242 243	110	302 303 304 305 306 307	56 70	365 366	38 54	429	601	::	: :
178	80 176	241	194 334	304	86 56 162 120	367	76	430	76		
179	22	242	224	305	56	368 369	78	431	64	-	• •
180	38	243 244	· . 46	306	102	370	84 30	432 433	88 66 98	: :	
121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128	40	244	88	308		370 371	68	434	98		
183	<u> l</u>	246	140	309	130	372	76	435	42	!	<u>·</u>

 Balance on hand September 1, 1892
 \$1,153 75

 Received during month
 50,188 00

 Total
 \$51,341 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1892 . . . . . . \$33,341 75 Respectfully submitted,

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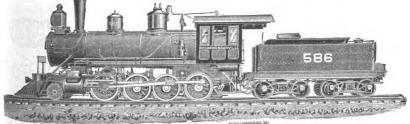
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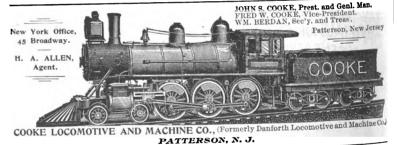


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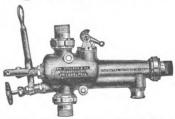
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### LOCOMOTIVE

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VOL. XVI.

DECEMBER, 1892.

No. 12.

### FAREWELL 1892.

The Magazine, as is its custom, when a year is preparing for a journey that knows no return, extends the courtesies of the season to 1892. We do not think he has been better or worse than his predecessors, with some of which we have been on familiar terms and knew their peculiarities, their eccentricities and whimsicalities. We are not aware that 1892 differs much from other years, though, perhaps, less eventful than others in the near past, and yet there have been some occurrences during the life of 1892 which will not be soon forgotten.

The Magazine in referring to the advent of 1892, made no prediction as to what would distinguish his career, for the reason that we are not of the soothsaying fraternity. We doubtless believed that the world would turn on its axis and make its circuit round the sun; that we should have the seasons in their order; that tides would ebb and flow; that the winds would blow; that flowers would bloom; that the sun would melt the snow and ice in our latitude, take the ice fetters from brooks and let them go singing to the sea; that orchards would bloom, that the fields would be carpeted in emerald; that the forests would deck themselves in holiday attire; that birds would sing and the busy bee would gather honey all the long summer days. If we thought that such things would occur it was because, during all the centuries they have taken place. It is the order of nature. There are those who tell us that

the sun is losing its vitality and that in 20,000,000 years it will be dead and cold as an Alpine glacier, and that in 10,000,000 years this world of ours will roll in space an orb as dead as the moon; in fact, that there will be neither light nor heat in all of the solar system. If these things are to be postponed so many millions of years we see no necessity for appointing a committee to "whereas" and "resolve."

But there is another class who will have it that this world will expire prior to A. D. 1900. Really, we are not solicitous upon the subject. If the mission of the world can be fulfilled within that limited time then there can be no further use for its existence, and we shall be entirely willing to let her shut down.

We are neither astrologer nor any other vagarist. We are neither pessimist nor optimist. In human affairs we indorse the practicable. The year of our Lord 1892 has afforded students of the practicable in human affairs numerous opportunities to decide what is feasible when resources and means are available.

In India it is found practicable to establish castes from priest to pariah. The country has had the resources to accomplish elevation on the one hand and degradation on the other hand. The miserable wretches are taught to believe that their lot is the result of predestination, and they never protest. The centuries come and go finding conditions always the same, the priest always on top, the pariah always at the bottom. Why refer to India? Why not include

we hear some one referring to France, Switzerland and England as exceptions, and that Germany is preparing for emancipation. Grant all that can be honestly claimed for the countries named, as differing from Asiatic nations, and still the trail of the serpent of degradation is seen in them all. Those who rule by divine right, by that divine right consign millions of human beings to the thralls of indescribable woe and degradation.

Certain combinations dating back to the remotest antiquity have been maintained to the present in the lands to which we have referred. Various modifications have been introduced in some countries about which much has been said and written, but after all is said that can be truthfully averred, men behold on every hand conditions which, all things considered, are not dissimilar to those which existed in Egypt when human hands reared the pyramids for the gratification of rulers. Why such reflections here and now? We give as a reason that in the United States of America, in this closing year of 1892, conditions exist in human affairs which, considering our boasted enlightenment, our science, schools, books and inventions, stagger belief and should greatly modify criticisms of heathendom. We suppose that in Pennsylvania there are thousands of human beings working in the coal mines and coke regions as miserable, as wretched, as ragged, as hungry, as illy sheltered, and as ignorant and degraded as were the slaves who built the pyramids.

We indulge in no exaggerations. The scenes have been described, black as night and horrifying to the last degree. Men, women and children, ragged and starving, crushed, degraded, despairing and dying, have contributed pictures of infernalism that would challenge the power of recording angels. Men inquire, Wherefore such exhibitions and conditions? The answer is easy. The old time combinations to rule, rob, crush and degrade have come down to the present, different in name and machinery, but practically the same in effect and influence.

Here the question arises, Is it practicable

to destroy the old time combinations with all its modern appliances to degrade human beings? Has the year 1892 taught men any lesson calculated to lift them out of the rut of dependence into the glorious light and liberty of independence? If it has not done this then 1892 has been a dead failure. It might as well never have dawned. It is a blasted year. If it has simply conferred upon the enemies of humanity to rob and degrade workingmen and their families, to invent new tortures, to make life less worth the living, to multiply the fingers of scorn forever pointed at toilers from rich men's palaces, then, by all the gods, the year has been a failure, and humanity has retrograded and is going down hill. President McLeod, of the Reading, tells sovereign (?) citizens that they shall not earn their daily bread under his sway if they take upon themselves the obligations of organized labor, if they assert their manhood, their self-respect, their independence, and lo! not a lodge fire blazes on Thousands of all the Reading system. American citizens hear the edict and succumb, disrobe themselves and stand before the autocrat, not in tattered robes of independence like the old Continental soldiers wore when fighting for liberty, but stark naked and on their bellies are seen accepting degradation without protest, and with their mouths in the dirt permitting the autocrat to make stepping stones of their bodies to his throne of power. Is this the practical lesson 1892 has taught workingmen? If so, it is the same lesson the years taught the Egyptian slaves when they built the pyramids and were buried in the sands of What constitutes the differthe desert. ence? Is a slave less a slave because he can read and write? Rather is he not more despicable the farther he is removed from ignorance and superstition? What of such things? We reply, the combination of certain forces designed to crush those who toil, designed to rob labor of its rights, and robbed, degradation and slavery are the inevitables. Have such things been going forward during the year 1892? Certainly. and the crushing combination has been greatly perfected by adding new forces.

such as the military and the courts. The combination is now, capital, the courts, the military and scabs, all in alliance to teach workingmen now as in the past that their doom is submission, and every month of 1892 is tattooed with the damning record. Mammon is achieving his victories all along the line, and florid prose and lying rhetoric blazon the foul deeds and seek to consecrate the crimes of the combination. like "Red Battle, stamps his foot" a la Mc-Leod, and the lodges of organized workingmen feel the shock and their lights go out, or, if they protest; "war hounds" are put upon their track and degradation follows as black night follows sunset, and pauper graves are as thick as the holes of prairie dogs in the great American desert. Is there another side to the picture for 1892 to hang in the art galleries of the centuries showing counter combinations to resist the conspiracy of human beasts of prey, the man-eating tigers of our Christian jungles? If there is another side to the picture, what is the lesson it teaches? Is it practical? Does it promise better conditions? Is it better than the mirage of the desert, better than Dead sea fruit? Does it inspire hopes only to crush them later on?

Organization is practical. We have organization. It is A in the alphabet of success. Such is the testimony of A. D. 1892. The old year bears away in its archives the switchmen's strike at Buffalo, where organized labor was struck down because organized labor was deaf to the appeals of organized labor for help. That is the humiliating record 1892 takes with him. Organized labor appealed to organized labor for support in a just cause and secured oceans of sympathetic drool. Like the man in the parable the switchmen asked for bread and were given only stones or peanut shells. Bayonets and bullets, scabs and capitalists won a victory, rode rough shod over a principle which must eventually triumph or labor's emancipation day will never dawn.

The other side of the picture bears the black blotches of conspiracy upon it, by which organized labor massed all the resources of treachery to blast organized labor and rob brother toilers of bread, a crime without a parallel, inflicting a wound de-

signed to be fatal and leaving a scar as ineffaceable as lava tides make in their fiery flow, and 1892 will be unable to hide the crimson blush of shame as he stammeringly recites this foul treason to other years that sang the praise of federation.

The other side of the picture which 1892 will display in the exposition of the centuries will reveal Homestead, that modern hell, where Frick reigns supreme, the mountains of Tennessee and Idaho, where the military, protecting convicts and scabs, fertilized the sod with the blood of organized workingmen.

Does the other side of the picture which 1892 has in his keeping present no redeeming feature for labor? Yes, there are men still living whose breath is agitation and whose life is a ceaseless storm. Organization and the spirit of organization survives. Again the spirit of federation is abroad. Men, learning wisdom by experience and defeats, are rallying to the practicable in labor organizations. They know the character of the forces in combination against them. All is not lost. Labor is looking for its Moses. Two million men are in line. Can they be moulded into unity? We believe they can be made to realize that their salvation depends upon unification. It is practicable, essential. It must come, and with the abiding conviction that it will come and that 1893 will bring it nearer, if, indeed, the full fruition of hope is not realized, we say farewell to

As a development of our civilization the women tramps have come and are on the road, and a Chicago paper, describing them, says:

Notwithstanding that they are lost to nearly every sense that adorns womanhood, they still retain a genuine feminine characteristic that proves the only stronghold of the wives and daughters of the farmers whose victims they are. This one reserve measure of protection is in their fear of cows and dogs. A mild-eyed, gentle Alderny will keep out a trio of these harpies where a man with a club would be of no avail. Likewise a dog with a fierce bark is almost, though not quite, as effective in scaring them off, but once let within the gates nothing daunts them, and a meaner, uglier nuisance does not exist than the roving and whining woman tramp.

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### THANKSGIVING DAY.

It is supposed to be the right thing to do to appoint a day of National Thanksgiving. The President of the United States therefore, issued the following proclamation:

The gifts of God to our people during the past year have been so abundant and so special that the spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not a call, but only the appointment of a day when it may have a common expression. He has stayed the pestilence at our door; He has given us more love for the free civil institutions, in the creation of which His directing providence was so conspicuous. He has awakened a deeper reverence for law; He has widened our philanthropy by a call to succor the distress in other lands; He has blessed our schools, and is bringing forward a patriotic and God-fearing generation to execute His great and benevolent designs for our country; He has given us great increase in material wealth and a wide diffusion of contentment and comfort in the homes of our people; He has given His grace to the sorrowing.

Wherefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do call upon all our people to observe, as has been our wout. Thursday, the 24th day of this month of November, as a day of thanksgiving to God for His mercies and of supplica-

tion for His continued care and grace,

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this, the 4th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:
JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

Such literature as the foregoing, without regard to its author, upon anything like a fair analysis, is, to say the least, misleading. The President, it will be noticed, recites the various reasons why a national thanksgiving day should be appointed, and why the people should be thankful. Let us examine the document.

Before doing this, however, some of the orthodox estimates of God may be stated with eminent propriety. He is said to be eternal, self-existing, the Creator of the universe, omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent—infinite in power, wisdom, love and mercy, of such attributes that no man by searching can find out God. Peter professed to have learned that God was no respecter of persons, and Paul declared that He did not dwell in houses made with hands—and yet, men are in the habit of telling what God has done, what He is doing now, and what He is going to do in the

future. In this line, the President of the United States tells what he knows about it-the intimation being that an infinitely just God has been just a little partial in bestowing his mercies upon the people of the United States of America. Mark the language: "The gifts of God to our people during the past year have been so abundant," etc. Thoughtful people, in reading such eulogistic words, will begin to particularize and inquire. Millions will inquire, what gifts does the President refer to? The President replies: "He has stayed the pestilence at our doors." Now it is a fact that no one relied upon God to stay the pestilence at our doors. The whole business was entrusted to certain quarantine officials, in which the President took a hand. No body appealed to God to stay the pestilence; on the contrary, everybody appealed to the officials to stay the pestilence, and fortunately, they did it. It is not prudent, it is not wise, to be mixing God up with the cholera-since if He could stay it at New York, He could have done the same at Hamburg and other places, and God is no respecter of persons. God never created a remedy for cholera nor anything that would stay the pestilence.

Again, the President says: "God has given us more love for the free civil institutions." Where are the facts? Find them and they are all in direct conflict with the declaration. We find upon examination, that whatever may be said of the "love for free civil institutions," 1892 has been distinguished for the abandonment of free civil institutions, and an appeal to military institutions. Never before in the history of the country has there been such an exhibition of the abandonment of free civil institutions and an appeal to powder and lead, shot and shell, bayonets and bullets. In three of the great states of the Union, the entire military force has been under arms, ready at the word of command to shed the blood of honest workingmen in the interest of such monsters of villainy as Carnegie and Frick-of railroad corporations at Buffalo, and the scoundrels who operated the coal mines of Tennessee and the gold and silver mines of Idaho, and thank God because of the increased love for "free civil institutions."

The President says: "God has awakened a deeper reverence for law." The declaration is enough to make God blush in the presence of angels, arch-angels, seraphs, just men made perfect, and all the retinue of heaven. The declaration is made at a time when more than half of the people have a supreme disgust for half the laws that disgrace the statute books, made in interest of millionaires, and urged through law making bodies by the power of boodle, corrupt from core to rind. The President does this at a time when it is known that courts are so shamefuly debauched, that a poor man has scarcely a better chance to obtain justice, than a humming bird in hell would have to escape with wings unsinged. As for instance, in Pennsylvania, when a private soldier was subjected to torture that would disgrace savages, the courts have decided that the savagery inflicted upon Iams was according to law, just, and that the poor man has no redress, and in this foul and damning outrage an effort is made to hold God responsible.

It is charged that "God has widened our philanthropy by a call to succor the distress in other lands." If this is true, then God purposely overlooked the unsheltered, unfed, unclothed, hungry and starving thousands in our own land, and decreed that succor should be first extended to other lands, while none could properly describe the hunger, dirt, nakedness, squalor, degradation and despair at home. Is this God's way of exhibiting infinite wisdom and justice? What thoughtful person does not scout the senseless stuff?

Again, says the proclamation, which seems to have been expressly written to make God feel pleased with his administration of the affairs of the United States: "God has given us great increase in material wealth." Look at it. This increase of material wealth has gone to the plutocratic pirates, and everywhere, with this "great increase of material wealth," there has been exhibited a purpose to reduce wages, thereby adding to the woes of working people, and when honest workingmen have resisted encroachments upon their

yet, the proclamation asks the people to lives, their homes, to reduce their comforts and subject them to conditions worse than African slavery, the President, as in the case of the Idaho miners, ordered out United States troops to shoot down honest workingmen that soulless, heartless millionaires may secure still more of the "material wealth of the country."

In reviewing the situation, there are many and cogent reasons for silence and humiliation. That the plutocratic class have much to rejoice over we do not gainsay. Under the law and military rule, their fortunes have increased, and they have added a few more spikes to their shoes with which to stamp out organized labor. Even scabs, that degenerate class, who are not a remove above convicts, may feel a degree of satisfaction, as like vagabond dogs, they extract their rations from the swill tubs their masters set before them. But for organized labor, the hope of the Republic, their thanksgivings are due to any developments of courage of which it can boast, in resisting the encroachments of combined powers which, disregarding justice, seeks to bring about conditions fruitful of horrors.

To intimate that God in any sense or degree, participated in such monstrous proceedings is to bring all ideas of worship into disrepute, and to make it the most stupendous sham of all the ages.

SAYS a writer in the American Machinist: "There is a legend of a professor that read a paper before a society of engineers upon the 'perfect' screw problem. Now it came to such a pass that this professor would not tell the very important point which he pretended to have discovered, how to take out of a screw thread the irregularities in parts of a revolution, which are commonly termed drunkenness." A society to reform the screw seems to be in order. Maine and Kansas ought to be able to sober the screw.

THE American Lancet, the highest medical authority in the country, asserts that \$90,000,000 worth of food adulterating stuff is purchased annually for the purpose of adulterating food. The law permits this poisoning business to proceed—killing more people than cholera in Hamburg. So much for advanced civilization.

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### PROFIT SHARING.

It is possible that profit sharing, if conducted honestly, would do away with the more serious labor troubles which afflict the industrial world. Occasionally we read of profit sharing in France and England where results have proven satisfactory to all concerned, but the idea has nowhere become epidemic, nor is it likely to spread rapidly. At long intervals we hear of an attempt at profit sharing in the United States, and we know of one instance, at least, where it is on its second year's trial in an establishment employing nearly 400 men.

It may be well to outline this new departure by the firm operating the establishment referred to, because of some peculiar features developed.

First. The concern employs both union and non-union men, the latter being largely in the majority. In the first year of profit sharing the firm ignored the claims of its union employes and admitted only non-union men to the banquet of profits it proposed to spread for them when the books were balanced and the surplus profits to be divided were ascertained.

No reason was assigned for this ostracism of union workingmen, and hence the legitimate inference that it was designed to intimidate union men, and, if possible, make them abandon their organizations. To properly characterize such tactics requires a severity of speech in which we do not care to indulge at this writing, except to say that it indicates a hostility to organization in consonance with purse proud autocratic employers, universally.

Second. The concern to which we refer, like all others, was required under the statutes of the state, to give the amount of its investment in the industry; first, by a report to the state statistician, and again by giving, under oath, the true cash value of the plant for taxation. To the state statistician the investment was something above \$201,000, and for taxation about \$168,000. These figures are official and should be borne in mind by the reader who desires to get at the "true inwardness" of profit sharing by those who are making the experiment tor the benefit of employes, a philan-

thropic movement showing the profound solicitude on the part of employers to deal justly.

When the plan for profit sharing was perfected it was ascertained that the concern claimed that its investment was \$500,000, of which, by its own showing, \$300,000 was water, or unadulterated fraud. Upon this \$500,000 it demanded first, from the profits of the business, 8 per cent. or \$40,000, when honestly it should have been 8 per cent. on not over \$200,000 or, \$16,000. It is difficult to conceive of such downright knavery, but it does exist nevertheless, and that, too, in a scheme blatantly proclaimed as designed to benefit workingmen.

The scheme of the concern referred to had one more feature which should not pass unnoticed. Having secured 8 per cent. on \$500,000, \$300,000 of which had no existence, a balance remained to be divided with the employes, but when the time came to distribute the shares the \$500,000 came in as an employe and again took the lion's share. As a result only a small sum remained to be divided among the men, who being non-union workingmen, did not hesitate in parasitical style to applaud the concern for its liberality.

The thing called profit sharing worked well for the proprietors, who concluded to try it another year, and as the men without a murmur, stood a fraud of \$300,000 of water for the first year, for the second year the concern demanded 10 per cent. on \$600,000 capital stock when the investment does not exceed \$200,000, making \$400,000 the water investment upon which it claims 10 per cent. The second year of profit sharing will, in the first place, require 10 per cent. on \$600,000, or \$60,000, when, if there is anything left, the concern will again put in its \$600,000 as an employe and after it has absorbed about everything in sight, should there be a remainder, it will be divided among the workingmen. Sic transit gloria sham.

So much preliminary to the proposition made by President Ingalls to introduce profit sharing in railroad work which is found in the Chicago Herald as follows:

President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake & Ohio rail road, in his annual report to the stockholders strongly recommends a system of profit sharing



with employes. His plan is to divide the surplus available under the existing order of things for dividends between shareholders and employes on the ratio of total capital to the total wages paid. Thus, adding wages paid to capital for the purpose of determining the rate of the dividend, in case the rate should be 1 per cent. each shareholder would get that rate on his stock, and each employe would get the same rate, 1 per cent., on his individual wages or salary. The larger the surplus the larger the dividend to both shareholder and employes. Thus the latter, as well as the former, are interested in having as large a surplus as possible. The plan would tend to protect the company against strikes so long as the regular pay of the men was satisfactory, but no longer. Five dollars extra on the earnings of \$500 a year would not preventhim from striking if he was fully persuaded that he ought to get \$600 a year for his services. Employes might also want their wages rerated for dividend purposes to the same extent as the company's stock was watered, and the result might be a strike for more dividend after winning a strike for more wages.

In the proposition of profit sharing is embodied a concession of wonderful significance, nothing less than that labor, over and above its per diem, is an investment which gives it an interest in the enterprise in which it is employed. That is its import, and it is of immense consequence. The fact that those who make the proposition may be prompted by sinister motives in no wise affects the concession that labor, as certainly as money, is an investment and justly entitled to share in the profits after receiving its per diem.

In the case of the industrial concern to which we have referred in this article, the proprietors first demand 8 per cent. on \$600,000 as earnings, aside from all other considerations; then 2 per cent. is demanded to keep in repair and intact the buildings and machinery; then, again, the \$600,000 is made an employe to share with other employes in whatever profits remain. Taking this view of the subject, labor receives its per diem to correspond with the 8 per cent. on the \$600,000, then by sharing in the remaining profits labor secures something as compensation for wear and tear, sickness and old age. So far, labor, like money, comes in twice in the earnings of the industry, and if the final division was then made it would appear that Justice held the scales evenly balanced, but money comes in three times to share in the profits,

and thus demonstrates that capitalists permit their greed to overcome and obscure their sense of honest dealing with labor.

Mr. Ingalls' proposition clearly admits that labor is an investment in all railroad enterprises. He finds first, total capital invested; then, total wages paid; then the surplus in which labor and stockholders share alike. On the face of the proposition it is difficult to suggest an improvement. Most assuredly it is fair play if honest wages are paid, and the basis of calculation is an honest investment on the part of those who control the railroad property. But if the investment is watered until it is doubled, that is to say if every million invested is swelled to two millions. the chance for a surplus is scarcely above zero, with probabilities that instead of a surplus, by adroit manipulations there would be a deficit, a proposition not unlike the poet's description of "Dead Sea fruit, which tempts the eye but turns to ashes on the lips," or a desert mirage which transforms burning sands into lakes of water.

Notwithstanding this there is in the proposition of profit sharing the germ which if properly nursed and developed upon a basis of fair dealing and honest investment, would go far towards solving labor problems. It is practical. The difficulties in the way are easily overcome, as for instance: There would be no difficulty in ascertaining the amount of the true cash investment of proprietors. The water could be easily evaporated or drawn off. Necessarily there would be no difficulty in finding the investment of each working man. An employe at \$3 working 300 days would invest \$900, and so on throughout the list. Then when the time came for dividing the profits the amount due each man would be a simple task. All that is required is honesty in every department of the service. Fraud should have no place in the transaction. The books should be kept by honest men and not by knaves, and capital stock having been once fairly remunerated should not be permitted to grab but once.

How soon profit sharing will be conducted upon such a high plane of probity

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is beyond the ken of sages, but it is possible, and is one of the things connected with the welfare of labor that may with eminent propriety be discussed.

### THE PAIN OF A NEW IDEA.

F. R. Hayes, M. D., writes an article for the *Age of Labor*, captioned "Supply and Demand," in which he says:

"There is no pain like the pain of a new idea," because it involves so much disarrangement of all the furniture of the mind. Everything has to be relatively changed to accommodate the intruder, and some old and respectable inhabitants have to give up their reputable garb and assume their true positions of inferiority or be even expelled altogether from the mental community. All these changes require time and effort, yet they are inevitable. The time has come when the world must recognize the fact that ownership is not mere possession-the ability the holder has to prevent others using what he himself cannot use and can only waste. The world is waking up to the fact that it belongs to itself and is not the mere chattel of the monopolist. It is waking to this fact of individual freedom and self ownership and responsibility, because it must awake or die. The fact is becoming apparent that a man cannot produce anything for himself alone or do anything without the help of

We notice that the declaration, relating to the "pain of a new idea," is quoted. It is a new idea, but pleases rather than pains us. If, as the writer says, "there is no pain like the pain of a new idea," those who are exempt from the affliction of a "new idea," ought to esteem themselves favorites of the gods. Occasionally there is a new idea set afloat, given to the public, to the world. An idea, to state the proposition tersely, is a conception of the mind. Just why it should give pain instead of satisfaction, is a riddle which the writer solves with apparent ease. A new idea is painful "because it involves so much disarrangement of all the furniture of the mind." That depends, it occurs to us, on the condition of the mind and the character of the new idea.

We state a case or two. H. C. Frick had the old idea that the employment of Pinkertons was the best way to protect scabs and reduce wages, but the new idea was to employ the "State Guard" of Pennsylvania. We do not apprehend that Frick found the new idea painful. The State Guard was effective in its operations and

saved Frick's bank account. We think it must have greatly delighted him. It did not derange the furniture of his mind. It was simply a new piece of furniture for which there was ample space in his mind, something like an easy chair or a lounge, inviting to rest and repose. Take, for instance, Col. Streator, who hung up Iams by his thumbs until he was nearly dead. That was not exactly a new idea, because torture is an old idea, but it was new in the militia affairs of Pennsylvania. It was painful to Iams but there is no proof that it was other than a delightful idea to Streator, the deformed monster, who resurrected the dead and damned idea of torture for the expression of an honest conviction. Civilization, enlightenment, education, reading and investigation are all fruitful of ideas. They are, fortunately, disturbances, they are agitators, they create, sometimes, popular upheavals, knock old ideas into smithereens, topple over old customs and readjust mental machinery, but neither in gestation nor travail, are they painful. They do, however, as the writer says, disarrange the furniture of the mind, sometimes. As for instance, the popinjay high-priest of Pennsylvania law claims that Homestead workingmen, in defeating Frick's Pinkerton's thugs, armed and equipped for murder, committed treason, and thirty-nine men have been indicted by his order for the crime. Here is a new idea, but we do not suppose that the boot licker of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, suffered a pang in bringing it forth. It was not like a lizard in his stomach, to be expelled by powerful emetics nor, like a tape worm, to be evicted by cathartics. Nor do we apprehend he writhed in agony, as did the fabled mountain that brought forth the mouse; on the contrary, we incline to the opinion that Pennsylvania's Supreme Juggler was relieved of his new idea as painlessly as a buzzard deposits its egg, but to the community the new idea of the judicial Judas is somewhat painful, and to the thirtynine men, said to have resisted the Pinkerton murderers, it is, so far, fruitful of pangs. The charge of treason is a judicial lie. It is in the nature of trachina in every muscle of constitution, law and common sense. It is a devouring moth in the ermined robes of judges. It indicates disease in the bone and marrow of courts, working out to the surface and making them as loathsome as lepers, extorting the cry everywhere, "unclean!"

An unholy, vicious idea, set afloat, like the winged serpents of the wilderness spreads death and desolation in its pathway. Nor is this the worst of it; their power of reproduction is like that of insects which attack vineyards and wheat fields, blasting hopes and transforming the garden spots of the world into deserts. The present is prolific of vicious ideas. They fly and crawl, bore and bite, wound and kill, and in combination, their chief purpose now-a-days, seems to be to crush labor in all the fields of toil, to rob it, that the wreckers may live lives of luxury.

What is the remedy? Just one; not a hundred—no, no, one—and that is for labor to mass its mighty powers and say to the on-coming wave of desolation, "thus far and no farther." That is the idea, old or new, it is the one idea that embodies all there is of hope and of triumph.

### CARNEGIE'S CONVERSION.

The New York Sun, in its issue of Sept. 25th, takes the Magazine to task as follows: The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine publishes a long essay about Mr. Andrew Carnegle, based upon the assumption that he has pretended to be a "converted sinner," in the Methodist sense. Here are some

of its remarks about Mr. Carnegie:

"He professed to get religion, turned exhorter, and so thorough was his conversion that he was not content with oral announcements of a 'change of heart,' but must needs go into print and startle the world with the declaration that he had been 'converted.' Great was the hue and cry when Carnegle proclaimed that the scales had fallen from his eyes and that the devils had been cast out of him. Henceforth he belonged to the Lord. His sins had all been washed away. He had been moulded anew."

In speaking thus, the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine gives evidence that it is not well informed about Mr. Carnegie. Ever since Mr. Carnegie's name became familiar in this country, or for perhaps twenty years past, he has been known as very much of a free thinker in religion. We do not suppose he would object to be called an agnostic or a disciple of Herbert Spencer. During the existence in this city of that extremely "liberal" organization, the Nineteenth Century Club, of which the late Mr. Courtlandt Palmer was president, Carnegie was a member of it; and he there made speeches of an agnostic kind. We may also mention the interest-

ing fact that, upon one occasion, when a well known "social reformer" of this city addressed the club, Mr. Carnegie claimed that he himself was "far more of a Socialist" than the speaker was. Mr. Carnegie has never made any concealment of his religious "liberalism," but has often proclaimed it in public speeches and in print.

We suppose that, as a Scotchman of Presbyterian parentage, Mr. Carnegie was baptized in the Presbyterian church; but, as a conspicuous personage in this country, we have never heard of his professing to believe in any religious creed, or of his being aught else than a Spencerian.

When the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine asserts that Mr. Carnegie has been a religious exhorter, and that he startled the world by declaring that the devils had been cast out of him, that he had been converted, that his sins had been washed away, and that he belonged to the Lord, we must ask it to give us evidence in support of such assertions.

We are under weighty obligations to the Sun for epitomizing Carnegie's religious record from the time he touched America to the present, and the ponderous character of our gratitude is immensely increased since the Sun's analysis of Carnegie's spiritual condition is based upon a little freak of irony which occurred in our "long essay" on the millionaire Scotchman. And yet we surmise that the Sun, superior to the Savoyard's bear, did see the joke and that its references to Carnegie's religion is simply a combination of irony and satire. Moreover, the Sun, not satisfied with our "long essay" on Carnegie, in which we intimated that his "gospel of wealth" indicated conversion, that devils had been cast out of him, etc., asks us to "give evidence in support of such assertions." Suppose we frankly confess to the use of hyperbole, or exaggeration, as if we had said Carnegie's feet, when chasing a dollar, are as fleet as a greyhound, that when he misses a grab, "rivers of water" run down his eves because the dollar got away. Why ask us to explain or demand proof?

Taking Carnegie's gospel of wealth for our text, we proclaimed him converted; that his sins had been as red as crimson, and that they had been whitewashed artistically; that he had been full of devils begotten by his avarice, but that they had been cast out, metaphorically, in a Pickwickian sense—why ask us for proof? David said "the sea saw Israel and fled," that "the mountains skipped like rams and the little hills like lambs;" and Carnegie, when he got forty millions, skipped out for Scotland,

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and the highlands saw him and bowed their heads, and the little hills laughed to see the sight, and cows jumped over the moon.

But we take it all back. Carnegie never was converted. He is still nursing his sins, and all the devils are in him, and like the snakes in the bottle, have grown so big that they can't get out. And still Carnegie does make broad his phylactery to give his hypocrisy pomp, that he may the better devour widows' houses and otherwise get rich, and finally, with Frick and other congenial imps, lift up their eyes in hell, willing to surrender all Homestead and the coke ovens for a drop of Monongahela water.

### THE HOLY LAND RAILROAD.

On September 26, 1892, the first railway line in Syria and Palestine was opened. It connects Jaffa, (the ancient Joppa) pronounced Yafa, with Jerusalem, the most iamous city in the world. The opening ceremonies took place at Jerusalem, and were attended by the governor of that city. by a special envoy of his imperial highness, the sultan of Turkey, the president of the railway company, a number of engineers from Paris, France, and other notables. A feature of the opening was a banquet given by the railway company at Jerusalem, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of people from the surrounding country. The line is known as the Jaffa and Jerusalem railway, (the J. & J. R. R.) and its length is about forty miles. There are at present, two trains a day, each way, and the time required to make the run is given as three hours and a half.

The two important stations on the route are given as Ramleh and Lydda, and it is predicted that the venture will pay fair dividends on the investment, owing to the fact that vast numbers of pilgrims, Christians, Jews and Mussulmans, annually visit the sacred city, and the probability is that it will be known as the Grand Pilgrim R. R. of the world.

We assume that the readers of the Magazine will be glad to have their memories refreshed concerning the history of the terminal cities, Jaffa and Jerusaiem, as also the two towns, Ramleh and Lydda named as way stations.

We suppose our readers are posted about Jerusalem, the city of David and Solomon, the ancient metropolis of the Jews-at one time the envy of all surrounding nations, owing to its wealth and splendor, particularly during the reign of King Solomon, when the accumulation of gold and silver, reduced to coin value, exceeded a billion of dollars, when silver was so abundant as to be esteemed a drug. Jerusalem was originally called Jebus a city of the Jebusites, descendents of Canaan the son of Ham. History makes Jubes, the royal residence of Melchisedec, priest and king, and believed to have been Shem, the son of Noah. Such historical allusions indicate that Jerusalem is the oldest city in the world.

Jaffa is the ancient Joppa, so ancient indeed, that it is supposed by some to have existed anterior to the deluge. It is a seaport and has considerable trade. Jaffa or Joppa is celebrated as having been the residence of "Simon, a tanner" who at one time had the apostle Peter for a guest. Jaffa is the place where Peter had a trance, from which he awakened to declare, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons."

Ramleh is believed to have been the residence of the inspired prophet and historian, Samuel, the author of the book of Judges, of Ruth and the first book of Samuel. He was the seventeenth and last judge of Israel.

The town of Lydda is celebrated as having been the place where Peter cured Eneas who was "sick of the palsy." Thus it is seen that the Jaffa and Jerusalem railway penetrates a country most interesting from a historical point of view. In other regards we doubt if the country is interesting. The civilizing influences of the nineteenth century have not perceptibly improved Turks and Arabs, and Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem will do well not to take along many valuables. Why it is that three hours and a half are required to overcome from 36 to 40 miles, the distance between Jaffa and Jerusalem, is not explained. As a beginning has been made, there will be, we doubt not at no far distant day railways to the Sea of Galilee, the Dead Sea and other places of note in Syria and Palestine.



### ESSAYS.

SCIENTIFIC TAXATION (?).

NO. II.-CONCLUDED.

7E are now in a position to examine the claim that rent falls on the consumer, and that a tax on rent constitutes an indirect tax on consumption. Let us understand clearly, at the outset, what we mean by an indirect tax. Indirect taxes are those which are ultimately paid by persons other than those upon whom they are directly levied. They are collected in the first instance, in stated amounts from specified persons, who re-collect the sums thus paid, from the whole body of consumers through the medium of price. The modern scheme of taxation embraces very few direct taxes; even those which are called direct have a general tendency to become distributed away from the original payers. A tax that remains with the person on whom it is levied cannot become indirect, nor can it increase natural prices. Indirect taxes always increase natural price; that is, they compel the fixation of natural price at a point above what it would be if the tax did not exist. The reason is, because they always increase necessary cost; and now we have this formula: Any tax which increases natural price is distributed, and becomes an indirect tax. It is impossible for a tax to become indirect unless it does increase natural price.

Now, let us see what class of taxes it is that increases natural price. If the tax on rent falls among these it is indirect; it falls on the consumer and there is no more

to be said.

We have seen that market price always conforms to natural price, and that natural price is identical with necessary cost at the margin of production; it is to the margin

then, we must revert.

Going back to our shoe illustration, we have seen that their necessary cost, at the margin, is \$2.00; remember, this just covers wages and interest; there is no rent. Now, suppose a tax is levied so as to increase necessary cost to \$2.05, natural price 18 forced to that figure and market price, conforming to the natural, distributes it over the whole area of consumption; the tax thus becomes an indirect tax on the consumer of shoes.

Now, upon what must the tax be levied so as to have the effect of increasing natural price? It must be levied on the shoes themselves, upon leather or any of the materials entering into the construction of shoes, or upon either the labor or capital employed in their construction. In other words, it must be levied upon something which is a component part of the necessary

cost of shoes.

We cannot suppose that a tax on clothing, agricultural implements or saw-logs, will increase the natural price of shoes, because none of these things enter into the construction of shoes nor form any part of their necessary cost. Tax upon these things can, by no possibility, become an indirect tax on shoes.

How is it with the tax on rent? We have exactly as much warrant for saying that a tax on saw-logs becomes an indirect tax on the consumer of shoes, as for saying that a tax on rent becomes an indirect tax on the consumer of shoes; and in fact, the saw-log idea is much the more logical. A tax on saw-logs might possibly become an indirect tax on the capital employed in the construction of shoes, thus increasing their necessary cost; but this is an assumption that cannot be maintained with respect to

Suppose we have a tax that absorbs the whole of rent; it cannot increase necessary cost at the margin, because rent forms no part of such cost. How is the tax to be ap-plied at the margin? There is no rent

there; the tax is a nullity.

The man who is producing shoes at a cost of \$1.90 is paying a tax of 10. How is he to distribute that tax upon the consumers of shoes? Obviously, it must be done through the medium of price, and it involves the necessity of forcing prices to \$2.10, which is an impossibility as long as natural price remains at \$2.00. There is nothing for the \$1.90 producer to do but pay the tax and look pleasant. Suppose natural price to be reduced to \$1.90, that point becomes the margin, the rent of 10 disappears, and the tax again becomes a nullity. Under no conceivable circumstances can rent form a component part of necessary cost at the margin, and it positively must do this before a tax on rent can become an indirect tax on consumption.

Now, it will be perceived that it is not rent which falls on the consumer. That which falls on the consumer is necessary cost at the margin of production, and this is something that cannot be avoided; it is in the nature of things. That the consumer is compelled to pay \$2.00 for shoes, the necessary cost of which is but 50 cents, is not because there is \$1.50 rent at the point where they are produced, it is because there is a point somewhere in the area of production where necessary cost is \$2.00, and as long as demand supports production at that point, the consumer cannot avoid paying the \$2.00 price for the whole product. To suppose otherwise, we must suppose that like quantities of the same product. duct may sell for different prices in the same market: an impossible supposition. Rent is not the cause of the higher price, it is the effect of the higher price which

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must prevail in order to cover the higher cost at the margin. This cost may be reduced, and, as an incident of such reduction, rent will be reduced. But that rent may be abolished involves the necessity of bringing cost to one general level over the whole area of production, and keeping it there. When Mr. Ward demonstrates that this can be done, he can demonstrate that rent may be abolished, and, incidentally win for himself great fame and honor as the discoverer of a highly important economic principle.

But Mr. Ward don't really believe his own assertion as to a tax on rent being an indirect tax on consumption after all; he says:

I have readily conceded that the trend of the argument seemed to prove that prices would be decreased by just the sum of the tariff and revenue taxes, and all direct taxes levied upon buildings and goods, wares and merchandisc. Indeed, as the 'rent or value (of-land) is the highest price that any one will give for its use," and the single tax walls all such rent as a tax; an addition to rent would simply be an increase of the tax.

After making this concession, there is no logical ground upon which Mr. Ward can place his assertion, that the tax on rent can become an indirect tax, and the attempt to maintain the assertion in the face of the concession, becomes extra-logical. Now, that we have seen what rent is, let us see what this talk about "non-occupying

landlordism" amounts to.

We have seen that rent is an increment which attaches to all points above the productive margin. It varies in amount at the different points, strictly in conformity with the various differences in necessary cost as such points, being higher where necessary cost is lower, and lower where necessary cost is higher, and disappearing altogether at the point where necessary cost reaches its maximum or becomes identical with the highest price at which consumers, acting through economic demand, consent to receive the product.

Now, here is Mr. Ward's proposition: Non-occupying landlordism is the cause of

rent.

By reverting to our identification of rent we see that the affirmation of this proposition necessitates the affirmation of the obverse proposition: Non-occupying landlordism is the cause of all differences in necessary cost. I have always supposed that the reason why clothing was more cheaply produced in New York than elsewhere, notwithstanding the enormous rents which prevail there, was because of advantages in location, denser population, thus insuring a more certain market, greater and more economical division of labor, smaller wages, and such like causes; but I now see that I was wrong, for Mr. Ward says that it is because of the simple fact of non-occupying landlordism. The wisdom of the ages has been devoted to the problem of

reducing necessary cost to the lowest possible limit, and it is a singular fact that this important principle has entirely escaped notice. These invectives against non occupying landlordism are hypercritical and entirely uncalled for. By all means, let everybody become a non-occupying landlord, and necessary cost will thus be reduced to the lowest possible limit. To this reducto ad absurdum are we forced. Abandoning the obverse and pursuing the original proposi-tion to its logical termination, we have an equally absurd conclusion. We are forced to this; The matter of location cuts no figure whatever, by enforcing the simple condition that each producer occupy his own land, production may be as cheaply carried on in the wilds of Alaska as in the heart Shades of Aristotle! of New York city. Shades of Aristotle! where under the blue dome of neaven can there be found a logical peg upon which to hang any such proposition? It is quite useless to pursue this absurd proposition any further.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Ward's proposition cannot be maintained, we must not fall into the error of concluding that non-occupying landlordism has no effect on rent. Non-occupying landlordism has a very important effect on rent; it causes a very material increase of rent by forcing down the margin of production to a point below where it should naturally rest, thus increasing necessary cost at that point and creating an unnatural increment at all points above the margin. If use and occupancy constituted the only title to land, the margin must, of necessity, be raised; thus causing a reduction of increment at all points above the margin, but as long as there remained even one superior location in the productive area, such location would yield rent. To change the form of landlordism would merely change the manner of collecting the increment; whereas, it is now collected indirectly, it would then be collected directly. We cannot suppose that it would not be collected at all, for to suppose this we must suppose that demand supports production at but one point in the area. From Mr. Ward's reference to individual landlords, I infer that he is under an entire misapprehension as to the major premise of the Georgeian economy. The Georgeian economy does not condemn landlords, with any qualification, whatever, as being the cause of rent; it condemns the whole institution of private property in land as being the means by which the increment which exists in the very nature of things wherever men come together in the social state, is diverted into private pockets and away from the society to which it properly and equitably belongs. The objection which Mr. Ward advances, that "the single tax would perpetuate rent by collecting it as a tax," is idle and shows that he has a very imperfect grasp of the subject he undertakes to discuss. Taxation is among the static forces, its action is never dynamic; the effect of taxation is not to perpetuate nor increase the growth of the thing taxed, but to check or destroy its growth. Thus, to borrow an illustration from Mr. Ward, the tax on state bank circulation was not levied to perpetuate such circulation; it was levied for the express purpose of destroying it, and it accomplished the purpose. If the abolition of rent is a desideratum, the most scientific way to go about it is to tax it out of existence. The inaptitude of Mr. Ward's objection thus becomes apparent. Now for Mr. Ward's scientific taxes.

An arbitrary poll tax is the most inequitable tax that can be imagined, and has no

scientific basis whatever.

Experience has amply proved the inefficacy of the income tax, it puts a premium on perjury and places the honest and conscientious person at a disadvantage; it is not to be classed among the scientific taxes.

The tax upon estates is a good one, it is employed in Switzerland with excellent results and we might profitably follow their

example.

But when we come to the land tax Mr. Ward's science becomes particulary luminous. Here it is: "There should be levied a cumulative graduated tax upon all unused and unoccupied lands. No other land should be taxed." In other words persons who failed to use their own lands must give up their rent for the benefit of society; but on the simple condition that they use or occupy their lands, they will be allowed to retain the rent which properly belongs to society, for their own benefit. This is science, indeed! but it is a kind of science which is idiosyncratic with Mr. Ward.

It will be noticed that here in the compass of one short sentence, Mr. Ward both admits and denies an important ethical

principle.

By appropriating all rent of unoccupied lands, he denies the justice of private property in land, which is just what consistent single taxers do, and by allowing all the rent of occupied lands to remain with their owners, when the owner is occupier, he admits the justice of private property in land, which is just what consistent single taxers cannot do. Mr. Ward will do well to square himself on this question; he must be able to give an answer, yes or no, to this question of ethics before he is competent to intelligently discuss the single tax economy.

I have done with Mr. Ward. I admire his zeal and his apparent honesty of purpose, and I regret that he has his terms, rent, interest, wages, profits, cost, price,

value, currency, money, circulating medium, etc., thrown together in such inextricable confusion as to obscure his reason. May time, that great rectifier of all things, give him adequate economic knowledge, and direct his zeal and honesty in the right course.

W. P. Borland.

### PRA-YING AND GROANING.

HEN we let our minds rest on the the general developments of the human family up to our days, we find that to pray and to groan, to groan and to pray, have formed very important elements in the destinies of nations. And why is it that prayers and groans have always been so intimately associated with each other? Would that have been the case if we had prayed according to divine ideals? We seem to have imagined that praying was a mere mechanical motion of the lips or some intellectual vibrations under the passing influence of a group of thoughts.

All the above are but the surface manifestations of prayers. Their essence lies in our volitions, in systematic action, presided by well digested thoughts, bent upon accomplishing certain results conducive to general good. Nothing short of that is a

real prayer.

When a prayer rests simply on a desire for some personal good aside from general good results, then the prayer is but a selfish evolution of the mind, because limited to a gratification of our own. The same is the case when it embodies a wish for the exclusive good of a group of men at the expense of the rest or apart from the rest, no matter how large that group of men may happen to be, for whose exclusive good we pray. To pray, for instance, for the good of one's nation at the expense or apart from that of other nations, even that would be a selfish prayer; and no such selfish prayers can ever bring any good answer from the Power who controls the universe for general good results, for qualities conducive to the hearty growth of all men. Yes, selfish prayers can bring no echo from the unknown, no joys from the infinite, where the source of all joys resides.

That expression of science—the Solidarity of Humanity—embodies the most beautiful thought ever originated in the human mind. It virtually ratifies and endorses the holiest divine injunctions. Even if science had done nothing else for humanity but to originate that beautiful thought, then would science be entitled to the respect of all honest thinkers: because that thought—the Solidarity of Humanity—implies that we all fall or rise together. It implies that there is no such a thing as for me to really enjoy life at the expense of

anybody. Hence there can be no such a thing as for me to derive any positive, permanent happiness from wealth accumulated by myself with injurious results to other men. Hence such wealth is bound to bring unhappiness to myself and or those whom I may love.

That men should not yet have discovered the fact in question, or that they should insist upon disregarding it century after century, that is far from flattering to humanity; and that explains why praying and groaning have so far been the concomitants of

human history.

Because, suppose that men had grasped that conception—the Solidarity of Humanity—which, in Christian parlance, means universal human brotherhood and is, therefore about nineteen centuries old. We would then have long ago infused that conception in human legislation, and the course of history would have been reversed for universal good. Instead of that chain of prayers blended with groans, that we find in all historical developments, we would then come across a chain of prayers blended with joys. That is the case in nature, outside of men. Why should it not be the same with man? Because men have repudiated nature in the formation of all social compacts, as they have repudiated the solidarity of humanity, and so all moral law, and so all divine commands.

Perhaps the most prominent historical teaching can be found in the fact that self-ishness invariably reacts against individuals, classes and nations, in proportion as they let themselves be carried off by such a tendency, so universal among most men. We may obtain power through selfishness, and so wealth, and so the gratification of many fancies; but joy never comes through such a process. Neither joy nor peace, neither health nor manhood has ever been obtained at the expense of pain and sorrow to others. Every page in history tells the same story and thus vividly illustrates the grandeur of divine ethics, the sublimity of divine ideals, the folly of attempting to trangress divine laws and imagine that we shall escape the penalties that are inexorably attached to all transgressions

ably attached to all transgressions.

The solidarity of humanity necessarily means the solidarity of human labor. Whether labor raises cabbages, makes shoes, erects buildings, transports and handles human products, or does anything else conducive to improve humanity, it is all labor. The cause of labor is the cause of humanity. As a matter of actual fact, there has been but one problem in human history—the Labor Problem. It has not always been so called; it has not always been so apprehended, but the essence of facts remains independent of the names by which such facts may be called.

The old questions of servitude and feudalism were the labor problem. Chattel slavery was the labor problem. Industrial slavery and all that which is connected with wages constitute the labor problem. The land question and the money question are but phases of the labor problem. A basic solution of the labor problem would virtually solve all the problems of the human family. But you try to solve the 1001 problems of humanity without the labor one, and all problems remain unsolved, social, industrial, political, religious, or by whichever name you may see fit to call them.

Yes, the labor problem is the problem of humanity, the problem of civilization. Civilization itself is nothing but refined savagism, nothing but masked barbarism: as long as labor is not pre-eminent in the destinies of nations, as long as legislation is not made to bow before the dignity of labor, as long as all the forces of the social compact are not bent upon subordinating all question to the grand fact of giving to labor the full benefit of what labor produces—and we know that labor produces—and we know that labor produces everything, from pins and needles up to diamonds. Has civilization ever been any thing of the kind? The few forever on the top of the many. That has been the object of all civilizations, in forms more or less emphatic. And why? Because of the absence of unity among the many and because of unity among the few.

of unity among the few.

That element of unity, unity of purpose, unity in means and processes, is the most transcendent one in God's universe; and so in the social organism, and so in the life of nations. And unity in the life of nations can only rest on two general conceptions, that of monopoly on one side, that of equal rights on the other; that of injustice to the many or that of justice to all. The latter is the solidarity of humanity, the solidarity of labority universal bretherhoad.

of labority, universal brotherhood. We can therefore notice that while unity among the few can only rest on perceptions of greed, unity among the many is never possible on perceptions of selfishness. Hence there should be no enmity or jealousy between the worker who earns \$5 per day and the worker who earns but \$1. Their interests are common, all the same, and embrace all nations, all races and all con-The worker with \$5 per day, or even \$10, is apt to be a father. As such, anyhow, he should strive for a civilization in which all workers should have the opportunity of making good wages or earnings. and in which no one should or could ever be forced down to the wages of serfs. The children of the workers with good pay today, may become the serfs of to-morrow, as long as civilization rests on principles of monopoly, on conceptions of injustice to

some, on favoritisms to others, on uncertainties and anxieties for all.

Unity among the few. Absence of unity among the many. There is the double fact that has evolved and perpetuated our bar-baric civilizations. That double fact rests on the selfishness of the few, and hence their unity on the selfishness of the many, and hence their absence of unity. In its last analysis all selfishness is but ignorance; ignorance on the most fundamental conception in human existence, on the conception that no positive joys can come through selfishness. Joys are the inexorable concomitant of lofty ideals, of altruistic perceptions, and, hence, of altruistic prayers, in which the ego should enter, but as a part of the whole humanity; prayers representing a combination of sound thoughts, healthy emotions and correct volitions, working in unison for universal happiness and manhood universal. That excludes all partisan, class, national and church limitations.

When the working masses learn how to pray and so how to act, and so how to become a vast peaceful army, through a fundamental union, more chemical than mechanical, a union resting on universal freedom and eternal ethics, we shall then have a civilization without that abnormal mixture of prayers and groans; of groans, because we have not yet learned how to pray unselfish prayers. When we do learn that it is then that we shall develop a civilization in which joys, and joys alone shall be blended with our prayers. Those prayers shall have but one double aim, viz: Glory to God on high and peace on earth among all men; peace because of justice to all and favoritism to no one.

José Gros.

### EDUCATION AND THE BALLOT BOX.

CINCE the recent trouble at Homestead and in the Coeur d' Alene mining country, we hear a great many com-ments upon the action of organized labor, some endorsing the policy the strikers pursued and exonerating them from all blame, while others condemn them and exonerate the employers; and still others declare the actions of the strikers to be criminal, brutal, and even barbarous. none have offered or suggested an efficient remedy. Is it not possible to settle this labor question by the ballot, as well as other questions of a political nature? I think so, if we apply the proper remedy, and that is by educating ourselves and assist in the education of others in the duties of citizenship and patriotism, and try to acquire a better understanding of the principles of government.

During the rebellion the appeal to arms

for the preservation of the union aroused the interest of our citizens and stirred the fires of patriotism. Should not the recent troubles at Homestead and in the Coeur d' Alene mining district arouse us to a higher sense of duty as citizens and patriots? Thousands of voices echo back the answer, "Yes," and among them are heard the employer, the striker and the looker on. Then why not encourage citizenship and patriotism by education, and thereby settle the labor question by the ballot? The filling of the offices of the government is an inevitable fact, and there are national questions, and especially this labor question, which demand the intelligent consideration of our voters. Is it not in the public schools of this country that the dangers of indifference must be overcome? Much has already been done in the line of im-Civil government is being provement. more widely taught. But how is it that we witness so much indifference to patriotism among graduates of our public schools who are of voting age? How is it that intelligent men in an intensely illogical spirit advise young citizens to let politics alone, on the ground that they are corrupt? If our public schools are developing a set of citizens who, forgetting that they owe something to the blessings and protection of a free government, and failing to realize that corruption grows on indifference, stay away from the polls because it rains, or submit to the indignity of being sent for with a carriage; if, as a result of public school education our young men are enabled to read the newspaper account of the base ball game without being inclined to read the editorial column, then the schools have fallen short of what ought to be expected of them. Every scholar ought early to be taught that the failure of an American citizen to exercise the right of casting an honest and intelligent ballot is a neglect of duty and an ungrateful disregard of the privilege granted by our ancestors who fought and bled that this nation might be a government of the people; that it is a sacrifice of manhood for a citizen to allow his vote to be influenced by an offer of money; that they are living in a country whose inhabitants enjoy the greatest measure of freedom accorded to any people on the earth. A continuance of such freedom rests with them. If our children have been trained early to realize the responsibilities of casting an honest ballot they will become attracted as they become older to an intelligent consideration of the great questions of the day, and will gladly turn to the discussions in our newspapers and magazines to learn what the best thoughts are upon these questions. Is not the school the ultimate factor in making the influence of the home patriotic? Our mothers can

be the best cultivators of patriotism, and the mothers of the future are in our schools to-day. Shall not these mothers, then, be taught to feel that the most precious jewels she can show are her patriotic children? And thus by educating the child of to day to be a true, loyal, patriotic citizen, we can settle the labor question of to morrow through the ballot box.

R. L. Fuller.

### CIVILIZATION WITH ITS PROBLEMS.

NO. VI. CONCLUDED.

WHAT we call modern civilization is something of a very complex nature. And most men seem incapable of conceiving that civilization can rest on principles less complex and so be more in accordance with the simplicity with which God built up the very universe we live in. The writer is old enough to have many clear perceptions of how certain matters stood forty years ago. That enables him to establish comparisons with to-day's developments. Suppose that I give to my readers some of the data with which to appreciate the merits or demerits of many of our present conditions.

About forty years ago a silk factory for finished products of considerable value could be carried on and employ thirty male adults with a capital of about \$6,000. About \$200 capital was then enough to give employment to one male adult all the year around. The capital in question represented \$4,000 value of land, building and machinery, and \$2,000 floating capital in goods at hand, goods delivered and not yet cashed, and goods paid for, their cash in hand to meet \*ages, &c. In normal conditions the business netted \$1,500, equal to over \$4,000 to-day in purchasing capacity because of less artificial combinations in life.

Now let us see how similar matters stand to-day. Let us take that organization of Steel Mills, one of which is in Homestead, where some time ago an army was encamped to protect \$5,000.000 of property. That organization's capital is \$40,000.000 and employs about 14,000 men. We see that it takes nearly \$3,000 to employ one male adult in finished products of a somewhat expensive order against \$200 forty years ago for finished products of high cost too. What

What does that mean? It means that we are learning how to store up human muscle in machines of great productive power with very little need of living human muscle to make them go. It means that we are learning how to cheapen the living human muscle, how to get along with very little of it to bring about certain given results in production.

Later on we may learn how to store up human intelligence into machines so contrived as to be handled with great effect and through mighty little living intelligence. That process has in fact commenced. A Frenchman has invented a new ribbon loom which works automatically and needs no surveillance. Whenever a thread breaks the shuttle stops, a bell rings and an attendant comes to remedy the defect.

We don't need to quarrel or find fault with such developments. They mean that men can produce piles of wealth with little effort. They also mean that men as a totality shall only enjoy that wealth in proportion as they establish civilization on correct principles. If they don't, if they insist upon imagining that wrong must always prevail on earth as some wise men (wise over the left) are always telling us, then, what can the ultimate result be of our constantly storing up human muscle and human intelligence in machines of greater and greater power and cost?

The result would be approximately as follows: Take, for instance, a nation of 100,000,000 population, as we shall be in about twenty years. Well, we could then produce all we need with, say, less than 50 per cent. of our workers at work. We mean, of course, all that a plutocracy of 5 per cent. needed to live more or less like the old Asiatic satraps, governors of provinces, all that 45 per cent. needed to keep at work like beasts of burden, more or less, and all that we, 5 per cent. could drop on the ground, out of our abundance, for 50,000,000 paupers to linger through life, after a fashion. It would be a nagnificent sight, would it not? In our days we have only the bagatelle of 3,000,000 human beings in need of charity permanent or transient, during the year. And we call ourselves charitable! We may be able to do much better in twenty years from now.

But why should we have paupers or beasts of burden, anyhow? Has God made any intellers in the wildsing of several contents.

But why should we have paupers or beasts of burden, anyhow? Has God made any mistakes in the building up of our planet? Some men have always been inclined to shovel human iniquities on the shoulders of God's wisdom. It hurts their delicate nerves to have to blame men for human blunders. The new science of economics, by fully revealing to us the infinite beauty of God, allows the average mind to see that all human iniquities come from men and can and shall be rectified by men through simple obedience to God's commands and to the plain dictates of natural laws.

Now, through what transgression of natural and divine law have we paupers and beasts of burden in large quantities among men? Simply because by hook or crook, under forms of law, we kick most men out of the tool of all tools in all production and commerce, out of land, the store house of all human needs, comforts and luxuries.

the indispensible seat of all human activities, the only instrument through which labor and capital and wealth can become useful and conducive to human joys. The supply of land is fixed. Men can not create any land. Men cannot consume any land. Necessarily, land increases in value as population increases or is expected to increase; not because of human efforts in land creation. Cabbages and buildings increase in quantity as population and individual effort increases. Land increases in value, never in quantity, as the naked result of increased population. Cabbages and building gradually vanish or deteriorate, and must be replaced through new human labor. Land is imperishable, eternal, as far as human and social growth is concerned.

Men, with all their boasted wisdom, have never seen fit to discriminate between the essential difference of those two values, have never seen fit to legislate on principles of justice regarding Land Values and Labor Product Values. All human wisdom is vanity in the eyes of God! And hence, as civilization advances human discontent increases. Prosperity we may have. Joy and manhood we never had yet. All because we have always insisted upon regulating land distribution on principles of banditism, on unjust, immoral conceptions, on mere gambling house combinations.

And yet such are the reactive powers of humanity that in a nation like ours years of solid and relatively universal prosperity would follow if we merely modified our methods of taxation so that to open the foreign markets for our finished products and put a stop to the fiscal insanity of placing our home market at the exclusive mercy of our home monopolists.

What we should never forget in economic reform is that the above is but one step in the right direction. That alone can not ultimately save our nation any more than the rest from the following inexorable tendencies:

lst. The constant increase of land values as population increases, making land less and less accessible to most men but through harsh conditions.

2d. The constant decrease in the value of most human muscle and human intelligence by new machinery that takes the place of both intelligence and muscle, to a great extent anyhow.

The latter process is bound to increase year after year at a greater ratio. The day is not far distant when, owing to the two elements we have mentioned, most human muscle and intelligence shall be as cheap as dirt, and most land as expensive and inaccessible to most men as diamonds. The total and most abject industrial slavery of 90 per cent. of the race shall then be at hand, worse than in China to-day, or ever

before in human history that we know. We can only escape that through a simple All commercial restrictions, all taxes on production and commerce can be suppressed just as gradually as 51 per cent. of the voters of nations may see fit, if they are afraid of a rapid process, afraid of sud-den changes of transitions. We could then establish the law of equal freedom and equal rights by concentrating all taxes on land values exclusive of all human products. That would strangle the hydra of land monopoly and make labor the real king that God means it should be. That would evolve nations in perfect peace with God. Until that takes place, pain and sorrow to all men and all nations shall be the inevitable result of our repudiating all divine morality and ethics in our relations to each other as units of social and industrial com-José Grose. pacts!

### WENDELL PHILLIPS' SOUTHERN STORY. [Forum.]

Here is a southern story from Phillips: "That most eloquent of all the southerners, as I think, Mr. Sargent S. Prentiss, of Miss issippi, was addressing a crowd of 4,000 people in his state, defending the tariff, and in the course of an eloquent period which rose to a beautiful climax, he painted the thrift, the energy, the comfort, the wealth, the civilization of the north in glowing colors; when there rose on the vision of the assembly, in the open air, a horseman of magnificent proportions; and just at the moment of hushed attention, when the voice of Prentiss had ceased and the applause was about to break forth, the horse-man exclaimed, 'd—the North!' The curse was so much in unison with the habitual feeling of a Mississippi audience that it quenched their enthusiasm, and nothing but respect for the speaker kept them from cheering the horseman. Prentiss turned upon his lame foot and said: 'Major Moody, will you rein in that horse a mo-ment. He assented. The orator went on: Major, the horse on which you ride came from upper Missouri; the saddle that surmounts him came from Trenton, N. J.; the hat on your head came from Danbury, Conn.; the boots you wear came from Lynn Mass.; the linen in your shirt is Irish, and Boston made it up; your broadcloth coat is of Lowell manufacture, and was cut in New York; and if to-day you should sur-render what you owe the 'd—— North,' you would sit stark naked.'"

In family government let this always be remembered, that no reproof or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.—Hosea Ballou.

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## WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY IDA A. HARPER.

CORRESPONDENTS are requested to write plainly, on one side of the paper only, and forward their manuscriptso as to reach the Editor not later than the leth day of each month, directing all communications for this Department to

MRS. IDA A. HARPER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

### IN MEMORIAM.

This morning I sat by my parlor windows and watched a funeral which occurred in a church on the opposite corner. was an event of national interest. Following close behind the flower-laden coffin walked the President of the United States. his hair and beard bleached by grief to the whiteness of snow, the deepest sorrow written in every line of his finely chiselled features. Following came the cabinet and many dignitaries of high official position and a long line of mourning friends, while for blocks in every direction the crowds of people stood in the bright sunshine waiting to pay their last respects to one who was universally beloved. All the florists' art had been expended in decorations and beautiful blossoms breathed forth their fragrance, from the magnificent crown sent by the Queen of England to the flowers scattered by little children.

After awhile the casket was carried out again and all was over except to lay away the tired body which had suffered so much pain. Watching the long procession I recalled the various times that I had met Mrs. Harrison. I remembered a morning spent with some friends in the parlor of her home here in Indianapolis, about four years ago, just previous to the election, and her laughing accounts of various features of the campaign. The next time was immediately after the inauguration, when I was passing the winter in Washington and, with a party of Indiana people, was invited to spend an evening at the White House. Mrs. Harrison was radiant with delight and happiness as she received the congratulations of her loving and loyal friends in the historic Blue Room of the Executive Mansion. The last time was about a year ago

at a beautiful reception given at the elegant residence of the elder McKee, while she was visiting in Indianapolis. A few of us lingered after the crowds had departed. She had on the handsome gown made for the inaugural ball, "every thread of American manufacture," she said proudly, and she showed us a number of beautiful jewels that had been sent her from abroad, while "Baby McKee's" mother told us some stories about that prodigy, grandmother, mother and child all so happy together.

Mrs. Harrison was a fine type of the representative American woman; educated, cultured in manner, dignified and yet simple and unaffected, democratic in her treatment of all classes of people with the same consideration, a splendid housekeeper, a devoted wife and affectionate mother, attentive to the practical things of life and yet passionately fond of the beautiful in nature and art, equally capable, whether receiving the guests of the nation as the first lady in the land or telling Bible stories to her cherished class in Sunday school. It was her conscientious devotion to every detail that undermined her strength and made her an easy victim to disease. It is said that never was the White House in as perfect condition, and that no President's wife ever observed so carefully the social requirements of her position. And now all is ended. With every ambition realized the President has found at the very summit of fame the greatest sorrow of his life. It is the old story, repeated since the beginning of time. We toil and strive, only to find when we have reached the thing desired that it has been at the sacrifice of something infinitely more precious, which has passed forever out of life.

"Kir," of South Kaukauna, Wis., condemns "James" for relating his family troubles. She thinks most men need watching, and that husband and wife should have equal rights in the pocket book.

The letter of "A Fireman's Wife," from Schreiber, Ont., compliments Red Rock Lodge, No. 387, and its delegate to the convention, Mr. A. H. Bilbe.

### CHRISTMAS COMES.

When this reaches our readers the Christmas tide will be almost at hand. It seems such a very short time since these words were written of the year that has gone. The months fly swiftly and the years come and go with exceeding haste as we grow older. The last half of life seems so much shorter than the first. When we are young we are impatient at the slow passing of time. The future is full of promise, it holds so much that we consider desirable we can scarcely wait to enter into possession. A birthday is a delightful event. We herald its approach among our friends, we celebrate it with rejoicing. But after awhile the pleasure so oft repeated loses its zest. We are appalled at the number of birthdays that have been added up. We grow reticent upon the subject. Our friends compliment us most by letting the day pass without notice. The costliest present does not compensate us for having another date put upon the record. And as for having a dinner or a party on that day -perish the thought! Wait until we are a hundred and become an object of curi-

Christmas, too, has lost much of its joyousness. We take a sober pleasure in the mirth and gladness all around us. Heaven forbid that we should ever grow so old as not to find delight in the happiness of others, but we do not celebrate with the hilarity of youth. We are worn and weary with life's burdens and sorrows and disappointments, we are tired physically and mentally, and even the very soul sometimes grows faint and discouraged. It is well, however, that these festivals come to take us out of ourselves. It is not best that we should dwell too much upon our sentiments or our memories. "At Christmas times," says Irving, "heart calleth unto heart, and we draw our pleasures from the deep wells of loving kindness which lie in the quiet recesses of our bosoms, and which furnish forth the pure element of domestic felicity." "It is, indeed," he says, "the season of regenerate feeling-the season for kindling not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the genial flame of charity in the heart." May we not confer the gift of happiness upon one or more than one of those who come within our little sphere? Sometimes this may be done by loving words and sweet smiles, sometimes by the simplest of remembrances, in most cases a very little self-denial is all that is necessary.

In many a household there is one name less this year to be put on the list, one who can share in the celebration of the day only in spirit and yet whose memory will ever remain as green as these beautiful boughs with which we decorate those rooms that will know the loved presence nevermore. As the years pass by the circle must be broken again and again, and sweet, new faces come to take the place of those who go away. The summons will come for us after awhile and let us hope that there may have been something in our lives which will leave for those we love a blessing and a benediction.

### WOMAN'S NEEDS.

Long before this reaches our readers we will know who is to be our chief executive for another four years, although it is written just on the eve of the presidential election. While the results may affect the general prosperity of the country they cannot imperil its safety. We have become too great and too strong to be overthrown by any political party. "The wheels will still go round." When women see the many wrongs of the world that ought to be righted and observe the tremendous power of the ballot, it appears strange that any of them, who love their country and their fellow men, should be indifferent to It seems that for the most part women must learn by experience. So long as they are sheltered and protected and do not feel the burden of unjust laws themselves it seems impossible to arouse them to an appreciation of the suffering which they cause. But when the revolution of the wheels of life throws them out into the world to join the ranks of the bread winners, or leaves them widows with estates to settle, or wronged wives fighting for possession of their children, then they feel the necessity for equal rights before the law and for an equal chance in the great strug-

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gle. This little poem, clipped from the Woman's Journal, of Boston, tells the story:

"I have no need of any laws," she said,
"To keep me safe and happy, shut within
My chosen home, where Love, with wings outspread,

Safe shelters me from world's woe or world's sin. "What do these women want?" she said, and

"What do these women want?" she said, an smiled;
"Why not safe sheltered, let the wild world go

"Why not, safe sheltered, let the wild world go As men say that it must? Too much defiled Are the world's ways for women's feet. Ah no!"

She said (still smiling.) "No new laws I need, I am so safe and happy." But Love died; Law stood within his place, and paid no heed To Sin and Woe, who were no more denied

A place beside her hearth. Then she arose,

Passed out until she pressed the wild world's

ways.

Saw women's faces white with wasting woes
That no one heeded. Said she, "All my days

I will walk with them whom I wronged." She said.

"I had no care for those in my glad days, Who had no gladness; whose life journey led Through homeless deserts and unsheltered ways.

"Because I was so safe, I would not see The wrongs of others. Now I go instead, Along the same rough ways, it needs must be I too should ask for juster laws," she said.

The latest census bulletin shows that in 1890 there were 1,513,510 more men than women in the United States. This should quiet the silly talk about "superfluous women," "not enough husbands to go around," etc. If all the men and women in the country were paired off there would be still over a million and a half men going about hunting for wives. This ought to take some of the conceit out of the men who imagine themselves so very scarce and desirable an article—but it won't.

"A FIREMAN'S FRIEND, ADA," of Harrodsburg, Ky., expresses great admiration for railroad boys, among whom she has a sweetheart. She considers that they have great temptations and urges them not to touch liquor. She would like to meet "Bertha, a Fireman's Daughter."

"A FIREMAN'S SWEETHEART," of Renovo, Pa., compliments the article on "Restricted Marriages," and agrees with J. S. D. on "Kissing." She thinks her lover is the nicest man she ever knew.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that he frequently noticed when young folks parted they used the mysterious letters, B. B. S. C. Y. K. After much effort he learned that they meant, "By, by, sweetheart; consider yourself kissed." It strikes us that this is a very poor substitute.

"Rosa," of Ellensburg, Wash., enjoyed "Nellie's" letter, and agrees with her theories in regard to permitting men to smoke at home and giving them plenty of kind words.

"GRAY EYES AND BLUE EYES" send a letter from West Oakland, Cal., so complimentary to the "fireboys" that we could not think of spoiling them by publishing it.

"P. E. P.," New York City: We can not use your poem as we make it a rule to give very little space to poetry. You have ability, try prose writing.

"Gertie," of Burk's Falls, Ont., urges the firemen to join temperance organizations.

### CHRISTMAS GIVING.

To some it is a pleasure and to others a burden. But I really and truly believe there should be a reform in Christmas giving. I know that those who are able to give expensive gifts to relatives and friends get a great deal of pleasure in giving and receiving gifts. But there is another class too poor to indulge in the luxury of gift giving; to such Christmas is not a merry go round.

I once heard a poor widow say sadly, "I have tried so hard to save up a little money for Christmas so the children could have a peck of apples. But it is no use to try, I can't do it." Now why could not that woman buy a peck of apples? She had worked hard, early and late, been economical, she didn't drink, chew or smoke, and yet she could not earn in twelve months twenty-five cents over and above the barest necessities. Was Christmas a gala day to her? I think not.

Now I want to put the question to my readers. Is it right that any one in this land should be so poor that he or she cannot buy a peck of apples on Christmas

day?

Look at the wealth of this nation. Its brown stone fronts and their gorgeous furnishings within, fine horses and carriages,

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silks, satins and jewels, costly churches and elegant saloons.

What a dazzling picture! And within a stone's throw of all this splendor is a woman too poor to buy a peck of apples.

Is there "Peace on earth" and "Good

will to men?" No, my reader, there never can be peace on earth while there is one person on it so poor that he has not so small a sum of money as twenty-five cents.

Now, let us all try to help lift the burden from the shoulders of those who are

poorer than ourselves.

We must legislate, agitate, vote, talk and write on this subject. We want to give poverty an airing every day in the week, Sunday included. We want to hold the curse of the people up between heaven and earth and compel the people of this

nation to look upon it.

Let the wails of poverty be heard on Christmas day, for verily the poor have as much right to lament their hard lot on this day as the rich have to rejoice with song and dance. It is time to cry aloud and spare not.

We want a reform that will put shoes on bare feet, flour in the bin and give a peck

of apples to every poor child.

We want to make this nation ashamed of its injustice, ashamed that for some of its children there is no happy Christmas.

Now don't plan so much what to give those who are in comfortable circumstances, but do worry a little over the very poor, just around the corner.

Pebble.

MURPHYSBORO, ILL.

#### GRIEVE NOT.

[Written in memory of Charles W. Mains, brother of Mrs. Nellie Bloom, who died in Sacramento, Cal., March 20, 1892. The following lines are respectfully dedicated to Mrs. C. W. Mains.]

Grieve rot, dear sister, for thy dead, For him who rests in dreamless sleep, So peaceful, silent, calm and still, Unconscious of the tears you weep; No sorrow now his life can mar-He has entered rest through gates ajar.

Grieve not, fond sister, for the one So dear to thee; God called him home To His celestial realm so fuir; Some day you'll meet your loved one there; Sad, sorrowing heart! of joy bereft By the relentless hand of death.

Grieve not for him who calmly rests, Freed from all care and earthly strife; Though sad to part, God knowerh best, Thou must submit to His behest, And though thy heart is filled with pain, Thy loss is his eternal gain.

Let not deep, overpowering wee Enshroud thee in its mantle drear; Though dark the way, God's heavenly light Will soon dispel dense shadows near; Then trust in God, thy grief He'll quell— For thee He doeth all things well.

Mrs. Nellie Bloom.

WEST OAKLAND, CAL

## HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

When last I wrote to the Magazine it was spring time. The birds were singing, flowers blooming, and all was joy and gladness; but now the chill winds of autumn whistle down the chimney and around the corners of the house, whisking the leaves off the trees, leaving them with their long, leafless branches standing out in ragged outline against the dull, gray sky. Dark curtains veil the sun; the beautiful flowers droop and die, while the birds warble a faint farewell and leave us for the sunny How many of us can compare our lives with the bleak, drear autumn? Lost hopes, buried dreams, a discordant melody running through all our lives, jarring and harsh, even as the sweet tone of some musical instrument is spoiled by the failure of one key to perform its duty. Very many, I fear, have a like experience. But, dear ones, we know of a bright, sunny land, where there is no autumn, and, like the birds, we may all fly away from the clouds and the shadows, to dwell in an everlast-ing spring-time. The Good Book says, "Be ing spring-time. The Good Book says, "Be ye ready, for ye know not the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." The chill winds also remind us that the merry Christmas will soon be upon us with its duties and pleasures. How many are going to give tokens of love and friendship to those around them? I hope all may be able to give something; it seems to me there is something very beautiful in this custom of Christmas giving; that all over the land each one is trying to give pleasure to others, making life a little brighter by these tokens of friendly regard. Even if it has to be done at a little sacrifice, it drives self in the back-ground and makes the world a brighter place for others to live in. Especially at Christmas should we remember the children and the old people.

Now I will tell you what I think is pretty and inexpensive, and any one can make them. A paper holder is always useful, and a novel way to make one is to buy for ten cents, a bread toaster ten or twelve inches wide, made of wire, cut off the shortest handle; two yards of ribbon any shade or color your means will allow, a bottle of gold paint-15 cents-paint the toaster, tie the ribbon on each side at the top in a bow, leave room for it to fall apart at the top. When hung on the wall by the handle that remains, you have a neat wall ornament. More ribbon can be tied on if desired; the more the prettier. A shoe bag is a useful present for a lady friend, or a hair pin holder. Tidies or throws of all descriptions are nice presents; hand embroidered handkerchiefs, even aprons can be made pretty for a Christmas gift, and nothing will please our dear mothers, and grandmothers so well as an apron

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worked by the fingers of daughter or a loving friend. But if you can spare no money and have no leisure to make pretty and inexpensive things, give pleasant words and wishes. Have faith enough in your friends to believe they will understand you. Peace and good will. This is what the season means. "Pebble" says "give a flower." So do I, and why not at Christmas when flowers are scarce, they would be doubly welcome. And while we are giving let us not all forget our kind editor, Mrs. Harper, I am sure she would accept some little tokens of regard from us.

A fireman's wife,

FT. SCOTT, KAS.

[Thank you for this helpful letter. The editor will accept kind words and good

# wishes.—Ed.] A TRIP UP THE CHEYENNE.

Can you lay aside your various cares and duties for a short time and come with us to

Chevenne mountain?

Leaving Colorado Springs on the electric line, we pass through pretty suburbs and out upon the broad acres of the Broadmoor Company, on out until we are at the foot of Cheyenne Mountain and at the entrance to Cheyenne canon. Here we leave the cars and engage burros to carry us to the summit. The meek, sad-eyed animals stand, ready saddled, awaiting our coming, and soon we are all mounted and endeavoring to persuade them to move. Have you ever ridden a "Rocky Mountain Canary?" If not, you will soon learn that it takes a great deal of patience, persuasion and perseverance. But here comes the guide, equipped with spurs, whips and a sonorous voice, all of which he uses in profusion.

The start is made amid much laughter and jesting in regard to our ludicrous appearance, as we endeavor to urge our Bucephalus, him of the short body, but long ears and voice, to move faster than a snail's pace. Here we go, single file, along the narrow pathway, for several hundred yards, until the carriage road is reached, where we can travel two abreast. Onward and upward we go, past the toll-gate and into the canon proper, past the pillars of Hercules, vast unmeasured piles of stone, the Narrows, where we must look up to see daylight, until we must leave the carriage way, and, crossing the stream, start almost directly up the mountain side. The ascent is tedious and slow, with many halts for rest, one of which is at Dome Rock, where we look over the side of an almost perpendicular cliff, down hundreds of feet to the beautiful Seven Falls. The view amply repays us for the journey, and we are loth to leave the prospect. Presently, however, we remount and again ascending the sum-

mit is reached and we are standing at the spot where "Ramona" was written, and where until lately reposed the ashes of its gifted authoress, Helen Hunt Jackson. By reason of the place having been made a resort for pleasure seekers her husband caused the remains to be removed to Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs, but the romantic interest still clings to the place, and thousands of pilgrims make the ascent each year.

A few hundred feet from the grave is a spring of deliciously cool, sparkling water, and here we quench our thirst and rest awhile before descending. Looking eastward, a vast stretch of scores of miles meets the eye, broken only by the horizon. To the north lies Colorado Springs, with its beautiful residences and broad streets and avenues, and to the westward lie rugged, picturesque Manitou, the Garden of the Gods, Pikes Peak, Cameron's Cone, and the lesser peaks of the Rockies. After enjoying the view and picking up a few souvenirs of the occasion, the descent is begun on foot. A steep and somewhat dangerous pathway soon leads us to the top of the Seven Falls, from where the descent must be made by means of a stairway. Two hundred and sixty-five steps we count, and we are safely at the bottom, somewhat short of breath, 'tis true, but not nearly so much so as if we had ascended them. Here the guide awaits us with the burros, and we remount and ride to the entrance, from where the electric line again conveys us to Colorado Springs, where we part company, hoping that you have enjoyed the trip and are not entirely worn out.

Paddy Houlihan.

COLORADO CITY, COLO.
[Poem will appear next month.—Ed.]

McDonald, Tenn., October 22, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Through the kindness of a fireman I have been permitted to read a few numbers of the Magazine, and I like it much better than the Engineers' Journal. In the August number "Sunbeam" wants to know "if it is very sinful to attend the theater." Whatever has the appearance of evil is sinful, and I am sure it does not tend toward making us or our escort any better to attend such places. Often young men are watching us and will say "Oh! yes, she is a nice girl, but I would think more of her if she didn't attend the theater. And if it is wrong to attend the theater, why does Miss Sallie or Miss Annie go?" We cannot be too careful about the influence we exert. It is for good or for ill. If for good, then our life is worth living; if for evil, then it is a failure. I agree with "Wilda Chestefield" in the September Magazine. Eunice.



Detroit, Mich., October 18, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

Please allow me to say to "Phillippa," you have a very unjust and thoughtless way of expressing your supercilious surmises, that are quite gratuitous to any part of my letter. I was making no complaint nor charges against anyone. I must conclude that to you the study of physiology is an unknown and unacknowledged subject, and that while all good physicians, male and female, are continually writing and talking to the world of its importance to human life and happiness, to you it has very little importance, if any. Your expression in regard to my natural vocation, to any sensitive mind, is quite unlady or gentleman like, to say the least, and if your story contains the same thoughtless tenor, I can condemn its moral import before I read it.

I have looked over my letter to see how you made me say that our children, five, died all at once, and you had better read it again. I suppose I forgot my points; that makes it read as if they all died at the same time, but people not too superlatively smart

might possibly see the intuition.

Now I have no reason to suppose or believe that my wife has felt the loss of her children any more keenly or regretfully than I have myself, and every question you have suggested is more than false. In the first place, I married my wife in the hope of gaining a true friend and equal partner in the journey of life, and I have always treated her as an equal in that agreement. We were poor, and perhaps foolish in the opinion of wiser heads, but we were equal in station. I had learned a fair trade; my wife was a good cook and a good, careful housekeeper. I trusted her entirely in that matter; for over twenty years almost every dollar of all my earnings was put into her hands, unless we had both some other place for it for our mutual good, and from the first to the present day I have never asked her what she had done with a dollar of my earnings. With every child that was born to us, I was her best and most constant nurse. In all her sufferings and pain I held her in my arms and assisted her in every way that her best friend would do, and she has repeatedly told me that a mother could not be a better nurse. I have slept for weeks without once undressing on chairs with my head on the bed so that the least touch of her hand would wake me to attend to her comforts or needs, while I paid a woman ten dollars a week to attend her, beside, and worked every day to earn the money to pay all these expenses and a doctor's bill. She has more than once told me freely that I had more patience and care for the children than she had. This is all true, and she would not deny it. For over twenty years everyone spoke of us as a model pair

and no one outside thought of any trouble between us. More, for over twenty years I never once went away from home to spend an evening (except to a lodge), that my wife did not go with me. I never drank a glass of liquor in a saloon, nor used an atom of tobacco, and some good people have intimated that my wife ought to feel glad and proud of a model husband. My wife is still the sole and undisputed manager of our home and I have never stinted her nor asked her how or for what she spent what I earn. I have never asked her nor would allow her to think that she should earn anything herself beyond caring for the Now, as to our son, I house and home. have never asked him nor received from him one dollar of his earnings since he was born. When he became old enough to go out among others to enjoy himself, I got him a night key, and he came and went when he pleased without interference by me, and only at his mother's request did I ever have any words with him. Of course, he very naturally took the side of his mother and his meddling between us caused him to go away from home when he was 23 or 24 years old. I think he paid some money to his mother for board and washing, but I never got a dollar of him, only in a present freely given by him, while on the other side I have given him hundreds of dollars in the past ten years which I never expect to receive any return for. We have not seen him for nearly or quite ten years past, although we have tried long to induce him to return and be near us. Now these words are all true, and there was nothing in my letter to give you the least ground for the unjust assumptions in your jumping questions. I have no doubt that "A. N. Y. Engineer" will answer nearly the same.

No man or woman can change the nature of another who has been created for quite another sort of person, so as to live with

them happy or contented.

Please let me say here to those who write about marriage and have to keep a husband or wife at home, that those same things are "impossible," and they should be learned and acknowledged. Some young men and women are brought up to the time of marriage by a mother who is a strict, superstitious, bigoted Christian, and cramps the intellect of her children into the same small compass, while others teach their children to study, get knowledge and learn all they can. Now, when these two happen to take a youthful fancy to each other and marry, the one thinks they are at the end of all attainment and have finished education and studies; the other feels that the time has come for renewed energy and the exercise of all knowledge and acquirements to gain more and more. In this case these two people start at once in opposite direc-

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tions; the one puts on all activity to press on and succeed, the other stays and begins to go backward. Everyone who does not learn something continually and desire more, must forget and lose even what he has, and people in such cases (and they are numerous) must soon get wide apart and will separate.

I shall condemn your story, "Phillippa," as superficial and thoughtless before I read it, because of the thoughtless, unkind way you have treated the present question.

you have treated the present of the control of the

Ever fraternally a friend of the right,

[We have published this in order to do justice to the writer. It seems to be a peculiar case, but no good can come of discussing one's family troubles in public, and we will ask "Phillippa" to please refrain from talking back. Private letter read and contents duly noted.—ED.]

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., October, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

The many communications from others which I have seen in your Magazine I have felt a constant invitation to write something from here, and shall feel repaid if it affords any of your readers half the pleasure it does me to write and acknowledge how deeply we are indebted to your Magazine for supplying us with many sources of pleasure and for improving many moments of leisure.

I can at present recall no number of your Magazine containing a letter from here and perhaps a description of Rat Portage will prove as interesting a topic as I can select.

Rat Portage lies at the foot of the Lake of the Woods where that body of water empties itself over two beautiful falls into the Winnipeg river. Its site, a primeval delta at the mouth of a mountain gorge, and afterwards an Indian burnal ground, was chosen for a Hudson Bay Company's post and has ever since remained an important point on the great highway of waters that before the building of the

Canadian Pacific railway formed the means of access to the great Canadian northwest.

With the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, the importance of Rat Portage increased. In addition to the improved means of communication thus afforded, this was due to its becoming the end of a section on the railway as well as to its being the distributing point for the surrounding country, especially for the settlers on the Rainy river; for it is here that they exchange their products for what supplies they require. The peculiar character of the country and its advantageous situation insures its remaining the only important place between Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

The development of the mining and lumbering interests has also aided materially in its advancement. Its unrivalled water power promises much for its future progress, for here not only can the ore, if the mines prove productive, be reduced and the lumber prepared for the market; but the grain of the northwest can be ground. Yet beyond this its progress is limited for it lacks that requisite essential to the steady and assured advancement of any community—a surrounding farming district. It has no agricultural wealth. The nearest farming communities are the settlement on the Rainy river, eighty miles to the south and the prairie 150 miles to the west.

Turn where you will, varying scenes of rock, water and forest greets the eye-a natural phantasmagoria wherein the changing landscape affords variety scarcely else where to be found. But the beauties of which nature has here been so lavish are seen to most advantage on the lake. As one glides in and out amongst the islands everywhere one is constantly gathering fresh delight from new scenes of surpassing beauty, when one had concluded that the scenes through which he had passed, could scarcely be equalled; but each scene yields the palm to the succeeding-and it is ever thus. These attractions have made Rat Portage a favorite watering place and summer resort. During the hot summer months visitors flock here to stay at the hotels or camps on the islands in the lake. The envy of its inhabitants that the indulgence in summer sports-boating, bathing. canoeing and fishing—excites, takes not into its reckoning the long severe and wearisome winter extending over more than half the year.

The account I have given indicates the character of the resources and the probability of the growth and increased importance of Rat Portage, but it at the same time as surely indicates how uncertain its advancement is.

Having devoted so much space to a de-

scription of the locality I feel I dare not add more to an already long letter. And yet I cannot close without expressing the deep interest we feel in railroad men and how our sympathies go out to them when remembering the very trying and exposed life they often lead. And also to express on behalf of all our appreciation of your Magazine and its influence. I remain

Respectfully and sincerely yours, C. J. Milroy.

[No communication can appear until the second month after it is received. We will be glad to hear from you again.—Ed.]

Huntingburg, Ind., Oct. 27, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I am an interested reader of the Magazine and I want to ask "S. D." who or what makes those coquettes that you speak of, if it is not just such men as you? I have an idea that "S. D." was the first man that one of these coquettes met one day and when he got back to his room he wrote the letter to the Magazine.

I think that "Grace," of Lexington, Ky., surely feels bad, but how much more so must that good husband of hers feel to think that he is deserving his wife's love

and has it not.

I think there is no necessity of the rod in governing children. Parents should from the start let the child understand that they mean what they say, then a word or look is sufficient in cases of unruliness. There is only one thing that I dislike so much as children who do not mind their parents, and that is, parents for allowing children to do as they please. I was at a place not many months ago where, when the little seven-year old spit on me, the mother said: "Why, ——, you must not do that; that is ugly." That had no effect on the little one. I was at a loss to know whether or not the child acted the sentiments of the mother, but rather think it did.

Were I as talented a writer as "Irene,"
"Phillippa," "Wilda C.," "Pebble" and
others I would sign my own name to my
letter. I had "Wilda C." pictured as an
old lady who had had years of practice in
writing. She surely is very energetic, as
"Irene" says in the October number.

Well, one of the characteristics of Huntingburg is that the mosquitoes come in the house about the first of October and we all live together until the pale messenger calls

the mosquitoes home.

Air Line Lodge, No. 409, of which my husband is a member, is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of about forty, quite a number of whom are unmarried. Now, girls, if I were you I would see if I could not stop the cry of "Say! do you

know where I can find a good place to board?"

When you get up some morning in a hurry to get to washing, ironing or sewing and send your fireman (if he is laying off) to the meat market to get meat for breakfast with a "Now hurry back, my dear," and he meets one of the boys and stays for an hour or so, cultivate a happy disposition!

With a good wish for all railroad men

and their families, I am

Yours, Cid.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 8, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have been a close reader of your department in our Magazine for a long while and have grown very tired of the sub-ject "How to Manage a Husband," and will, with your permit, let some of your readers see how I manage my wife. To begin, I am both manager and proprietor, which I gave my wife to understand very soon after the wedding. I never allow my wife to open or write letters without I am present, nor to make or receive calls while I am out. She is a good dressmaker and makes nearly as much money as I do, which I think is much better than to have her running around talking politics and putting herself in a man's place. I raise all my own garden truck—or I should say, I have my wife do it, besides attend to two hogs and a cow. I like to have a hog around. So, now, if more of the husbands were like me, their wives would not be in need of so much information as to how to manage them, who by all rights should be boss. Yours truly,

L. D.

[Ah, there!—ED.]

Sanford, Fla., October 3, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

I notce in the September number of the Magazine an article "Of What Does a True Wife Consist?" I will say they dont consist of polital wimen or of public ofice holders they dont consist of wiman that want to be a man or wants to fill a mans shoes. If a man should be unluckey and get one like thease I would be compelled to take sides with S. D. altho he must make exceptions for all of our ladies is not built that way but if a man could expect to get his meals on time or get his clothes mended it would be more then I could for that kind of women would be allways looking for a polital paper and leave ther work undone could a man live happy with a wife of that kind no I can answer that for I have sean one of that kind and there is grouling and grumbling from the time he

comes home until he leaves can a man live hapy with a wife like this no he cant.

I dont object to the wimen going out to Balls or Picnicts or anything else to enjoy themselves no do I want them to confine themselves to the house and not go out anywhere But let a woman stay In a Ladies place and not try to Be both man and wo-man for that will not work very well a Lady like Mss Mattie Batton Is the kind for me I atmirer her writing very much take miss gussie for instant she says they live hapy and I must say they cant help living hapy for that kind of wife would make the worst kind of a mans home happy dont you all think so If there is ever a time when the laboring class of men had Better Be ded it will be when the Wimen can vote for they will take up some five ct or penny dude a vagarbu and vote for him Because he spends a little money on them and I dont think that any Lady Would want to go to the Poles to vote I hope some one else will give us ther opinion on this subject as this is my first time.

Respectfully, a Brother,

[Being myself a woman who is doing a man's work every day and receiving a man's pay for it, and who is interested in politics and would like to vote, I feel that perhaps 1 am not a proper person to correct the letter of a man who has a lofty contempt for that kind of women. Therefore the above is published just as it was received, which I trust will be satisfactory.—Ed.]

CHANUTE, KAN., August 31, 1892.

Editor Woman's Department:

The letters in this month's Magazine are so interesting that I desire to be admitted once again.

Allow me to compliment Mrs. Harper on her splendid description of her journey. In reading it I fancied I could see it all. The Magazine readers I know equally ap-

preciated it.

"Cora," of Becker, Ark., asks some one
to tell her where she can get the song.
"The Picture Turned to the Wall." I got
mine at Veatch Bros., music dealers, Girard,
Kan. Another very pretty song is "Love's
Lucky Emblem," by Chas. T. Ellis.

I see one of our correspondents asks if going to a play exerts a bad influence on your escort.

I do not see how it would be any worse for one than the other and if it is a good play I think it rather enlarges one's mind and gives more room for thought.

Eden.

[The address you ask for is not in the city directory.—Ep.]

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 15, 1892. Editor Woman's Department:

I have been a reader of the Magazine a few months. I have not seen any letters from our little "Mountain State," so I concluded to write, as you so kindly invited others to express their views upon the subject of punishing children. I have been a teacher for five years and found it impossible to manage my pupils without it. But there are certain things necessary in order that the punishment may be beneficial. First. Never punish when you and the child are both angry. Second. Explain kindly the offense. Show him the wrong and then administer the punishment. After this has been done several times you will not have much trouble, or, at least, that is my experience. That is my way, and all of my pupils seem devoted to me. I never punish except for very grave offenses.

punish except for very grave offenses.

I think "Old Harry" is mistaken about children not knowing the difference between right and wrong. They generally learn that quite young. He also says we have nothing to do with our birth. Nothat is by the divine appointment of God.

I would like to ask why criminals are punished if it is wrong to unish children?

I would like to ask why criminals are punished if it is wrong to punish children? They are both on the same principle. The Bible says in Prov. xiii, 24: "He that spareth his rod hateth his son." There are also similar passages in Prov. xxii, 15, xxiii, 14 and xxix, 15. Solomon ought to know with so many to control. Now, if "O. H." can give Bible authority for his views, I'll be convinced.

My husband is a fireman and a member of Ohio River Lodge, No. 294.

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## FRESH HUMILIATION.

Every political campaign and election brings fresh humiliation to thoughtful women. The least valuable men, if they can read and are out of prison, and are not idi-ots, have votes. The men they help elect will deal with every phase of women's interests, including even the hours we may work in order to earn the property we may own, our rights as wives and mothers, ev erything in which women may be involved. Male scalawags have votes to settle these things, while women have no votes. It is impossible not to feel ashamed of men influential in politics in both parties, who, while they make a great din about tin, utterly neglect the case of disfranchised women. They shout about "universal sufrage," the "government of the people." while their historic shame accumulates, to be told hereafter.—Lucy Stone.

A small boy defined a holiday as a day to holler in.

# MECHANICAL.

## TECHNICAL MATTERS.

NO. XI.-CONCLUDED.

To attempt to close this series of articles with any approach to a clear exposition of the principles involved, would require the whole of the December issue of the Maga-

The theory and practice of the application of heat to water, is in no sense at variance with the results, if only there is proper allowance for the losses. Theory says to us that we should be able to do a certain thing, at a certain expenditure of heat; on trial it is found that the result is not attained, then skilled theory steps in and takes a look and at once says, "see here! you have not allowed for this, or that," and the amount of the losses accounted for is equal to your differences, it is to the points of the losses, and how they occur, that we have to deal with in this, but it will be only a summing up, for there is no

room for the argument.

By comparison we are sure that if certain things are of occasional occurrence, they would, if done in some other way, be of different result, so we know if it were possible to make steam at atmospheric pressure into water, with no loss of latent heat, the water would be red hot, for the real amount of heat, in the water, if possible to make the reduction, would be sufficient to make nearly three pounds of steel fluid, or melted, and if we could only do the same by turning the same pound of steam at one atmosphere, into ice, the ice would have sufficient heat to be nearly white hot, and it would far surpass the "red hot" point as we measure tempera-

The way in which the heat is added to the water in its course into steam, varies not in direct proportion to anything we do know, but it changes at a faster ratio than before steam has been formed, so that the temperature increases faster after formation, than in a ratio to the heat added, and as the pressure or volume is varied, so does the ratio vary. These seeming contradictions all afford the best study for the real understanding of the laws of latent heat, and it teaches us of the ready way in which this seeming treacherous property is not only available, but profitable as well.

We store up the latent heat to come back to us again, in some ratio when we begin to reverse the process as in the expansion, and condensation of the steam in doing, or after it has done work and as much as we doubt the heat which we can not measure with the easily applied thermometer, it is true that in it resides main-

ly, the capacity of the steam to do its work and with advantage, and it is very necessary to study the "relation of heat to temperature" for the best understanding of the whole subject, for in this property of heat we have all that relates to volume and pressure, as well as temperature due to pressure, and the density, as it also relates to volume, and with these few factors, we have all that there is to steam, in its relation to either the student of theory, or the man who harnesses a steam engine with the selfish object of "making money out of it.

When we say "if" we find that in one pound of water in the state of steam, we have heat, in amount to melt nearly three pounds of steel, or to have turned twelve pounds of gold into a molten state, we mean that if it were possible to avoid natural action, and to make the latent heat into sensible heat, and whether we do accomplish it or not, the heat is there and is fully accounted for in its relative sense, or theoretical, and were it not for this theoretical knowledge we would not be able to turn energy into heat, and again into water, and so on, it is only a repetition of this that we have just stated that runs our ocean racers across the water, we turn the energy of the coal into heat, and in its turn the heat turns water into steam, this in its turn is put upon the head of the piston, and after its initial force is expended, the expansion takes place, and if repeated, the latent heat factor reappears, until in its last expansion the volume has almost reached the original starting point of "atmospheric" again, and here the condensation comes in to still further reduce the volume to a state of water again, and this water still contains many heat units, to which another addition is made, and off it goes into steam again only to repeat and continue until the voyage is done.

Water in its way to steam, and while under steam pressure, is a continual change of conditions, and the conditions are often of a peculiar nature, the change is one of the conditions, and is not at all constant, unless we take in the reason as well as its value, then we are in a way to get at the value of the heat used, as well as wasted, and it is of the utmost importance to be in a way of accurately measuring the wasted heat, for it is of great value in the computations that are necessary to give all the data so useful. The various kinds of work, some of which are useful, others useless, are all necessary to be accounted in our deductions, and the student is rather compelled to take into account all the factors of this kind, for it is necessary to not only understand it, but to be able to prove our own basis, and to make as it were a balance sheet of our calculations.

There is a limit to all conversion of energy. If we could burn coal with the same rapidity that we do powder or some of the other more modern explosives, we could do, it would seem, a vastly improved duty, but here nature is found to have made her limit, if we could do ten or more times the work in a minute, than with a ton of powder, the real energy would be the same in the same time, and so we reason that there is a limit to the economical use of heat units, or of energy, and this is one of the reasons why so many of the supposed great improvements fail to be any improvement at all, there may be a gain in some respect, but enthusiastic inventors fail to reason the case clearly and up to the end.

Gain in heat units is simply an impossibility; the proper use of them is quite another thing, and a slight increase in their use is not a matter of small saving, for if only the heat used in the operation of any plant could be increased one per cent, it would make a very great saving indeed, so if one quarter of a pound on a single mile, of each locomotive, can or could be saved, it would be worth the entire income of some of the so-called richest men in the United States, and yet is one of the most important elements in our internal economy.

How to do this is one of the oldest of all problems, "burning smoke" is one, heating feed water is another, additional boiler surface is one of the most frequent as well as most useless as a rule, then the feed water heaters that accomplish such impossible things, are on another line, while the "complete combustion" is only another of the fallacies, plausible, (?) but too many of these are the offspring of a wonderful patent, sometimes a stolen invention.

If there were no waste, then we could run about five horse powers with one pound of coal for an hour, as it now is we require nearer five pounds for a horse power each hour, so it is safe to say that there is something wrong somewhere in our losses in heat conversion.

This is not much to say on the subject, there are fields lying beyond our present information, and the man who is clearly entitled to do the discovery, is to be one who has a fund of patience, as well as of perseverance, he will not make one of those brilliant discoveries of a subject of which he has no real information; it will not be one of those blunders, nor one of the stolen from some other, it will be from a clear stated knowledge of the subject, and not from an overstated result. It must be in the order of things, and of progress, and some thinking man who has listened silently perhaps to others talking will

study it up and out of the labyrinth into which the steam has fallen of late. Let ushope it will be one of our readers which has been on either side of the cab, and with some object rather than to play the odds on the other side, but to do full duty, and get in a little thinking time as well, on his own account.

This is not a topic to be set down as visionary, it is as full of hard meat as anynut, yet with a whole shell, and the kernel is full of the oil of honest profit. It is not for us to say what way or how to go at the prolem to solve it, it requires some knowledge of the rudiments, and a lot of sound thinking, it will not come by whistling, perhaps not easily, yet it is there and to be had for the work.

Much is now said and done with the compound locomotive, it is an old problem in a new guise. The writer has watched with a great deal of amusement the various ways in which the advantages are put forth, and there is one thing that cannot be gainsaid, and that is that the most of the pushing in that line is from the numerous owners of the "patents" backed up by experts (?) who have a patent on a calorimeter that is perfect, if not more so, or from the railroad men who have to patronize the shops owned by the big stockholders. There is a great deal of human nature in such men who manage other people's property, and as some one must pay their way it is easier to put them into the management (?) than to support them in their own family circle. and the compound locomotive is like some of the other improvements, "fashionable" at the moment, and they do a great deal that "aint so" either in their real work, or in the percentages saved (?) when the reports are all in. Such things are interesting reading, but do not undertake to foist off on your railroad managers, for some of them still do business with brains, and they do not go into the places or ways of some who lack that top dressing.

There is still room up stairs, as Webster said, and the men who get up there do not do it with a brass band attachment, it is work to get ahead in the world, or among the men who comprise the useful element of the world's busy men, and no one who has succeeded has other than pleasure in welcoming to their number, such additions as are fully capable of holding their new position, there is lots of room on the ground floor, and far easier to get in that

Thomas Pray, Jr.

When you find engineers or firemen not fully competent, and not thoroughly posted regarding their duties, do not be hasty in condemning them. Do not form prejudices in advance of the verdict of intelligent judgment.—Exchange.

#### NOTES ON COMPOUNDS.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works have an order from the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rail-road for a ten-wheel compound engine of the Vauclain type,

When so conservative a road as the D., L. & W., which also mines and burns its own coal on its locomotives, is induced to try the Compounds, there must be some inducements in the way of economy, in view.

The compound locomotive built by the Schenectady Loco-notive Works for the Pennsylvania has been put on the Pittsburg division. This engine weighs 136,000 pounds and the drivers are six feet two inches in diameter.

The Cooke compound engine has been in service on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad for the past week. It has been in freight service running sgainst the standard engines of that road. The engine has been turned over to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, where it will be subjected to a test similar to that given to the other engines lately tested on that road. The results obtained from the competitive trials on the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway have not been proposed as ver fur publication. way have not been prepared as yet for publication.

Compound locomotives that have one or two hundred more square feet of heating surface, larger driving wheels, and carry thirty or forty pounds more of steam pressure than simple engines with which they compete, are unfairly favored in tests purporting to show the economy of compounding. Such tests prove nothing, and when they are held up to intelligent mechanical men as demonstrating the merits of compound over simple locomotives, the effect is to engender distrust, the result of which is to bar the adoption of the compound. Compound l-comotives possess enough of legitimate advantages in economy and cleanliness to insure their final adoption where they are wanted. Efforts to intrude them or to attribute to them undue merit will only retard their advancement.—National Car Builder. tional Car Builder.

A committee of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents has formulated the following questions, which, in a manner, express their ideas on the subject, and also how little has really been done and is, as yet, known in regard to the different points of advantage claimed for the com-

The committee on machinery having received nothication from the executive committee that the subject of compound locomotives had been assigned to its executive that the fore more details of the compound to the compound the compound that the committee that the fore more fall to the compound the committee that the committee subject of compound locomotives had been assign-ed to it, after considering the same, felt before en-tering more fully upon the investigation desired, that it would be better to present to the society at this meeting the question hereinafter stated, be-lieving that discussion of the same night bring out the information desired in regard to this novel de-parture in a local contraction of the superprise which but the information desir d in regard to this novel de-parture in railroad practice, concerning which but lew of us have had any experience. In view of the fact that we to-day receive delegates from the soci-ety of master mechanics, which is the most compe-tent body to pass upon the questions suggested, it has occurred to your committee that the society might conclude to otherwise dispose of the subject or to is us further and more definite instructions to the committee on machinery. Your committee is of the opinion that the advan-tages of commounding a locomounty engine can be

tages of compounding a locomotive engine can be realized in this country only upon a few roads, those where the conditions of service are such that

the admitted economy in steam expansion can be fully utilized. With a view, therefore, of suggesting a few points concerning which fuller information is needed rather than to undertake a comprehensive treatment of the subject, which only mechanical experts are capable of doing, the committee desires to submit the following questions:

1. Under what conditions are better results likely to be obtained by the compound locomotive than by the simple engine?

2. Which type of compound engine is to be preferred, a two (three) or four cylinder, and for what reasons?

reasons?

reasons:
3. In what class of service—freight or passenger—would a compound engine, other things being equal, be more certain to give better results than a

simple engine?

simple engine?

4. In oractice is it not likely to be the case that the additional first cost plus the extracost of repairs will, taken in connection with the limited field of service of compound engines, largely if not entirely effect the economy claimed for them?

5. In order to obtain the results commensurate with the outlay needed to compound a locomotive engine must it not be used on runs where it is constantly required to eigen heavy and continuous service the required to eigen heavy and continuous services to the content of the conte

stantly required to give a heavy and continuous ser-

vice?

6. Admitting the validity of the principle of compounding and thus using steam to the farthest practical limits of expansion, is it not probable that this can be done far more efficiently by marine and stationary engines than under the conditions of looppostive saying which obtain on American of locomotive service which outsin on American railroads?

7. Is not excessive back pressure in the high-pressure cylinder of compound engines found to be a very objectionshie feature? 8. In compound locometives what is the highest pressure of steam that should be carried, and what should be the stroke and cut-off in order to obtain

the best results?

9. Has not the increase of weight of the forward truck of the compound engine, especially of the four-cylinder type, been found decidedly objections.

tionable?

10. Does not the success of the compound loco-motive in actual service almost wholly depend upon the skill of the engineer and fireman in handling

the skill of the engineer and fireman in handling the same, thus requiring a special class of employes for compound service?

1. Can better results be obtained from a compound locomotive than a simple engine?

2. How much saving in fuel and water will it show over a simple engine carrying a high pressure of steam, say 180 pounds to the square inch, with a long stroke and cutting off as short as possible and running with the throttle wide open?

3. How much more would it cost to keep a compound in repair than a simple engine?

4. Is it not true that in using a compound you get considerable back pressure in the high pressure cylinder?

cylinder?

It is true that the compound and triple expansion
engines show good results in marine and stationary
engines where a condenser is used, thus giving a
vacuum in place of back pressure. As it is imposstible to use a condenser on a locomotive it is also
impossible to get the same results or anywhere near
impossible to get the same results or anywhere near the same as are obtained in marine and stationary engines

Where the compound engine has been tested with the simple engine is it not true that the simple engine showed more extravagance than the general

engine showed more extravagance than the general showing of that class of engines.

6. If the compound engine was to be used which type would you consider the most desirable the two or four cylinder type?

7. Does not the four cylinder type increase the weight on the forward truck more than is desirable?

8. What class of service would you recommend for the compound—freight or passenger?

G. W. BEACH, Chairman.

A Chance for scheme for the World's Columbian scheme for the World's Columbian Exposition. He wants to lease land near the Exposition grounds and build a railway



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track a mile in circumference, with another track inside, the two connected by switches. Around one side of the track he would build an amphitheatre with the setting capacity of 30,000. On these tracks with the place two locomotives. He would start them in opposite directions, and when at full speed the connected switch would be thrown to make the locomotives collide. He would have the engineers jump to save their lives, and would use abandoned locomotives.—New York Engineer.

This would no doubt be quite a sensation, and would draw a crowd, but, unlike a prize fight, where the spectators can see a series of rounds fought, this engine combat would be likely to be settled the first round. Engineers are, however, not so very fond of jumping from their engines as to be very eager to jump for these chances of getting a job to show their agility before an audience of 30,000 spectators. would it not do just as well to let the engines go, after starting them, and then have an automatic tripping lever throw the dummy figure of an engineer out of the cab window? This would be as realistic as needed for a sensation, and would not en-danger life and limb. No patent on this suggestion.

The First Railroad. The Battimore R. R. seems to be truly entitled to the claim of being the oldest railroad in the world, in the sense in which railroads are now understood, as a company ready to send or transfer passengers, goods and merchandise from one place to another, in their own cars. Some other short lines of so called tramways had been built at quar-ries and mines to haul stone or minerals, but the credit of first hauling, goods and passengers is clearly established by the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer, Richmond, Va., March 24, 1831:

The load on the Baltimore railroad has been in-The load on the Baltimore railroad has been in-creased from one to two hundred barrels of flour-and one horse has succeeded in drawing the whole. The particulars so interesting to all the friends of internal improvement, at this time, are thus de-tailed in the report of our correspondent, who wit-nessed the experiment:—

The experiment it.—
The experiment of the transportation of two hundred barrels of flour with a single horse was made on the railroad on Saturday with the most triumphant success. The flour was deposited in a train of eight cars, and made, together with the cars and passengers who rode on them, an entire load of thirty tons, viz:

thirty tons,	12										
200 barrels	of	fl	oı	ar						. 20	tons.
8 cars											
Passengers	٠.	٠								. 2	tons.
Total .										. 30	tons.

Total

The train was drawn by one horse from Ellicott's mills to the Relay House, six and a half miles in forty-six minutes. The horse was then changed and the train having again set out reached the depot on Fratt street, Baltimore, in sixty-nine minutes. Thus accomplishing the thirteen miles in one hour and fifty-five minutes, or at the rate of six and three-fourths of a mile an hour.

The road between the Relay House and the depot is a perfect level, except at the three deep excavations, where an elevation of seventeen to twenty feet feet per mile has been resorted to for the purpose of drainage.

The horse, except at the points just alluded to brought the train along at a moderate trot and apparently without any extraordinary labor. He is not remarkably and was not selected for any periliar power of draught and had performed a regular power of the selected for any periliar power of the selected for any periliar power of the selected for any periliar power of the selected for any extraorder of the selected for the accomplishment of the experiment as a matter of course, many of them were nevertheless unable to refrain from loudiy testifying their admiration at the ease and celeriy with which it was effected.

It is, we believe, only about a week ago that we noticed the fact of the transportation of sevent four barrels of flour by one horse, as a circumstance worthy of remark, in comparison with the number

noticeu the nect of the transportation of seventy-four barrels of flour by one horse, as a circumstance worthy of remark, in comparison with the number of horses required for the conveyance of a load of a few barrels over a turnpike road.

The experiment which we have detailed above shows that on Saturday a single horse drew three times as large a load, and there is no doubt that horses could be found who could, with the same case, transport 300 barrels.

And if such results as these can be accomplished by the power of a single horse, who will undertake to calculate the capacity of our railroad either for heavy transportation or great rapidity, or both combined, when locomotive engines of the most improved construction constitute the moving power?

The above seems to be conclusive proof

The above seems to be conclusive proof that even at that early date the road was doing a passenger business, even if it did carry them in what might be called a mixed train and by flesh and blood horses, instead of in Pullman cars with iron steeds more powerful and fleet than their predecessors.

A Technical The Jura Simplon Railway company, aided by the Federal railway school. Way department, has established and endowed a railway school at Biel, in the canton of Berne. Its object is to provide railway servants of all grades, from the highest to the lowes, with a sound technical and improved general education befitting their respective callings. The students are from their entry, divided into two groups—the one destined for mechanical and manual isbor, such as enging drivers, guards, stokers, porters, shunters, pointsmen, etc.; the second, or higher class, consisting of embryo stationmasters, cabiers, telegraphists, inspectors, comptroller of goods and traffic departments, clerks, etc. The instruction given is suitable for all of these and includes both ordinary and technical education. The latter is divided under three heads—namely, the so-called 'traffic service'.' "railway meintanenes service." tion given is suitable for all of these and includes both ordinary and technical education. The latter is divided under three heads—namely, the so-called "traffic service," "railway maintenance service" and "engine service;" the last, however, is notyet fully developed. The curriculum he secular instruction comprises languages, physics, matematics, chemistry, technical drawing the secular phy, Students of the lower grade, already referred to, follow but one year's course of a simplified study; those of the second grade cannot qualify under a two years' course of lectures. Don the opening of the school, rather more than a year second pupils at once inscribed themselves, of whom is were for the manual grade and 29 for the upper. Upon the expiration of their term however, this spring, the former found immediate employment in 1893, the remaining 29. For the coming term a hundred new pupils have enrolled themselves.—Railway official Gazdet London.

It seems from the above that the Swiss

It seems from the above that the Swiss companies have taken the lead in providing a suitable course of training for youths and young men who propose to make railroad-ing their life work. With the many diversified improvements constantly being introduced into modern railway practice, a



knowledge of the various higher branches of education seems to become imperatively necessary in order to fully understand the mechanical and scientific principles which govern the action of the various parts of the machines in use in different branches of the service. Young men who have devoted several years to an earnest study of the theories, need but a few weeks of practice to become valuable acquisitions to the railway force, and need not go through a course of experiments to study out points about which their course of training has given them the facts and figures of others, and can thus at once proceed in their search for knowledge from the points where others left off, to attain even greater heights of understanding, and thus help the onward march of improvement. More or less preparation is required to enter any trade, avocation or profession, and there is no reason shown why a man proposing to make railroading a life work should not make it a study in his youth, and then when maturity comes, with its family cares and troubles, he will not need to trouble himself about the rudiments, but will be a master of his Vulcan.

## WHAT IS AN ECCENTRIC?

MR. EDITOR:—The October number of the Magazine has been received, and both carefully and eagerly read. The first thing that attracted my attention was the article signed "Combustion." Referring to my definition as to what an eccentric is, he

Says:
An eccentric is a circular disc or wheel, whose center is some distance from that of the shaft to which it is fastened. In fact, it may be defined to be a crank with a crank pin large enough to embrace the shaft.

This definition is very good, but if Forney or any one else says that an eccentric is not "a circle within a circle," I say most emphatically that he is sadly mistaken.

emphatically that he is sadly mistaken. A "circle within a circle" refers to any round or oblong circle, with a moving or round center, around which it is fastened. Inderstand me, I do not say "Combustion's" definition is not correct; it is all right, except where he says an eccentric is not "a circle within a circle."

A crank pin might be rightly called "a circle within a circle," for most assuredly it is; no one can deny it and do justice to himself.

I am not—or at least I think I am not—well enough posted concerning all of the complicated parts of the improved motive power of this late age; but what I do know about the Baldwins, old time Rogers, etc., I know thoroughly, having made them a study from the time I was large enough to know what a locomotive was.

During my experience in railroading, it mattered not what capacity I might be

serving in I always stayed around the engine, and every engineer that knows me is too well aware of the fact. When anything broke down so as to disable his engine, no man on the train has been more willing than I to assist the engineer; more so, even, than his fireman While assisting in different things I did not forget to "put my studying cap on." I helped him, "sawed wood and said nothing." By so doing I have learned things which I hope will be of benefit to me at some future day. Now if an eccentric is not "a circle within a circle," tell me through the Magazine what it is, or what is "a circle within a circle?" Explain both of them, and if I am mistaken, and am convinced of it, I will own up; but first show me my mistake.

Now, Mr. Editor, I fully intended, when beginning this, to ask "Combustion" a few very simple, but aggravating questions about a locomotive and her workings, but for fear of using too much space, I will defer them until a more favorable opportu-

nity presents itself.

I wish the Magazine an abundance of success. I hope it will continue to grow in interest and literary merit until the entire nation from north, south, east and west, unanimously declares the firemen to be everything but an ignorant class of people. I hope the B. of L, F., that true and loyal organization, will go on until it makes the united world of firemen as brothers. It makes them as but one. It is as dear to them as their mothers. Oh, no! The firemen are not by any means, an ignorant class; but there are exceptions in all cases. On the other hand, the majority of firemen are learned, brave and true.

Thos. P. Knapp.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

THE Western Railway of France during the late holidays had so many passengers by the cheap excursion trains that the rolling stock was insufficient for the service, and on the line from Havre to Montivilliers several cattle vans had to be used for the conveyance of passengers. Some of these, not feeling flattered at the accommodation, set up a bellowing like bulls, and when the ticket collector came for their tickets they replied by noises such as might be made by the ordinary occupants of the carriages in which they were. Upon the arrival of the train at its destination they refused to quit the station except by the cattle entrance, and when remonstrated with by the station master they butted him like rams. station officials were compelled to yield to the passengers who took this strange, but withal jocular, means of expressing their displeasure at the treatment they had received at the hands of the railway company. National Car and Locomotive Builder.

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CHICAGO, September 7, 1892.

MR. Editor:—I have been a member of the B. of I. F. for twelve years, and have read the Magazine some, but I have never before written for it, and now I make this my first attempt to give you my reasons why I do not like the writing of Mr. Wm. Weiler on examination in the September Magazine. He says the engineer that has run an engine for thirty years has blundered along some way, and has been very extravagant for the company, and has used up a number of firemen. I think he has learned things that the young engineer has not learned.

The young engineer will find out, when he comes to make his start, that while he may know all about steam, where it comes from and where it goes to, and know the machinery of an engine as well as he knows his own name, he will be of no earthly use to run an engine, yet he is pronounced a first class engineer by the test of an examination. I know it takes experience to make a good engineer. I do not condemn the examination of firemen, but think that it does good and helps to make better engineers. I am sure the young engineer will sit upon some long tacks when he first starts out to run for a few months.

I know a good many old engineers on the road I am working on, and I know the young engineers cannot do any better work than they are doing, even if they are able to answer all questions, and possibly able to build an engine, but that does not suffice to run an engine under all difficulties. I would like to have a rule that some firmen be promoted and some engineers hired, for while I am running a regular engine on as good a road as there is in the United States, I have not a life lease of my job, and the young engineers will find this out as I have.

I respect the old engineer very much, because I think he has gone through a good deal more than the young engineer will have to, as engines were not equipped in the past as they are to-day. A large number of firemen of to-day think they ought to be promoted as soon as they have fired four or five years, and if all engineers are to be from promotion and none hired an engineer that loses his position will have a time getting work. The more engineers there are out of work the better the railroad company will like it, for there are always chances for trouble on railroads. We must not forget, also, that the railroads get our first year's work as engineers for less than they pay older men.

The firemen of to-day are better paid and have less work than we did ten years ago and do not have to fire nearly so long. I fred seven years, was examined, and have now been running four years. I guess some

of the firemen will think me a crank—well, maybe I am—but there were a large number of questions I was asked when I was examined that have been of no use to me since I have been running. Good judgment and quick thought is what I have found a man had to have; our old engineers have the experience that comes with years of running and makes them better engineers than the young ones.

than the young ones.

A number of firemen have been examined this fall and have not passed, because, as I think, they were asked more than they should have been. All I can say is, get better posted and let some engineers be hird and so give more time for firemen to learn. I will now close by wishing success to the B. of L. F. and expressing the hope that good engineers dut of work will be scarce and this will be good for the B. of L. F. and the B. of L. E.

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"POPPING OFF OR NOT POPPING."

MR. EDITOR:-While reading the October with the first standing and the occupance of your Magazine, I noticed a piece signed "Vulcan." It was written on a basis of a locomotive "popping off" while standing, and lays it to bad judgment on the first standing are the first standing are the first standing and lays it to bad judgment on the first standing are the first standing are the first standing and the first standing are the the fireman's part. I am a locomotive fireman myself, and use every means possible to prevent my engine from popping of while running or standing, and have perfect success with southern Kansas or Chocker coal, which to the kind mostly used. taw coal, which is the kind mostly used here, but I will ask "Vulcan" if he ever used what is commonly known as "Frisco coal," which comes off of the St. L. & S. F. R. R.? If he has, can he or any other man fire an engine over any kind of a road with the maximum pressure of steam required at all times and then stop at some place for ten or fifteen minutes without "pop-ping off"? Then when he starts off again can he hold the steam up to where it ought to be? If it can be done I would like to hear his method of so doing, and I think there are lots of fireman on the G.C. & S. F. and other roads who would like to know also. I or any other sensible fireman will agree with "Vulcan" in regard to an engine nerving at any time of the sensibl gine popping at any time. It is a very easy matter to keep your engine from blowing off when you are turning over a hill or standing around stations, when you have a good grade of coal, that you can get a fire started with at a short notice. A good deal of this waste is caused by the carelessness of the engineer, who does not tell his fireman what he is going to do, or when he is going to pull out of a station or whether he has any trains to meet or any thing of the kind. I have been out with engineers before now, that would come and jump on their engines, pull her wide open and leave a station without say-



ing a word, and then kick like h- if the steam went back fifteen or twenty pounds. Now is there any fireman that can keep his engine from popping, and at the same time have anything near the maximum pressure of steam for such an engineer as that? If so I would like to hear from him, as it is information I am after as you can readily see.

TEMPLE, TEX.

Radius

## COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. Editor:-You can learn from our able mechanics that there is going to be a change in the American locomotive and that is in favor of the compound, and their superiority over our simple engine seems to be no longer in doubt in so far as fuel economy is concerned. But as that seems to be the only advantage in the recent tests made, I do not think that it is enough to warrant their permanent adoption. simple engine needs no explanation as to its ability, while it is claimed that the compound will at very slow speed on heavy grades keep a train moving where a simple engine will slip and stall. This is due to the pressure in the crank pins of the compound being more uniform throughout the stroke than is the case with the single expansion engine. The principal object in compounding locomotives is to effect fuel economy, and as I have above stated this economy is obtained, but not enough to pay the cost of repairs of and keeping up the complicated parts. Another advantage claimed for the compound is that owing to the better utilization of the steam less demand is made upon the boiler which enables sufficient steam pressure to be maintained with the mild exhaust due to the low tension of the steam when exhausted from the cylinders. It is also claimed in the Vanclain system of compounding that this milder exhaust does not tear the fire nor carry unconsumed fuel through the flues into the smoke box, and from there out of the smoke stack, but is sufficient to maintain the necessary rate of combustion in the firebox with a decreased velocity of the products of combustion through the flues. As all of these are simply points that are claimed for the compound, and until it has been verified in practice I will venture to say that our single expansion engine will be with us for some time to come. Walter C. Garaghty.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Never condemn any one until fully satisfied beyond any measure of doubt that the retention in service of parties at fault may lead to demoralization of the service or be disastrous to desirable and successful results.

East Oakland, Cal., December 1, 1892.

Mr. Editor: --Being a constant reader of the Magazine and taking a great deal of interest in "Vulcan" and "Eccentric Strap," and also a good deal in regard to setting valves quick while on the road, I will give you my idea of setting valves in any position that the engine may stand in, as it is hard work to get an engine on the center.

First: Most all engines of the present

type have got a spoke from the crank hub

to the rim of the wheel; now

Second: Say she is standing on the forward center; count up with that spoke added to the fourth spoke, set the center rib of the eccentric block to stand in line with that spoke and she will be all right. The back up eccentric can also be set the same way, counting the same number of spokes down and back. Thus you will see that you can set them in any position that you may happen to stop at. I am not a fireman, but have taken the Magazine for years, and wish to see it in prosperity.

A Mechanic.

South Orange, N. J., October 30, 1892.

Mr. Editor:-I would like a little information on a few questions, but first I wish to explain why I want it. My engineer wants me to carry a light fire. I fired my engine light for a week, but she would not steam. I then changed my plan and fired her about even with the combustion chamber and even with the door. With this plan of firing she steamed all right. My engineer looked at my fire and said it was too heavy. I asked him if he did not have steam enough, and he said "Yes, but your fire is too heavy." I told him that she would not steam with a light fire, but if he wished me to carry a light fire I would do so. When I carry a light fire it dies out very quick, no matter how much I watch it. Now, what shall I do? My engineer had her nozzles cleaned out, and he said she ought to steam with a light fire, because she has clean nozzles. Is he right? I am firing a hard coal engine on the D. L. & W. R. R. Will some one please answer the above questions. Fireman.

THE Manhattan Elevated reports its gross earnings at \$10,695,978, and its operating expenses at \$5,425,348, leaving its net earnings at \$5,270,000. To this it adds the sum of \$140,000 received from the sales of advertising privileges. For rentals and taxes it paid \$2,414,917 and declared a dividend of six per cent., a total of \$1,800,000. Its surplus at the end of the year is \$1,195,712. —National Car and Locomotive Builder.

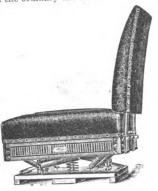
THE average daily earning of an American locomotive is about \$100.

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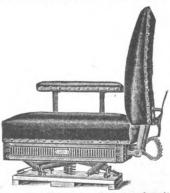
## LOCOMOTIVE CAB SEATS.

The locomotive cab is neither a palace nor a parlor. Nothing is seen in the cab inviting to rest or repose. It is tiresome to stand up, it is scarcely less so to sit down upon the ordinary cab seat.



It is scarcely required to say more than that the cab seat now in vogue is a slight improvement on no seat at all, since after every thing is done that can be thought of to make them comfortable engineers and firemen alike exclaim, in the language of the preacher, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Such facts could not fail to attract attention, and the old cab seat became the target for comments not always in harmony



with polite literature. It seemed quite impossible to improve the seat. It was a first-class outrage and stubbornly resisted improvement. But, while the inconven-

ience, the annoyance and the agonies seemed to have a perpetual lease to be handed down from cab to cab in an age of evolution and revolution, there was one man who believed an improved cab seat could be constructed, and that he was the one man who could construct the seat. We refer to

ED. M. STANNARD.

He set out to invent a locomotive cab seat for engineers and firemen, and he studto the idea until he accomplished the job, and now Messrs. Stannard & White are manufacturing these cab seats at Appleton, Wis. Accompanying illustrations give the reader all required information relating to construction and appearance, and the conclusion is reached at once that he one thing needful in the way of a cab seat has been found at last; that thumps and bumps which have made life in the cab anything but agreeable, if not entirely eliminated by the new cab seat, have been so greatly modified by its introduction that engineers and firemen who use the Stannard seat are certain to derive so much comfort from it as will challenge sentiments of ceaseless gratitude for the invention.

Having seen the seat we do not hesitate to say that it is vastly superior to anything of the kind ever devised. It is compact, adjustable, and durable, filling every requirement, and engineers and firemen who would have so much comfort as is possible to be extracted from a good cab seat should address Messrs. Stannard & White, Nos. 569-571, College avenue, Appleton, Wis, and obtain descriptive catalogues which are forwarded upon application. For a holiday gift to a friend one of these cab seats would be a joy forever.

Up to the present time there have been very few locomotives in this country with driving-wheels over 6 ft. in diameter, and indeed 6 ft. has been an exceptional size. The largest drivers we can now recall were 7 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and were used for a time many years ago on the Camden & Amboy railroad. Now that there is a demand for fast time, however, the large driver is to be tried in service. The New York Central & Hudson River Company has just turned out an engine with 7 ft. drivers from its West Albany shops; and the new compound engine which is under construction in the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona is also to have 7-ft. driving-wheel.—Railroad & Engineering Journal.

Don't use emery to grind in brass cocks; it imbeds itself into the soft brass, and keeps on grinding itself out of true after the cock is put in use. Use grindstone grit; this cuts brass well, and will wash of by using water.

#### A DANGEROUS AVOCATION.

Railway operation necessarily involves danger, even where all the appliances for safety that skill and money can afford are freely provided. Indeed all avocations in which machinery is employed and men are undertaking to control the forces of nature and divert them into their own service involve greater hazard than does the primitive means of gaining subsistence by tilling the soil without the help of machinery. Civilization costs something and its price is paid partly in injuries and death. the city streets are full of peril to the pedestrians, as many crushed limbs and dead bodies attest. Hence it is not just to single out the business of moving railway trains as if it were the only dangerous work, or to concentrate legislation against railway companies as if the occurrence of accidents among their employes necessarily implied criminal neglect on the part of the employ-ers. Especially unjust is the assumption which has characterized most of the arguments for the compulsory adoption of automatic couplers by the railways that with such appliances in use the dangers of railway work would be chiefly abolished. is not possible to present figures absolutely proving or disproving general assertions of this character, but something may be learned by comparing our own railways with those of other countries.

The British board of trade report states the accidents to railway employes in the United Kingdom during 1891 to have been as follows: killed 549, injured 3,161. Our interstate commerce in its last report made the corresponding figures for the railways of the United States 2,451 employes killed and 22,394 injured. Apparently the comparison is very greatly to the disadvantage of our own railways in point of danger, and yet when the relative mileage is taken into consideration the conclusion is changed. The mileage of British railways reported upon is 20,194 miles, while the interstate commerce report covered 156,400 milesthat is 7.74 times the mileage of Great Britain. If we assume that the casualties to employes on British railways increase in proportion to increase of mileage we will find the following results, supposing the mileage of the two countries were equal: Basis 156,400 miles. United States. Great Britain.

On this basis of comparison it appears that railroading is more dangerous in Great Britain, where no demand is being made for safety appliances, than in the United States, where the tendency is to lay the chief burden on the fact that automatic couplers are not in general use. is true that mileage alone does not give a reliable basis for such comparison, yet these

 $\frac{4,249}{24,466}$ 

figures are entitled to consideration and should suggest to fair-minded people that our railways have often been blamed unjustly for the occurrence of accidents resulting from the nature of the business in every country and not properly chargeable to neglect or mismanagement of the employ-The number of casualties connected with the operation of railways everywhere is distressing to contemplate, and no practicable means for diminishing them should be left unused, but after all is done it will still be true that many accidents will occur in this most useful and indispensable calling.—Railway Age.

#### THE COAL COMBINE.

The roads which have combined with the Reading to control the mining and transportation of anthracite coal have come into conflict with the laws and authorities of several states, and in every instance so far, we believe, they have been defeated. It seems to be probable that the state of New York will be added to the list, the special senate committee appointed to investigate the matter of the combination having rendered a report in which it declares its be-lief that the "combine" is illegal, and advises that such action as the jurisdiction of the state will allow be taken by the attorney general against it. Only one of the companies concerned-the Lehigh Valleyis incorporated under the laws of this state, but it is thought that some of the others can be reached through leased lines, and it is not improbable, in view of the report, that something effective may be done. As time goes on, and one step after another is taken it seems likely that, if the combination pulls through at all, it will be so weakened by the many attacks upon it, and the modifications made necessary by them, that it will be very liable to go to pieces entirely whenever it becomes to the interest of any prominent member of it to withdraw or ignore its terms. In the meantime, however, some few men have won some millions of dollars on Wall street by dealing in the stocks of the roads concerned, and the same men or possibly others will be apt to win more when the end approaches, the people in the meantime paying the fidler in the form of augmented coal bills .-American Machinist.

THE Pennsylvania is credited with having the largest time table of any road in the country. Two hundred and fifty trains enter the Broad Street, Philadelphia, station daily. Sundays excepted, and 225 depart from it. The train service at the New York end is nearly as large.-National Car and Locomotive Builder.



# THE MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH MONTH AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

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EUGENE V. DEBS, . . . Editor and Manager.

DECEMBER, 1892.

## RAILWAY EMPLOYES' INDUSTRIAL BANKING UNION.

The institution, the name of which is the caption of this article, is located in the city of Chicago, 1501 Masonic Temple.

The institution is, in its operations, financial, economic and beneficiary, to know the full details of which, application should be made to the office, where exhaustive information, by circulars, letters and blanks is furnished.

The general drift of the labor thought of the country relates to the solution of the vexed problem of how to live on the wages paid, and at the same time lay by some-thing to mitigate the ills consequent to sickness, protracted and permanent disability and old age. He who best solves this problem is a greater benefactor of his race than he who makes two spears of grass grow where, previously, but one was produced.

In one of its circulars, the Railway Employes' Industrial Banking Union says:

ployes' Industrial Banking Union says:

The great question that all labor organizations and friends of labor are trying to adjust is capital and labor; also to improve the condition of the industrial classes, and to protect their small accumulations, investments, and savings, in case of accident and death. We know the popular plan of this Union will become a powerful factor in bringing about these required results as it makes a capitalist of each member besides furnishing a protection in case of accident, total disability or death. We further know that no system of investment offered concerned as the Building and Loan Society system concerned as the Building and Loan Society system places the widows mite or the labor of some constant of the society as if it were a part confident that the plan offered by the laborator is the plan of the back in the second of the society and the back in the second of the society and the society as fit is were a part confident that the plan offered by the laborator is the society as the second of the society and the society as fit is were a part confident that the plan offered by the laborator is the society as the second of the society as the second of the society as the second of the society as the second of t

by this Union is the met. Our plan proposes to assist Union in placing its Superior plan before the union in placing its superior plan before the public that it will prove a valuable instrumentality in furthering this end.

In launching such an enterprise upon society, to take its chances of success or failure, the first question one asks is what of the personnel of its officers? In an-

swering this question the institution has no disguises. It names the custodians of the great interests it seeks to control and gives so much of the history as is required for railway employes to know every essential

characteristic. These officers are: Hon. James H. Teller, ex Secretary of Dakota, President; Geo. W. Howard, ex-Grand Chief Conductor of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, 1st Vice President; Geo. G. Cochran, Gen'l Freight Traffic Manager Erie system, 2nd Vice President; W. H. Harrison, Jr., North Western Passenger Agt. Georgia Southern system, 3rd Vice President; Augustus Newman, Ass't Gen'l Freight Agent Chicago & Alton system, Treasurer; W. B. Huskey, ex-Chairman of the Gen'l Board of Adjusticent of the Ben'l Ben nent of the B. of L. E. C. & A. R. R. Manager; William F. Howe, Expert Accountant, Secretary; St. John & Merriam, Attorneys at Law, General Counsel.

But simply naming these officials, as if not sufficient to establish unlimited confidence in the minds of railway employes, the R. E. I. B. U. sends out brief biograph. ical sketches of the officials named, as fol-

Hon. James H. Teller, the president of the Union. formerly resided at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was the president of the Leslie Sewling Machine Co. (now the Standard Sewling Machine Co.) In 1883 he was appointed Secretary of Dakota, and resided at Yankton, where he was twice elected mayor. He also served three years as president of the Yankton Building and Loan Association, one of the most prosperous associations of the country. He is now resident of Chicago.

resperous associations of the most presperous associations of the country. He is now resident of Chicago.

George W. Howard, the 1st Vice President of the Vinon is 44 years of age, served in 35th Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged July 35th. 1855, by reason of close of war, an either entered the railway service and in the intervening 27 years years he has filled the position of grader and subsequently time keeper on service and in the intervening 27 years years has filled the position of grader and subsequently time keeper on certion, freight and passenger trains, considering a service and in the intervening 27 years year, in the stock contracting agent, division superinters, round house foreman, superintendent, freeman, engineer, foreman of car construction, and general superintendent. In built and equipped the street car system of san built and equipped the street car system of san built and equipped the street car system of san built the Coronado railroad around san Diego Railway Conductors, which organization was started was one of the Brotherhoad of Railway Conductors, which organization was started was one of the Brotherhoad of Railway Conductors, which organization was started with the railway conductors interests on a protective basis. In this he was success of a protective basis, in this he was success of a protective basis. In this he was success of a protective basis, which is a consolidation of the of the latter named organization, he was instrumental in bringing about a consolidation of the of the latter named organization, he was instrumental in bringing about a consolidation of the of the latter named organization. He was success of the Brother and sister, near Chantut, Kas. Mr. Howard has had more practical railroad experimental the name has always been a guarantee of good faith and success in anything undertaken by him and we have pure contents.

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Ils name has always been a guarantee of good faith and success in anything undertaken by him and we have numerous letters from principal rail-road officials throughout the country, endorsing his ability, integrity and honesty, but he is so well known that we think it not necessary to take upspace with thom here.

space with them here.



George G. Cochran, the 2nd Vice President of the Union, entered the railway service at Springfield, obio, in the year 1858, as a clerk in the ticket office of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Eastern R. K. In 1855 he accepted a position with the Atlantic & Great Western R. R. In 1867, Mr. Cochran returned to Sandusky, Ohio, the city of his birth, to fill a position in the freight office of the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., where he remained until 1868, when he again accepted a position in the freight office of the Atlantic & Great Western R. R. In the year 1871 he was promoted to the office of assistant ceneral freight agent of the same road. In 1887 he was appointed exert freight traffic manager of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., which position he now todds. He is also freight traffic manager of the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company.

W. H. Harrison, Jr., the 3rd Vice President of the Union, is Northwestern Passenger Agent of the Georgia Southern system, including the Georgia Southern & Florida R. R. and the Macon & Birmingham R. R., having charge of their entire business throughout the whole northwest. Previous to assuming his present position. Mr. Harrison was, for several years, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago R. R., and by his extended travels and his honorable and courteous business methods, has become widely and favorably known.

bly known.

Augustus Newman, the treasurer of the Union, left school in 1854, at the age of thirteen, and began life as an office boy in the foreign banking firm of Moran Brothers, of New York, where he remained for eight years. He came west the first of May, 1862, and secured a position as freight clerk in the treasurer's office of the Chicago & Alton R. R. During the war his duties were to look after the military transportation and make collections therefor. In 1854 he was made ticket clerk and soon afterwards general book keeper. In 1855 he was appointed seneral book keeper. In 1856 he was appointed elemental passenger & Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Alton, remaining in that position until 1871, when he was appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the same road, which position he has filled with narked ability up to the present time. Mr. Newman enjoys the unlimited confidence of all who know him and by his industry, economical habits and judicious investments has accumulated a large share of this world's goods.

W. B. Huskey, manager of the Union, entered the

w. B. Huskey, manager of the Union, entered the service of the Chicago & Alton R. R. at the age of seventeen as a freman, acting in that capacity for hirteen months. He was then employed by the International & Great Northern R. R. as fireman, and siler six months was promoted to engineer, remaining with them three years. In 1878 he returned to the Chicago & Alton R. R. and remained with thom as engineer until February, 1891, when he resigned to accept a position with the National Tube Works. In 1885 Mr. Huskey was elected chairman of the General Board of Adjustment of the B. of L. E. and held that position, with the exception of one of the earlier years, until he quit the road. For four years he was Chief Engineer of Division 19, B. of L. E., Bloomington, Ill. In 1885 he was elected to the office of Grand Guide, B. of L. E., and was reselected in 1869. In 1890 he was elected 2nd Assistant Grand Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, filling the position with credit to himself and to the B. of L. E.

William F. Howe, secretary of the Union, received his first experience was expected to the Standard and the secretary of the Union, received his first experience as a capacitation of the Standard and the secretary of the Union, received his first experience as a capacitation of the Standard and the secretary of the Union, received his first experience as a capacitation of the secretary of the Union, received his first experience and the secretary of the Union, received the secretary of the Union, received the secretary of the Union, received the secretary of the Union, received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received the secretary of the Union received

self and to the B. of L. E. William F. Howe, secretary of the Union, received his first experience on accounts in a Massachusetts savings bank and also in the counting room of a large boot factory. He afterwards completed a four years course and graduated in technical science and agures at the well-known Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has been employed by different large firms in varions parts of the country, filling positions that required the best skill both in mechanical figures and as an expert accountant. We are glad to have secured the services of such an able seconatant as Mr. Howe to superintend the accounts with the large army of members, of the Union.

We have devoted more space than is our

habit, to the personnel of the Railway Employes' Industrial Banking Union, because railway employes desire to know as much as possible about the men with whom they deposit their hard earned dollars, and in reproducing the sketches it enables us to say that the positions they have occupied and the great trusts that have been committed to their hands by railway corporations, supplies the highest guarantees that the strictest business integrity will distinguish their transasctions

It will be scarcely necessary in writing of the institution to do more than say that George W. Howard occupies a supervising position. It would be accepted as the highest assurance that every proposition is open, honest and absolutely free from any taint of chicane, and in addition, that he would not be associated with men other than those of unimpeachable integrity.

With such an organization, officered as we have shown, and having in view the welfare of a great body of workingmen, the conclusion is, that it will secure the confidence of thousands and achieve suc-

#### OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

We have received the November issue of the Union Pacific Employes' Magazine, which as usual, contains its full share of good things, among which we clip the following on strikes:

On strikes:

Those who complain because workingmen strike seem to be governed with the idea that strikes are resorted to for sport or cussedness, yet it is with fear and trembling that the probability or necessity of a strike is contemplated by organized bodies of workingmen. Those who complain should be the most active in promoting what will make them unnecessary, by assuring justice at all times. Might on the side of either disputant will not give it. The strike is practically impossible where both sides are willing to meet and discuss the points at issue. If they are willing to they will meet, and that event goes far to remove the prejudice that has grown in the minds of each, and which prevents reasoning. Where employer and employe associate daily, a strike is rarely ever heard of. Where that is impracticable, as under corporations, the next best plan is to have periodical meetings of the representatives of both, whether there be any differences to discuss or not. They could be made equally profitable, by discussing the best means to extend the enterprise engaged in. It would be a form of profit sharing that would bring results without a system of bookkeeping.

The Trainmen's Journal for November, under the editorship of D. L. Cease, Esq., is more than usually interesting. We note an article captioned "Mr. Voorhees." Referring to the paper by that railroad official in the North American Review, Bro. Cease says:

There is nothing new in the article. It is but a repetition of news reports, but puts the affair in the best possible light for the company and the worst for the men. He quotes the ten hour law and tells how easy it was for the corporations to avoid its provisions, and expresses the same contempt for the public that he does for the law. He states

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that switching is not skilled labor and positions at such employment can be filled within forty eight hours after wholesale vacancies occur. He also says that with the improved safety appliances any intelligent man with a few days instructions can become a successful passenger brakeman. The writer may think so, but we differ. He may be able to fill the bill while everything goes right, but there are times when lives and property depend on the knowledge of this same brakeman, and if he has not had experience fitting him for such emergencies he is not capable of filling the position. Experience only, fits a man for a position of so great responsibility.

The Switchmen's Journal for October, under the editorial management of Past Grand Master Sweeney, contains a resume of the convention at Dallas, and an article captioned "Strike at the Root," in which we find the following:

Mat labor should do is to study the problem of releasing the land and other natural resources from the hands of the few monopolists—that is to say, enact laws that shall evenly distribute the wealth produced by the people instead of allowing it to pile up in places. A strike may gain a temporary rise in wages, but what we need is laws to get what we earn without striking. Let labor make the laws awhile and when capital breaks them who, then will be the "marchist?" The thing to strike is the class laws, and the place to strike is at the bailot box. lot box.

Well, the time may come, Bro. Sweeney, when the lion and the ox will banquet together, when rattlesnakes will employ dentists to extract their fangs, when the Fricks and Carnegies with Bible and hymnbooks, too, will go as missionaries to Timbuctoo, when men will gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles, or when men have the last kick educated out of them by the sublimating influences exerted by the capitalistic military machine and scabs solve the labor problem, but until these things arrive it will be well for labor, as the "last resort," to strike.

The Journal of the International Association of Mechanics for November affords cheering evidence of the steady growth of the order. It has 327 lodges and more than 10,000 members, and is booming along grandly.

The Switchmen's Journal for November elaborately reviews Theodore Voorhees' paper on the Buffalo strike published in the North American Review. The Journal says of Mr. Voorhees:

He represents the railroad corporations as the child of God, good and holy, keeping within the law and graciously permitting a lot of undeserving, vagabond, worthless fellows to switch cars for them and receive the bread of charity and then, ungrateful curs, rise in rebellion against the attempt of the corporation to make them work twelve hours for ten hours' pay and violate the plain letter of the statute.

#### The Age of Labor says:

Do you believe the World's Fair should be open to labor on Sunday? Do you object to its being locked up for one-seventh of the time? If so, go to work to get congress to repeal that Sunday clause. A postal card addressed to "Open Sunday." Chi-cago, Ill., will bring you printed petitions free of

charge. Get one and hustle for names. Ask every-body you see to sign it. The closers have sent in 25,000,000 names. Let labor break that record and open the fair.

In the foregoing there is a mistake in saying "the closers have sent in 25,000,000 names." No, not the half of that number. These holy "closers" perpetrated a student of the control of t pendous fraud by their petitions, sending in assertions and representations that were unmitigated falsehoods of the most vulgar description.

The country is becoming ashamed of this sanctified duplicity, and if those who believe it is not desecration but devout worship to look upon the beautiful in nature or art on Sunday will take the matter in hand the deception sought to be practiced by pharisees will be set down upon by congress.

The Economic Gospel, edited by Emory F. Boyd, New Britain, Conn., is just out. It is brimfull of new ideas, for which, later on, we shall hope to find room.

## THE SOUVENIR PROGRAM FRAUD.

The Magazine long since had its attention called to the schemes of adroit sharpers, who, periodically, issue a more or less flaming prospectus of what they call a "Souvenir Program," which turns out to a greater or less extent a souvenir swindle. This matter was brought to the attention of the biennial convention of the brotherhood, held September last, by the Secretary and Treasurer, who in introducing a communication from W. N. Gates, Esq., sole agent of the advertising department of the Magazine, said:

advertising department of the Augazine, Said:

During late years the order has suffered in no small degree through the machinations of certain advertising sharks who, recognizing the character and influence of the organization, have sought, and not without success, to subvert the same to promote their own mercenary purposes. The Program," so called, has been introduced, and for several years has been made the medium through which these sharks have been enabled to blackmail and bilk legitimate advertisers, friends of the order and patrons of the Magazine.

The latter referred to it one follows:

The letter referred to is as follows: Firemens' Magazine, Eugene V. Debs, Esq., Manager and Editor:

DEAR SIR:—I write to call your attention again to the queries as well as complaints I am again receiving from advertisers and friends to the brothering from advertisers and friends to the brotherhood, as regards the most urgent demands again receiving in the first programme," to be published to the Cincinnati Annual Convention, and alleged to the Cincinnati Annual Convention, and alleged to the first programme, "to be published to the first programme," to be convening programmes gotten out in the interest of the railbear of the receives programmes, and the convening programmes gotten out in the interest of the railbear of the rail

the ad., etc., for the benefit of a "Convention," "Union Meeting," or "Ball Expenses," or for some "Bick Fund." So great and general have these solicitations become that I find now among the victims of these schemes, strong prejudice growing against the brotherhoods, some advertisers calling the members a "lot of mendicants," etc., that cannot save money enough to defray the legitimate expenses of their conventions and ask them to patronize something that has no merit, but do, only in the light of a "contribution." You will remember the Baldwin Locomotive Works gave us their card only on the condition that the grand officers would furnish them a letter that they did not indorse these sand drains upon them that Mr. Converse, of the company, told me he would gladly double the advertisement could he rid himself of this annoymee. He had ordered some of these solicitors out of his office recently, because they had threatened to prejudice the "boys" against their trade if they did not patronize their programme. I could cite many similar cases, and can furnish an unlimited smount of this testimony, if you desire the same, from those who have been persecuted, and say they will not patronize the official organ until this nulsance has been abated. Its friends will, of course, say 1 speak adversely because it hurts my advertising. I admit this without qualification, but as I get my pay for the services rendered only out of contracts obtained, it is plain to see it is to our mutual advantage to remove that which takes support from the Magazine. I could make a far better showing and the Magazine. I could make a far better showing and the Magazine. I could make a far better showing and the Magazine. I could make a far better showing and the Magazine. I could make a far better showing and the Magazine is revenue would be largely augmented were it not for the great opposition and prejudice engendered by these outside schemes purporting to come from the brotherhood. I have found, in some cases, many unscrupulous advertising sol hood. I can go lito details upon any point you may raise, but in the meantime trust you will take pains to investigate this matter before the substantial friends and sympathizers of your brotherhood have been turned against you for reasons of such gross investigation.

mposition.

We notice that the "souvenir program" sharks recently, in plying their vocation, caught our esteemed friends of Locomotive Engineering, for which, as some compensation, we have the following criticism upon the fraud by the L. E. under the caption, "We Have Met the Enemy and We are Theirs." It says:

Experience is a good teacher-we know something

It pays to get taken in once or twice in a while—we've been "took."

After all our talking and warning of our neighbors to beware of the brotherhood souvenir fiend, After all our talking and warning of our accessions to beware of the brotherhood souvenir fiend, he came along with his scheme while the junior philosopher (who has done most of the kicking) was away and faked the senior philosopher into giving an advertising contract, "just to help the boys."

"The boys" didn't get any great help, not even a copy of the noted "souvenir" for the grand officers—just enough of the promised 11,000 having been printed to go around to all the advertisers, perhaps 200.

This souvenir racket is a plain, unvarnished swindle, handled in the name and allowed to exist to the disgrace of the brotherboods.

The orders get a mere trifle for letting some slick advertising schemer get up a book in their name, and hold up the manufacturers of the country. Isn't it obtaining money under false pretense?

Grand Secretary Debs, of the firemen, roasted this swindle in his lastreport to the grand lodge in September. Mr. Arthur, of the B. of L. E., has de-nounced it, and yet local lodges are allowed to farm out the privilege of robbing people in the name of the order

the order. No sensible business man expects that the "ad" buried in this book is going to do him any good. He does it to "help the boys." If he won't do this he is blackmailed by an implied threat that "the boys" will make his goods a failure when placed in their hands. This is blackmail of the manufacture and all ball on the war. turer and a libel on the men.

The firemen's souvenir of the last convention is before us. It contains 280 pages, half rot about the city of Cincinnati and the order, and the rest ads from good houses. At a low estimate \$10,000 was collected for this thing; did the brotherhood get a construct of it?

collected for this thing; and the prothermood get a quarter of it?

The S. P. is posted now, and we won't do so any more, and we hope that every manufacturer will require a letter from the grand lodge of any order requesting his contribution—for such it is—to their entertainment committee before they allow them selves to be bilked in broad daylight. The brother-hoods ought to expel members who trade on their reputation. The gift fiend is only a dude compared to the souvenir robber.

Brotherhood engineers and firemen get good

to the souvenir robber.

Brotherhood engineers and firemen get good wages and are not beggars asking manufacturers of goods used by railroads to put up fifty or a hundred dollars every year or two to entertain their delegates. They would scorn to do this, yet they will allow, for a few hundred dollars, a swindle of this kind in the name of their order. It's about time some action was taken against this fraud, it is hurting the reputation of the brotherhoods.

The foregoing ought in all conscience to correct this bad business, and we doubt very much if the "souvenir program business is profitable in the future. It is not creditable to the orders that it has existed so long, but as it has steadily gone from bad to worse to further tolerate it will be a stinging disgrace.

### THE ARENA.

We have on our table The Arena, for November, in all regards one of the best issues of Vol. VI, which it closes. The list of contributors in the November Arena constitutes an array of talent which it would be difficult to find in any similar publication of the times. Such, for instance, as Prof. J. K. Buchanan, Hamlin Garland, Rev. M. J. Savage, Dr. Henry Sheffield, Dr. Henry Hartt, Joaquin Miller, and others. The subjects treated are such as are connected with the daily life of a great majority of the people, and therefore the Arena has a large and increasing constituency. It is claimed that the Arena is a "Free Lance among the world's great reviews," which is true, one reason why it steadily grows in public favor. The publishers state that in 1893 the Arena will present the best thought of the ablest live and progressive thinkers of the age. For example, the December Arena will contain papers by Napoleon Ney (grandson of the great French Marshal), Dr. A. Nicholson, D. D., one of England's greatest Shakespearean scholars, Dr. Lyman Abbot, D. D., Bishop J. L. Spalding, Helen Campbell, Professor Swing, T. V. Powderly and others.

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## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The great order of American Federation of Labor, over which Sam'l Gompers presides, meets, as will be seen by the circular herewith printed, in the city of Philadelphia, December 12, 1892.

The circular is as follows:

American Federation of Labor, \\
Headquarters, 14 Clinton Place, New York. To the Trade Unionists of America, Greeting:

FELLOW WORKMEN: -Pursuant to custom and our

To the Trade Unionists of America, Greeling:

FELLOW WORKEN:—Pursuant to custom and our laws, you are hereby notified that the Twefth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Common Council Chambers (Independence Hall), Philadelphia, Pa., at ten o'clock in the morning of December 12th, 1892, and continue in session each succeeding day, until the business before the convention shall be concluded. Never in the history of the labor movement of America have important events followed on the heels of each other as have been withensed within the past few months, nor at any time have the fortitude, courage and sincerity of the wage-workers been more thoroughly tested. The power of concentrated and corporate wealth has been exerted to a degree never before attempted, to overawe, intimidate and crush the toller. Private standing army of the foir attempted, to overawe, intimidate and crush the toller. Private standing army of the United States at Curu d'Alene are fresh incidents in the memories of all; as the violation of faith at Tennessee and in other parts throughout our country.

The efforts of the organized wage-workers to seek amelioration in the condition of the wealth producers of our country by gradual evolutionary methods and to keep pace with the delongment and progress of improved machinery and the concentration of wealth is not met in a spirit of fairness, but opposed and antagonized as if our movement were destructive rather than anstructive, that we were enemies instead of franks of the people.

Every element annotes the ten anstructive, that we were enemies instead of franks of the people.

Every element annotes the command of the capitalist class is being utilized and strained in order to humiliate, deat and destroy our unions. The hope is entertained that when our unions have been crushed of the toler employers—the masters.

their masters.

In such trying times, and under such circumstances, it becomes our duty to demonstrate to the world that there is sufficient manly courage within the breasts of the toilers to declare their unalterable and inalienable right to struggle on fearless in the contest for better condition. In the face of the opposition now made, let us but failer and we are lost for all time. On the other hand, if we manifert our knowledge as to the best course to pursue to defend, protect and advance our rights and interests, as well as the earnestness and manifiness to proclaim and retain them, we shall secure a corresponding degree of respect of both our friends and enemies, and a greater share of success will attend our efforts. tend our efforts.

tend our efforts.

At no time shall we have a better opportunity to show these characteristics than at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor. We therefore urgently impress upon the minds of all trade unionists entitled to representation to send their full quota of delegates to counsel and advise with us upon such action best calculated to promote the work of improved conditions and final emancipation.

The memories of heroism and true nobility engendered by the historic grounds upon which we shall meet, independence fall, will, beyond doubt inspire us to greater efforts than ever before.

The representation in the convention will be upon the following basis: International and National Unions with less than 4,000 members, one delround Chroms with less man 4,000 members, or deregate; for 4,000 members or more, two delegates; for 8,000 members or more, three delegates; for 16,000 members or more, four delegates; for 32,000 members or more, five delegates; and so on. Local, Trade or

Federal Labor Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies or Trades Councils, one delegate each. All organizations to be entitled to representation, must have a certificate of affiniation (charter) at least thirty days before the datupon which the convention is about be held Any delegate representing a Union method to the Union, and it not a craftsman of the Trade Union which sends him, the amount of the Union which sends him, the reason why such delegate was chosen. Delegates must be elected at least two weeks before the time of holding the convention, and the name of delegates forwarded to the Secretary immediately.

of delegates forwarded to the Secretary immediately.

The per capita or delegate tax must be paid in full to entitle organizations to representation. (Secarticle IX, Constitution, A. F. of L.) Since the constitution requires the Secretary to furnish the constitution requires the Secretary to furnish the committee on Gredentials at the convention with statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body, organizations will see the necessity of settling their accounts previous to the convention, and thus aid in the facilitation of the work.

When the delegates are selected secretaries of Unions will please notify this office, giving the names and addresses of the delegates.

The Committee of Arrangements have secured hotel accommodations for delegates at the Girard House, corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, at 250 per day, and at the Washington House, at 200 per day. The Irade Unions of Philadelphia have appointed a Reception Committee, the members of which will be at the Girard House.

The Trade Unions of Philadelphia have appointed a Reception Committee, the members of which will be at the railroad stations at the times delegates will notify them of their contemplated arrival and routes of travel. Delegates desirous of being received by the Reception Committee aboud notify Mr. H. L. Minds, 638 N. 11th street, Philadelphia, Pagin urging the Unions to be fully represented at the convention, we have the honor to subscribe yours fraternally, Gonfress.

President American Federation of Labor.

President American Federation of Labor. ATTEST: CHRIS EVANS, Secretary.

ATTEST: CIRIS EVANS, Secretary,
P. J. McGuire, First Vice President,
W.M. A. CARNEY, Second Vice President,
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer
Executive Council.

N. B. Bring this call to the notice of your Unions. Labor and friendly papers please publish.—S. G.

It will be seen that the convention is to be held in old Independence Hall, historically sacred to every American citizen; the place where the Declaration of Independence was first read, July 4, 1776; a declara-tion that heralded to the world that a nation was born, a declaration that contained the sublime words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of

happiness." One hundred and sixteen years ago the representatives of the federated colonies, in congress assembled, put forth the Declaration of Independence in old Independence Hall, and now the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in that historic building, meet to deliberate upon the eman, cipation of labor from oppressions, and threatened oppressions, still more galling. and frame new declarations of independence from the degrading control of heart-less plutocrats, who make life a ceaseless agony; who seek to dethrone liberty, and

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The atmosphere of old Independence Hall should be an animating power to every delegate that breathes it. It should vitalize and intensify his fealty to the sublimating and disenthralling purposes of federated labor in the United States of America. Independence Hall is a shrine where American toilers may go and commune with the spirit of Benjamin Franklin, whose dust reposes near the old building. He, too, was a toiler and believed in federation as a means of emancipation. Philadelphia and Independence Hall were well chosen for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the Magazine most cordially extends its felicitations to officers and delegates of the great order and wishes them the success their labors so justly merit.

#### POWDERLY'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Below will be found in full the annual address of General Master Workman Powderly, delivered before the sixteenth annual session of the Knights of Labor, which convened at St. Louis on Monday, November 15, 1892:

To the Officers and Members of the Order, Greet-

The representatives who are assembled at this the sixteenth regular session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor have as great and as weighty a responsibility resting upon them as was borne by their predecessors. It is true that public attention has not been directed toward this meeting as it was toward others in the past, but that we have as momentous issues to face and as difficult problems to solve as any of them is patent to all who have given the present condition of industry and society the attention it deserves. The first general assembly was held in January, 1878; the next occurred in January, 1879. At that convention it was decided to change the time of meeting from January to September, and, as a consequence, the year 1879 had two regular sessions of the general assem-bly. When we convened in this city in January, 1879, our membership was smaller than when the general assembly was established. The numerous strikes and struggles through which the workers had passed during the years 1877 and 1878 had the effect of disheartening many, and they dropped from the ranks. From 1879 to 1880 the strength of the order was increased through the admission of new members, but the following year witnessed a large falling off in membership, and when the general assembly met in Detroit in 1881 a general gloom had settled down upon those who looked to the order for relief. Those who left that city

make the pursuit of happiness fruitful of at the close of the session were despondent; many of them went away feeling that another session would never be held; but the following year showed that we had held our own, and the next year added materi-ally to the strength of the order. Through all these years the membership of the order has ebbed and flowed, but at no time has the membership exceeded six hundred thousand in good standing. To day the membership is on the increase, and it is gratifying to know that through the exciting times incident to a presidential election we have steadily grown in membership and influence.

This is the thirteenth time your present general master workman has addressed the general assembly, and, as he reviews the recommendations presented to former conventions, he finds it difficult to suggest anything of importance which has not in one way or another been presented for consid-

eration.

The last general assembly ordered the appointment of a committee on constitution. The directions were to prepare a constitution which would not have so many repetitions and conflicting clauses. On examining the constitution it will be seen that there are not so many sections or clauses which conflict, and knowing the origin of all of them, your general master workman felt that it would be dangerous to remove any of them without the action of this body. My recommendation is that we resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole on the constitution for at least two days, have the instrument read from end to end, and then eliminate such portions as may be dispensed with. In my correspondence I learned that new suggestions would be made, and we can profitably listen to them here and then frame the laws accordingly. In this connection I beg leave to say that there should be but one law for the guidance of all local assemblies. To-day we live under laws which are framed to suit the convenience of trade and mixed assemblies, but existing conditions and constantly occurring changes in workday life are rapidly changing the whole face of our industrial affairs. It is the opinion of your general master workman that all local assemblies should be made up of a mixed membership. Each local assembly should admit men and women of all trades and occupations. When a question of vital importance to any one calling is to be discussed all others may become familiar with it, and when private matters relating to that particular occupation are to be considered those not directly interested may retire. There is no question which bears on any trade or calling which does not bear, either directly or indirectly, on all others, and many of the failures of the past can be traced directly to the door that closed in the faces of men who were excluded from participation in discussions in which

their interests were involved.

As I review the past history of the labor movement, I am inclined to the belief that there has been a great waste of vital force and means. As we look around us we see a hundred and one new associations having in view the granting of benefits for accident or sickness, or insurance in case of death. While it is true that many of these were swindling concerns pure and simple, it is none the less true that they drew not alone from the Knights of Labor, but from all labor associations.

It is a fact that there are too many labor organizations struggling for supremacy. Turn in any direction we may and we find a labor organization battling for existence. Callings that up to a short time ago were not known to the general public are now known under the name of some national or international association. The tendency of the labor movement seems to be to divide up, while that of the opposing force-capital-is to consolidate, and there by to gain strength to combat the forces of industry, when, single-handed, they are arrayed before them. Every prominent member of a labor organization who for some reason or other has taken offense at something done, or who entertains an idea that his plan is best, sets about organizing a new society of labor. The only result is division of strength, cutting off of communication, iso-lation and final death. These may not be palatable truths, but that they are true no one can deny who has eyes to see and ears to hear. It is not by remaining silent on these things that we can remove the evil. Something must be done to remedy the error; that it is an error both of judgment and policy I am morally certain. A kindly hand should be outstretched to all who toil; a means of mingling with others who work for bread should be extended to every man and woman. This, it seems to me, should engross your undivided attention for a period of the time you will spend here. There exists no reason why every branch of toil should not be enrolled under the shield of this order. There is no reason why every interest cannot be more cheerfully guarded in this order than in separate and isolated camps, where we too often find them more bitterly opposed to each other than to the concentrated forces by which all of us are opposed. The one crying need of the hour is an organization in which every interest may be cared for, in which all may meet on common ground, in which a unity of thought may be effected, in which a thorough knowledge of what important steps each division of labor intends taking may be imparted to all others. Who wears shoes

and cloth on hill-side and train should be permitted to mingle with the makers of shoes and cloth in the folds of organization. The jealousies of the past can be leveled to the earth through an application of common sense rules and practices. No one man or no man's interest should stand in the way of this reform.

#### BALLOT REFORM.

The members of the order are to be congratulated on the gratifying result of the agitation for ballot reform which was inaugurated by the general assembly a few short years ago. When the question was first presented to the general assembly no state in the United States held elections under laws which would secure the voter in the right to cast his ballot without intimidation, scrutiny, or without subjecting him-self to the espionage of those who might have it in their power to injure him for voting contrary to their wishes. Now there are some thirty states in which the secret ballot law is in force. In some of these states the laws are not up to the standard established by this order; but these laws may be amended—none of them should be repealed. There must be no backward steps taken on this great question. It is the opinion of your general master workman that we should go still further in advocating the passage of election laws which will render it impossible for any person to vote unless he can read his ballot. We have no guarantee under any of the ballot reform laws that the uneducated voter may not dispose of his vote in such a manner as to work injury to the community. The illiterate voter is certainly at the mercy of some other person when casting his ballot, and, if it is proper for me to call in another to prepare for me my ballot, it is just as equitable for me to send that other person in to vote in my stead. Under the law which was prepared by the general executive board some years ago, the right of the illiterate citizen was guarded, but that feature of our law was not adopted by any of the state legislatures. I am well aware that objections will be raised against depriving the man who cannot read of the right to vote; but it must not be forgotten that we continue to deny to woman, who can read, the right to a voice in public affairs, and we do it without offering even an apology for the continuance of the wrong. That no injustice may be done, it would be well to fix on a day in the future say five years from the date of passage of the law-after which no person should be allowed to vote unless qualified to do so by being able to read his ballot. There are those who would establish a property qualification for the citizen, but we should oppose such an innovation with all the



strength we possess. This nation must depend for its life on the intelligence of its citizens, and it is very essential that an educational qualification take the place of the system now practiced. Once the citizen learns to read his ballot, he will take more interest in it and will be anxious to study the principles of the parties which appeal to him for support. No matter how intelligently the illiterate citizen may dispose of of his ballot, he does it on the strength of what he is told, and not on what he knows. His illiteracy gives some other man the privilege of voting twice. I recommend that the general assembly take action on this matter.

### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Under the operations of the secret voting law we can more readily get the sense of the masses on the subject of submitting all laws to the people for agitation and discussion before adoption. The last session of the congress of the United States witnessed the introduction, we are informed, of thousands of bills and resolutions, each one bearing on the welfare of the people. If one thousand laws and resolutions are passed by each session of congress, a like number by each state legislature, a number of others by our county and municipal governments, and a number of judicial decisions piled on top of these, it becomes a physical impossibility for the average citizen, whether worker or not, to acquaint himself with the import of these laws. Not one of the congressmen who sat in the last congress can repeat the enacting clause of even one of the laws on which he voted. A majority of that body was composed of lawyers. Each one of them will unhesitatingly take a case against a poor man who may have to work from eight to sixteen hours a day. He will tell that poor man that "ignorance of the law is no excuse," while he cannot tell the names of all the laws he himself voted for. The right to initiate laws is inherent in the people; the right to discuss and vote on all laws is a natural right. Our brothers of Switzerland have made more rapid progress toward an ideal democracy than we have in the United States, notwithstanding our boasted civilization and advancement. All along the line an agitation and education should begin on this great issue. It goes home to the heart of the people; it touches them in their pockets as in their hearts. It relates to their financial and social interests. I ask that a committee on initiative and referendum be appointed here for the purpose of presenting a plan on which an agitation on this question may be carried during the coming year. As a step in that direction it was deemed wise to ask the order to vote for those whom they would prefer as general officers. The initial step

was not encouraging, for the reason that not enough thought was given to the subject by our local assemblies. Many thought that the general officers desired a vote of confidence or some such thing, but the great idea itself was overlooked. This general assembly should take decisive action on that question.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Some six years ago your general master workman declared that he was in favor of the restriction of immigration. The views then expressed were not received with favor by the order, but, notwithstanding that fact, his sentiments have not changed since then, unless it be in the direction of a more rigid exclusion of immigrants than he then favored. We may adopt short hour laws in every state as well as the nation, we may fix wage scales throughout the land, we may enact protective tariffs until the articles of foreign manufacture are prohibited, but while the tide of immigration flows on in uninterrupted stream there will be no dependence on short hour laws, no reliance on wage scales, and there can be no protection to American labor that will keep the status of the American workingman higher than his brother who lives under the weight of centuries of monarchical misrule. Your general master workman has no hesitation in saying that he favors the total exclusion of all immigrants who are not self-sustaining on landing in this country. He would fix a term of years—ten would be long enough—during which time no immigrant should be permitted to land, with a view to remaining, unless he could prove that he had sufficient means to sustain himself and those depending on him for one year. Unworthy motives may be attributed to me because of these sentiments, but they are honestly entertained, and such construction as may be placed on them will not change my mind, for I foresee great danger, not alone to labor, but to the whole country, if the immigration question is not carefully and heroically handled in the near future. Many fear to approach it for fear of incurring the displeasure of those who were themselves aliens a short time ago. Having mingled directly with men of all nationalities and beliefs, I feel warranted in asserting that the same law is effective in ruling them as all other men and women —the law of self-preservation. It may sound exceedingly well to assert that we have room for all the world; that it would be un-American, that it would be un-Christian, to debar others from the benefits we enjoy. There is less danger of debarring them from these benefits than there is that they will take the enjoyment of these ben-efits from all of us. There is grave danger that in a babel of tongues we may forget that we are freemen in this country, and in

losing sight of that fact allow the incoming horde to Europeanize us before we can Americanize them. It may be at a sacrifice of feeling that we would exclude the immigrant, but the liberty we boast of is rapidly slipping away from us, and it can-not be retained if we have to devote onehalf of our time to the education in our system of government, of the hundreds of thousands who are thrust upon us each The great bulk of these are allured here by misrepresentation. I have taken the trouble to inform myself on this subject by mingling among them. Others are sent direct to this country from the penitentiaries and prison pens of the old world; others are hired on the other side of the water by those who would lower the standard of wages here, and great numbers are brought to these shores through the efforts of steamship agents, whose only solicitude is to secure a commission on each passage ticket they sell. I have repeatedly said that it is not to the interest of the immigrant or those who preceded him to land him here without money, without friends and without a knowledge of the conditions which he must face in his struggle for bread. It is not because he can not earn a livelihood in his own land that a foreigner comes here-it is because the institutions of greed are of older growth over there and have taken deeper root. There are as productive acres in Europe as in this land. The men born there are just as good as we are: they have the same natural right to the soil they were born on as we have to the soil of America. It is their right—nay, it is their duty-to remain on that soil, redeem it from the twin evils of landlordism and kingcraft, and take the fruits of the earth for themselves and their families, instead of fleeing from their own homes to a land in which they stand in doubles at every point where the stroke of the hammer or pick is required. The rapacity of employers of labor, the greed of the owners of steamships and the moral cowardice of our public men have prevented the enactment of legislation which would have long since relieved the strain. I am well aware that many will not agree with me, that others will say that the importation of aristocratic and monarchical ideas and habits are worse than the importation of workmen, but such persons have not taken the trouble to stand face to face with the poor slave who stands hat in hand in this land of the free, before the travelers in foreign lands who do the importing of foreign airs, habits and manners. If we have an intelligent, educated, independent and self-reliant citizenship, we can well afford to allow those who ape the customs of the monarchist to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of such a people. We can better afford to aid the

European in battling down the institutions which crush him at home than to continue a system which will inevitably reduce our own workmen to worse conditions than those now experienced abroad by people who are looking to this land for relief. We have to make great sacrifices now to accommodate the new comers, and I prefer that the sacrifices be made to assist them to stay at home and throw off the yoke that crushes them there. What will you do on the immigration question?

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

During the last six months the people of this land have witnessed such attempts at making the power of aggregated wealth supreme as were never dreamt of before. Whether it be at Cour d'Alene, at Homestead, at Buffalo or in Tennessee, the in-stinct which guided the rapacious hand was the same. The underground wire which directed the attack ran to the same centre from all of these places: Centralized wealth drew the scattering fire of divided labor, and, as a natural result, labor lost in each battle. If the lessons are carefully taken to heart, the sacrifices may not be in vain. The mines of Tennessee were made by Almighty God; He gave no deed or warrant to men to take absolute possession of them that they might levy tribute on all others and make unhung murderers, violators of virtue and convicted burglars the instruments through which this coal should reach the people. The great highway that runs from Buffalo to New York sends its earnings across the ocean to pay foreign stockholders who violate American law. The busy, seething mills of Homestead could never turn out an ingot of steel were it not for the skill and labor of the workmen. The ingenuity, energy and industry of workmen made it possible for the great anthracite coal trust to levy tribute on millions of people, but the reward does not find its way into the hands of the workers It is absorbed by those who are keen and shrewd enough to bend and break law so skillfully as to escape detection, conviction and punishment. The organization of labor will, if it has sense, take these questions up for consideration, not with a view to striking work as a means of settlement, but to intelligently and carefully study and know them from beginning to end. The railroads are public highways, they belong to the whole people, and the whole people should know it. They are public high-ways, but private individuals direct, control and manage them for private gain at the expense of the public. The campaign which just closed witnessed a very interesting, if not intelligent, discussion, of the tariff, but there is more of a revenue illegall drawn from the pockets of merchants

manufacturers and workmen in one month of the year by the railroads and telegraphs than we pay in tariffs for a year. These and all other questions connected with them must occupy the attention of the in-dustrial organization of the future, and the strike of the future must be a strike for the rule of the people. We can decry politics as we please, but we must be politicians or the slaves of politicians. We may shirk our responsibilities as citizens, but we are but piling high the wrath which follows neglect of duty. In a word, we must be law-makers or law-breakers. When we, in the last extremity, are driven close to the wall and deprived of right and privilege, it is done through the law. If the law is obscure or defective, a shameless, perjured judge can always be found to construe it in favor of the wealthy as against the poor. If every citizen of Pennsylvania understood and knew his rights, if he performed his duty under the law, intelligently and as he ought to, no judge would dare charge treason against workmen who but struggled for recognition. The battle of the future must be fought out on different lines from those which marked the shifting progress of the past. These lines must diverge from and centre at the ballot box. Not as slaves to party bent on obeying the will of a boss or master, but as freemen who value freedom and would maintain it should we vote. Every devilish instrumentality which now aids in oppressing people has its seed-time and harvest in the ballot box, but they would die for want of care and nourishment did the plain people but do their duty in guarding that institution. Our general assembly directed the general officers to meet with the officers of the farmers' organizations and prepare a platform on which we could agree, and for which we could vote at the polls. That was a direction to go into politics. The will of the general assembly was carried out; and while the result did not win victory for principle, it has paved the way to it. The vote cast for the platform of principles of the People's party, which is our platform also, was more than a protest-it was a declaration of war against existing abuses. And war will be waged until these abuses die. I have no advice to offer as to future action in that direction; it is best that you act free from my counsel and on your knowledge of the situation.

#### MEETING WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

We should make an effort to get closer to the other industrial associations, and, as a step in that direction, I recommend that we endeavor to meet at the same time and in the same place as the Farmers' Alliances meet in future. By doing so we will enable our members and theirs to mingle with and know each other better. As it is, the great

body of agriculturists who are organized know you only through your officers, and they can form but a very imperfect idea of us from such a point of view.

#### THE JOURNAL.

In nearly every Journal issued since the last session of the general assembly your general master workman has endeavored to address the people on the issues which at the time occupied a place in the public eye. To attempt to address so large an audience in person and have any influence would be a useless waste of time and ener-These articles are all here and open to the inspection of those who desire to criticise them. The circulation of the Journal is upward of fifty thousand. Each copy passes through from two to five hands each week, and I feel warranted in saying that no institution of the order has done the good that the Journal has. Something should be done to place it in the hands of every member. What that something is I cannot suggest without repeating former recommendations. I ask that you give careful attention to this matter.

#### NEW DEPARTURE.

I feel that we should consider the propriety of adopting a social or beneficial feature. Of the many suggestions made to me during the year, that of adding such a feature to the order has been the most pronounced. There is no reason why we should not adopt a beneficial feature which will appeal to the selfishness of those who are obliged to seek elsewhere for assistance which we deny them, and which they would rather accept at the hands of this order. Give this question careful thought.

#### UNDIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

When the alliance was formed between the Miners' Progressive Association and N. T. A. 135, the pledge was given by those who effected the combination that the order would not suffer, that the interests of the miners would be taken care of, and to each association the same attention would be given by those having in hand the work of organization. A glance at the books of the general secretary-treasurer will show that this pledge was not lived up to, and that the order has suffered greatly through the alliance. While we should live in harmony with all other labor organizations, I do not believe in allowing the principles of this order to be lost sight of and trampled down in a struggle for immediate gain. There is no reason why this order cannot hold its place in the field of labor reform without sacrificing its most important features, and. if it must make such sacrifices, it is time to question the propriety of abandoning the institution. I ask that this whole question occupy the attention of the general assem-

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bly, and that the bonds which now bind us to the other organization be dissolved. Having had an opportunity of observing the methods of other organizations, I feel safe in saying that ours is the only one that has that discipline so much needed in cases of emergency. Organizations built on loose lines are seldom effective and give way at the first fire. The history of the past demonstrates that if the Knights of Labor had been such an organization there would be no general assembly here to day. It is to such an organization, owing to it an undi-vided allegiance, that workingmen must turn if they would effect a thorough reform of existing abuses.

#### CONCLUSION.

Of the work done during the year you are here to judge. The position taken by your General Master Workman upon the questions which presented themselves for discussion, since the last session of the general assembly, is well known to the readers of the Journal and the reading public. If in error on any or all of these questions, it is your duty to voice the sentiments of your constituents in condemnation of the views expressed or methods employed. You are here not alone to legislate for the order, but to select such officers as may render efficient service and reflect credit upon our organi-Carefully scrutinize every item of expenditure; weigh, and carefully, the effect of every official act of your general officers. In selecting their successors, do not allow personal friendship to sway you. Be mindful only of the interests committed to your care, and do only those things that will redound to the interest of the order and the good of humanity.

Fraternally submitted, T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman.

#### EXCLUSIVENESS.

The Twentieth Century refers to the exclu-

The Twentieth Century refers to the exclusiveness of trades unions, as follows:
Trades unions are accused of inhumanity because they strive to cutoff from the means of earning a livelihood of tradesmen and other workers who do not belong to the unions. But do not the "learned poor iessions" do the same thing? A man's not and poor iessions" do the same thing? A man's not alless he has been formally made a member of a the bar. A physician is not permitted to reflect the art of healing unless he can show a diploma from some approved medical schow diploma from some approved medical schow diploma from some instead incense to minister has been duly authorized by the church autision of persons who have not been authorized to perform certain functions. A can didate for the office of teacher in our public schools is rejected without examination if he cannot show his license to teach. And the law of the state enforces the restrictive rules in all these cases, save perhaps in that of the unqualified religious teacher, palns and penaltics being available when required. But the trades union has no countenance of the law for the enforcement of its rules as to the exclusion of non-unionists from trade occupations. Indeed, trades unionism has

only grudgingly been allowed by the law, and there romains many traces of the ancient statutes, which punished with fine, imprisonment and figging tradesmen or laborers who presumed to form combinations for self-defense against employers.

There is a right way and a wrong way in human actions. There is not, there never can be, found an honest reason for black-listing an honest workingman. We make no plea for scabs-men who stand ready to work for less than honest pay for a day's work, that they may secure another man's

place. Take a case. A locomotive fireman finds himself unable to meet assessments; as a result he is expelled from the brotherhood; he is out of the order. What then? Are those who retain their membership to at once proceed to blacklist the unfortunate Does he not rather excite sympa-Instead of raising a hand to strike thy? him down to deeper misfortunes and woes, would it not be more in consonance with the professions of the order to extend a helping hand?

The way to get right in labor affairs, as in anything else, is not to obscure, con-done, nor maintain a wrong; nor, indeed, to attempt to sustain one wrong by pointing to another wrong, no matter by whom perpetrated or under what authority it is Labor organizations, if they sustained. hope to accomplish good, must deal honorably with their fellow-workmen.

CARNEGIE, the author of the "Gospel of Wealth," is likely to be investigated for swindling the government. According to the People, N. Y., "Mr. W. W. Erwin, the noted St. Paul criminal lawyer, who was employed by the labor unions of Minnesots, to defend the locked out men at Home stead, returned to St. Paul after examining the situation at Homestead, and makes the following statement which is a real sensation. He said: "Behind the Homestead emeute lies a foul conspiracy. The men who made the rolled armor plate told me that the cost of that plate was only about \$40 a ton, while the government pays Carnegie \$600 a ton. Here is a profit of over \$3,500,000 to Carnegie on his 6,000 ton contract. All the men tell me that the test plates were manufactured with mixtures of aluminum worth 60 cents a pound, and so stood the government tests; but that the delivered armor was rolled steel which the workmen claim will shiver like glass before the testing guns of the government. This must be investigated, and the patriotic court of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is the proper place to test the truth of the emeute and locate the conspiracy against justice and the public weal." Carnegie is likely to be known as the "Napoleon of rascality! Baron de Boodle"-an armor plated rogue, rolling in steal, or something of that sort.

#### NOM DE PLUMES.

We do not propose to write the history oi nom de plumes, nom de guerres, pseudonyms, etc. We would as soon attempt to write the history of any other whim or vagary. We apprehend, if we should make the effort, that we could assign, in some cases at least, a reason for their use, but in most cases, we assume, they are taken without any reason whatever. At any rate, we have concluded to discontinue printing them in the future. As a consequence, persons writing for the Magazine will be required to write over their true names.

For this change we could assign a variety of reasons, each one conclusive, in our judgment, but as we do not care to invite controversies in such a matter, it suffices to eay, that the Magazine will adhere to the policy outlined, relating to nom de plumes. Hitherto they have taken a wide range, and, strange to say, in a vast majority of cases, have appeared immensely ridiculous, a fact we could easily verify.

The change suggested invites to certain reflections. First, if a contributor believes his production valuable, he or she, should be willing to sign their true names. If, however, they regard their letter, article, essay, paper, whatever they may call it, so inferior that they desire the protection of a nom de plume, they would as well withhold the article and save postage, since, good, bad, or indifferent, it will not appear in the Magazine.

There are numerous instances of defectre grammar, from orthography to syntax, where the writer has valuable thoughts upon important subjects; in such cases we will take care that the contributor does not suffer by giving his or her true name, whereas a nom de plume would make it necessary to call in the cat. Hence, nothing can be gained, and something valuable may be lost by continuing the nom de plume fad. We insist upon a change.

## FRANK W. ARNOLD, EX-GRAND MAS-TER, GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER~B.~OF~L.~F.

At the third biennial convention of the B. of L. F., ex Grand Master of the brotherhood, Frank W. Arnold was elected Grand Secretary and Treasurer, to succeed Eugene V. Debs, who resigned after twelve years of continuous service, and will enter upon the responsible duties of the office, on the

first Monday in January, 1893. In electing Bro. Arnold, we do not hesitate to express the conviction that the convention acted wisely, which is in no sense an intimation that had the choice fallen to another, the business of the office would not have been conducted with intelligence

and integrity.

Frank W. Arnold has been, since he joined the brotherhood, 1876, deservedly one of the most popular and efficient of its members. Three years subsequent to casting his lot with the brotherhood, he became its Grand Master, a position which he filled with marked ability for six years, until 1885. But his retirement from the position of chief executive, in no sense dampened his brotherhood zeal, and the welfare of the order has always received his earnest support.

A man of superior education, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the order, genial and affable, and of large experience in business affairs, he brings to the duties of the office of Secretary and Treasurer and Manager of the Magazine an equipment rarely found and of great value, and we congratulate the brotherhood upon its

good fortune.

After the first Monday in January, 1893, all matters pertaining to the business interests of the order must be addressed to Frank W. Arnold, Grand Secretary and Treasurer, and all communications relating to the business interests of the Magazine, such as subscriptions and advertising must also be addressed to F. W. Arnold, who is the Manager of the Magazine.

Eugene V. Debs, by the act of the Convention, is Editor of the Mugazine, and all communications, and matters of every description, to appear in its columns must be addressed to him.

It will be well to bear in mind the foregoing instructions and follow them, as by so doing confusion will be avoided.

#### HOMESTEAD.

As we write, November 21, the wires flash the news that the Homestead strike has authoritatively been declared off, and all the men are left to do the best they can, which, to many of them means a long march through a wilderness of sore trials.

It now occurs that the officials of the Amalgamated Association long since admitted that the strike was lost, but from various causes were prevented from doing what common sense dictated and which

finally has been done.

The statement is made that the strike has cost the Homestead workingmen at least \$2,000,000 in wages. In addition to this, it has cost them, or most of them all their savings-how much will never be known. Besides, it has cost a vast sum that has been contributed to aid the strikers to maintain their independent attitude in the hope of winning a victory; the sum total approximating doubtless, \$4,000,-

The fight was for a principle, for a right, an eternal right, and no friend of labor will

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cry over the defeat. The statement is made that the Carnegie concern has lost more than the employes, but that does not count. The concern had the cash in bank, and the bottom of their flour barrel was never

reached.

Though the strike is declared off, Homestead, like Marathon, is historic. It is a Mecca, and to it labor pilgrims may go and find inspiration for courage in future contests which are to come. At Homestead the banners of the Pinkertons went down for the first time in the history of that infernal crew. The battle at Homestead, though lost to the men immediately engaged, opened the eyes of millions of men, unstopped their ears, aroused them from their lethargy and gave them to understand that the plutocratic class had determined to enslave them, and in the light of such facts a victory for labor was won. The announcement is made that a large

The announcement is made that a large number of the Homestead strikers are in destitute circumstances, and it has also been announced that December 13 was to be Homestead day for the purpose of contributing means to aid the strikers. Let December 13 be Homestead day. Let the contributions be made to aid the destitute families of Homestead, whom Frick & Codeny the privilege of going to work, so, that during the inclement season they may be made comfortable. The demand is imperative; let it be heeded by the workingmen of America.

ROCHESTER COMBINE NOTES.

Through a mistake the name of Mr. Isaac Ostheimer, clothier, 1006 State St., Erie, Pa., was placed on the list of those purchasing goods from the Rochester combine.
Mr. Ostheimer ordered a denial and demanded an investigation, which was accorded, the result of which, is, in the highest degree, complimentary to Mr. Osthei-mer, being in all regards, a triumphant vindication. Mr. Ostheimer was a former patron of the Rochester manufacturers, and this is how the mistake occurred, he having purchased goods in 1891, which appeared as having been purchased on the same dates in 1892. We tender Mr. Ost-heimer our apologies, and beg to assure him that while implacably hostile to the combine, it is no part of the mission of the Magazine to injure an honorable man. Mr. Ostheimer gives gratifying assurance of his friendly feeling to organized labor and his belief in the principles of unionism, and we commend him to the patronage of all men who prefer dealing with that kind of a man to one who gives his business to the oppressors and robbers of labor.

Messrs. Rich Bros., clothiers, of East Saginaw, Mich., have served notice that they

will not purchase another dollar's worth of clothing from the Rochester Combine until it settles with organized labor. These gentlemen are entitled to and will doubtless receive their full share of the patronage of organized labor.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT ONCE MORE.

The writer having been requested by a number of those interested in the subject, among them some of those who attended the September meeting in Chicago, to prepare an amendment to the bill now pending in the senate, that will, if adopted, carry out the opinions of those at the meeting, as expressed by the unanimous adoption of the resolution published last month, has made an effort and the following is the result:

In grace resur:

In order to give a full understanding we print the pending bill as it will be if the amendment is adopted; portion of section 2 in parenthesis is to be stricken out and the words following in italic to be inserted. The new sections are printed in italics and the new numbers of the old sections follow the old numbers in parenthesis. We cordially invite suggestions or criticisms.

AN ACT

To promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled:

Section 1. That from and after the first day of January, 1893, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier engaged in interstate commerce, by railroad, to use on its lines any locomotive engine in moving interstate traffic not equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliances for operating the train brake system, or to run any train in such traffic after said date that has not a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing such train can control its speed without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brakes for that purpose.

Sec. 2. That on and after the first day of January, 1898, it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to haul or permit to be hauled, or used on its line, any car used in moving interstate traffic not equipped with couplers uniform in type and action, coupling automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars. And said uniform automatic coupler shall always be of the standard type established

by such common carriers controlling 75 per centum of the cars used in such traffic. Said common carrier shall report to the Interstate Commerce Commission within one year from the date of the passage of this act the standard type of automatic couplers so established, but on failure to do so the said commission shall designate and publish properly the type of couplers to be

used,) as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. Any railroad company in the United States and any association of railway officers may. within ninety days from the passage of this act, present to the President the name of a person to act upon the commission hereinaft-r provided for and each of the following named organizations of railway employes,-the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and the Yardmasters' Mutual Benefit Association, may present not more than five names of persons to the President, and he shall within thirty days, after the expiration of the ninety days above provided for appoint five persons from the names presented by railway companies and organizations of railway officers, and one person from the names presented by each of the above named organizations of railway employes, the ten persons so appointed to constitute a commission for the purpose of examining, testing and deciding upon an automatic coupler or couplers to be adopted as the standard type provided for in this act, and if no names are presentrd by the railway companies and the above organizations, the President shall, within thirty days after the expiration of the ninety days above provided for, appoint such commission without such nominations.

Sec. 4. The persons so appointed shall meet in the city of Washington on the first Tuesday of July, 1893, and each shall be sworn before an officer competent to administer ouths, that he is not and has not been for the five years last preceding, financially interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or side of any car coupler.

Sec. 5. After being du'y sworn, they shall proceed to the selection of a chairman, who shall be a person in no way interested in railways, either as owner, officer or employe, and it shall require a majority of the roles of the commission to elect, and the chairman so elected shall be duly sworn as above provided, and he shall preside over the meetings, but shall have no role on any question before the commission except in cases of a tie, when he shall decide.

Sec. 6. After the election of a chairman, the commission above provided for shall immediately provide for the examination and test of couples under such conditions and regulations as may be approved by the president, provided that before making any test or examination they shall procure from the owner or owners of the patent or patents covering any coupler to be tested or examined, a written contract to sell the same at a specified price and to submit the price to arbitration in case it is deemed necessary by the commission, and

no coupler shall be tested whose owner or owners do not accept all the conditions herein specified or which may be provided by the commission, and they shall, within one year from the first Tuesday of July, 1893, certify to the president a coupler or couplers to be established as the standard, together with the price for which the owner will sell the patent or patents covering the same, and their opinion as to the actual value thereof.

Sec. 7. The president shall immediately issue a proclamation naming the coupler or couplers so certified by the commission as the established type of automatic coupler, and if the price recommended by the commission will be accepted by the owner or owners, the secretary of the treasury shall immediately purchase the patent or patents, and every citizen of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized to make, use or sell the said coupler or couplers. If the owner or owners decline to accept the sum recommended by the commission, the secretary of the treasury shall immediately provide for an arbitration of the price under such regulations as shall be approved by the president, and the sum of dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 8. The commission shall also recommend to congress such legislation as they deem necessary to properly test any improved device that may he

invented hereafter.

Sec. 3 (9). That when any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in interstate commerce by railroad shall have equipped a sufficient number of its cars to comply with the provisions of section 1 of this act, it may lawfully refuse to receive from connecting lines of road or shippers any cars not equipped sufficiently in accordance with the first section of this act, with such power or train brakes as will work and readily interchange with the brakes in use on its own cars, as required by this act.

Sec. 4 (10). That from and after the first day of July, 1893, until otherwise ordered by the interstate commerce commission, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to use any car in interstate commerce that is not provided with secure grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car for the greater security to men in

coupling and uncoupling cars.

Sec. 5 (11). That within ninety days from the passage of this act the American Railway Association is authorized hereby to designate to the interstate commerce commission the standard height of drawbars for freight cars, measured perpendicular from the level of the top of the rails to the center of the drawbars, and shall fix a maximum variation from such standard height to be allowed between the drawbars of empty and loaded cars. Upon their determination being certified to the interstate commerce commission, said commission shall at once give notice of the standard

1 38

1.35

fixed upon to all common carriers, owners or lessees engaged in interstate commerce in the United States by such means as the commission may deem proper, and thereafter all cars built or sent to the shops for general repairs shall be of that standard. But should said association fail to determine a standard as above provided, it shall be the duty of the interstate commerce commission to do so. And after July 1, 1893, no cars, either loaded or unloaded, shall be used in interstate traffic which do not comply with the standard above provided for.

SEC. 6 (12). That any such common carrier using any locomotive engine, running any train or hauling or permitting to be hauled or used on its line any car in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for each and every such violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought by the United States district attorney in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction in the locality where such violation shall have been committed, and it shall be the duty of said district attorney to bring such suits upon duly verified information being lodged with him of such violation having occurred. And it shall also be the duty of the interstate commerce commission to lodge with the proper district attorneys information of any such violations as may come to its knowledge.

Sec. 7 (13). That the interstate commerce commission may from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. The salary of the commissioners provided for in this act and the chairman selected by them shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) per diem for the time actually used in performance of their duties and their necessary expenses shall be paid, and the sum of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act, except as provided in section 7.—Railway Conductor.

## THE ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the Robinson Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

Pike's Peak Div. O. R. T. No. 49, per E. Ander son, Pueblo, Colo Juno F. Bennett, Columbia, Pa Alpha Lodge, No. 28, B. of L. F., Baraboo, Wis	. <b>8</b> 5	00
Asa Bump, Baraboo, Wis F. H. Burt, Salt Lake City, Utah Previously reported	. 1	00
Total	. \$835	57

Remittances should be directed to THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN'S MAGAZINE, Terre Haute, Ind.

IIISTORY OF AN IMPORTANT PUB-LISHING HOUSE.

About a year ago we published a brief sketch of Mr. B. O. Flower, the editor of the Arena, and then took occasion to note the phenomenal success of this popular Boston review in the field of serious periodical literature.

odical literature.
Since then we have watched with interest the rapid strides of this magazine, and the progress of the Arona Publishing Company in developing from merely the publishers of a great review to one of the most important publishing houses of New England, or, for that matter, of this country.

The Arena has from its birth steadily and rapidly grown in circulation and influence, long since distancing, with one exception, all high priced reviews in point of popularity and circulation. This is largely due to the courage, boldness and the moral convictions which has ever been one of the distinctive characteristics of this review. It is also the only American review which appeals to the tastes of all members of the family in which it circulates. By publishing each month strong, short stories, biographical sketches, prose etchings and in-teresting pen pictures it has won its way into the hearts of tens of thousands of people who have been through these features attracted to its pages. The admirable portraits of leading thinkers and the introduction of fine illustrations when the text has called for them, have also contributed to its popularity, but doubtless the fact that it is in perfect touch with the most advanced, progressive, and reforma-tive thought of the age and employs the ablest living thinkers to write for its columns, also gives it a prestige enjoyed by no other great review. At the present time the Arena is read each month by more than 100,000 people in America, while during the past six months its European circulation has increased more than 1,000

This is due largely to the great interest felt in the Bacon Shakespeare case now being presented by the giant thinkers of two worlds, who are combatting the opposite claims of the two most illustrious names in the golden age of literature in England. When such eminent persons in Great Britain as the Marquis of Lorne, Edmund Gosse, Alfred Russell Wallace, D.C. L. Prof. J. Donaldson, principal of St. Andrew's University, and Henry Irving, consent to act as jurors, it is evident that in England as well as America the interest in this discussion is very great. Another reason for the growing popularity of the Boston review in Europe lies in the fact that in England and on the continent the thoughtful and progressive people are becoming for the first time acquainted with

the Arena and thus learning that it in a larger degree than any other magazine reflects the best progressive and reformative thought of both the old and the new world.

The phenomenal success of this great review under the editorial management of Mr. B. O. Flower, is no more remarkable than the progress made during the last year in the business management of the enterprise under the vigorous and energetic personal direction of Mr. H. H. Boyce, who as business manager has made the Arena Publishing Company one of the most important book publishing concerns in the new world. This company has recently published "The Rise of the Swiss Republic," a finished and scholarly work, being the first elaborate history of Switzerland published in the Tradity Land. land published in the English language. It contains a detailed account of all the recent governmental innovation so successfully introduced in the little republic such as the Referendum and the initiative. This book is one of the handsomest speci-mens of the printers' art of the year; printed in large type on heavy paper, wide margin and richly bound. Another handsome book which bids fair to be one of the greatest successes of recent times has just been issued by this company. We refer to M. French-Sheldon's story of her travels in the wilds of Africa, entitled "Sultan to Sultan." It is one of the most superbly illustrated books of travel ever published, containing almost four hundred photogravures or text cuts, many full page pictures made direct from photographs taken by M. French-Sheldon. The achievement of this remarkable American woman stands without parallel in the history of extraordinary attainments by women even in this day of their wonderful achievements. It will be remembered that she penetrated one thousand miles into the heart of savage Africa, having a train of between one and two hundred native porters and interpreters, but with no white person in the caravan. Her story is of absorbing interest and rich in information contained in no other work on the Dark continent.

In addition to these works the Arena Publishing Company has, since Mr. Boyce took control of it, brought out many other important books, for example: Mr. Savage's popular evolutionary religious work on "The Irrepressible Conflict Between Two World Theories." Hamlin Garland's novels, "Jason Edwards" and "A Spoil of Office." Helen Gardner's powerful new story, "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" Prof. Emil Blum's and Alexander's "Who Lies?" Mrs. Florence Huntley's "The Dream Child." Mrs. Celestia Root Lang's "Son of Man." Rev. Dr. Marion Shutter's "Wit

and Humor of the Bible." Will N. Harben's "A Mute Confessor—The Romance of a Southern Town." Rev. Minot J. Sayage's "Some Ghost Stories." Benjamin Hathaway's "The Finished Creation." "Redbank," by M. L. Cowles, and a beautifully illustrated book of "Songs" by Neith Boyce. The company has also published five numbers of the Copley Square Series, all of which have achieved an instant success.

In the meantime the sales of Helen Gardener's "Is This Your Son, My Lord?" Mr. Garland's "Main-Travelled Roads," and Mr. Flower's "Lessons Learned From other Lives," (all published by this house) have been exceedingly large. It is a notable fact which indicates the sagacity and keen discernment of this firm, that they have brought out not a book which has not been a positive and unequivocal success. It is a matter of just pride with the management, that thus far the Arena imprint has been placed on the page of no volume which has been, even in a general way, a failure.

The sales of one of their books has already exceeded 50,000 and another 35,000

The great publishing house of Harper Brothers point with pride to the fact that during the past year they have published no less than seventy-five new books. Comparing a young house with one that stands almost at the head of the publishing business, it is a remarkable fact that the Arena Publishing Company has within one year given to the world twenty-one new books. and every one of them a marked success. The plans of the Arena Publishing Company for the future are even more comprehensive in the way of book publishing. It is quite evident that they have caught the ear of the public, both with the Arena and with their other publications.

The handsome offices of this company are on Copley square, and a casual visitor, who is always cordially received, is impressed with the tremendous amount of the present management the Arena Publishing Company, in addition to conducting the livest and most popular review in the world, the paid circulation of which has been doubled in one year, is bound, in the natural course of events, to become one of the greatest book publishing concerns in America.—Boston Weekly Journalist.

The Topeka Advocate says that the "little fire at Homestead will never be extinguished until the people adopt a system by which millionaires can be prevented from robing employes"—and that will be when rattle snakes are hatched without fangs.

WM. D. ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Wm. D. Robinson, who died at Washington, Ind., on November 7th, 1890, was the founder of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in doing this great work, he as certainly laid the foundation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and all other organizations of railway employes.

In closing our obituary notice in the December issue of the Magazine we said:

cember issue of the Magazine We said:

In this hour, when Locomotive Engineers and Firemen stand uncovered at the tomb of Wm. D. Robinson, the question arises. What can be done to perpetuate the name, the fame, the memory of a man who gave the best years of his life for their benefit? Is not the answer, We will build him a monument worthy of his deeds, of his labors and sacrifees? We will believe that such is the response. If it is, let the good work begin, and let it be carmark the spot whore his dust reposes.

"What hallows ground where heroes sleep?
'Tis not the seulptured piles you heap!

i dews that heavens far

distant weep
Their turf may bloom,
Or genii twine beneath

the deep Their coral tomb.

"What's hallow'd ground?
"Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in
souls of worth!
Peace! Independence!
Truth go forth
Earth's compass round
And your high priesthood
shall make earth
All hallowed ground."

All hallowed ground."

The poet's idea is correct. Where Wm. D. Robinson sleeps his last sleep is hal-lowed ground, and monu-mental marble could add

mental marble could add mothing to its sucretiness. But it is all of that without reference to the living. What can the living. What can the living do to bear testimony that the last resting place of Wm. D. Robinson is hallowed ground? We do not believe the name of Wm. D. Robinson is soon to perish and be forgotten. We believe the monument, and that his name in connection with that great order is to increase in lustre as the years flow on. But that does not cancel the debt of gratitude the two great brotherhoods of the locomotive

flow on. But that does not cancer the debt of grati-tude the two great brotherhoods of the locomotive owe his memory, which if not met, will in the judg-ment of mankind, cover the living with obloquy. We believe the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-men will respond in a way that will bear eloquent testimony of their appreciation of the life work of the man that made their organization fruitful above the man that made their organization truttul above measure of blessings to locomotive fremen. Alone and unaided, our order, for the small sum of 25 centseach, could do the work. But we prefer doing it in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Engineers; nor would we confine subscriptions to the two orders, but would invite all the brotherhoods engaged in the train service of railroads to join in the great work of gratitude.

In discussing the propriety of specting a

In discussing the propriety of erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of the dead philanthropist we said in the April

The idea of building a monument to perpetuate the name and fame of Wm. D. Robinson, originated with the Firemen's Magazine. The time has come for action. Contributions should be made. We with the Firemen's Magacian. Should be made. We for action. Contributions should be made. We have said that 25 cents each from members of the B. of L. F. would build the monument. But we sure nise that other orders would want a place in the splendid work proposed, and we have opened in the Grand Lodge office of the B. of L. F..

A ROBINSON MONUMENT FUND.

Every contribution, however small or large, will be acknowledged in the columns of the Magazine under an appropriate head, and when the contributions approximate a sum which gives assurance of success to the enterprise, a commission made up of the members of the various brotherhoods will be constituted to take charge of the fund and prepare for work.

ior work.
Members of the various orders subscribing should
designate their calling, and if they will give their
address it will be regarded as a favor.
Now, let the good work proceed. Wm. D. Robin-

Now, let the good work proceed. Wm. D. Robinson, when alive, was the friend of the workingman. He wrote and spoke and toiled to establish a brother manual spoke and toiled to establish a brother manual tabor. hood and to teach men the power of organized labor. Railroad trainmen had no more ardent and unselfish friend. Let a monument bear testimony that death did not sever the tie that bound him to the living.



WW D. ROBINSON.

If ever a man deserved the grateful homage of his fellows that man was Wm. D. Robinson. He devoted the best years of his life to the great work of organizing railroad men for their moral and material advance ment. He toiled without recompense, he endured privations and made sacrifices, the half of which will never be told. He lived and

died in poverty, that others might fare better than was his lot. Every man, woman and child who has been, is now, or ever will be the beneficiary of any of the brotherhoods of railway employes owes Wm. D. Robinson a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. Such a man deserves a monument to bear testimony of the love and gratitude of those for whom he accepted poverty, persecution and all their attendant ills, and every member of every organization of railroad employes should cheerfully contribute his mite, small as it may be, to such a noble purpose. Contributions may be directed to the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Terre Haule, Indiana, all of which will be acknowledged in its columns.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING, for November, contains a number of engravings certain to attract the attention of railroad men and afford them special satisfaction. There are two pictures of locomotives, one of the Central-Hudson's latest design for the fastest train in the world. In speaking of this engine Locomotive Engineering, says: She weighs 120,000 pounds, carrying 80,000 of it on her drivers. She has a 58 inch boiler, wagon top, with a grate 96x40% inches and 2682-inch flues 12 feet long, a grate surface of 27.35 square feet, and heating surface of 1,851.30 square feet. Pressure 180. The tender carries 3,500 gallons of water and 13,750 pounds of coal, weighing ready for the road 80,000 pounds. The boiler of the "903" stands very high; a man of ordinary height can stand under it, the center being 8 feet and 11 inches from the rail. The engraving showing the "last of the giants that of an engine-" one of the great eightfoot wheeled monsters that for years has pulled the famous "Flying Dutchman" over the Great Western's seven foot gauge from London up the west coast of England" when the road was of seven-foot gauge, but now, rendered useless, because of the adoption of the standard gauge by that road.

There is also an illustration showing the steepest railroad in the world which climbs Mt. Rigi in the Alps. As we have a railroad that climbs to the summit of Pike's Peak, the reader of this Magazine may like to have a description of the Mt. Rigi enter-Locomotive Engineering says:

Mt. Rigi, in the Alps, has long been famous, and thousands of sight-seers have gone to its summit because it is reached by two rack-railroads, and its summit abounds in hotels.

Mt. Pilatus stands near Rigi, but is 10:0 feet higher, a sheer, slim, barren peak of limestone, between live and six thousand feet high. It seemed for years too steep for a railroad, and every one despaired of ever seeing one up its barren breast. But the railroad is there.

Our engraving was made direct from a photograph

ever seeing one up its barren breast. But the railroad is there.

Our engraving was made direct from a photograph taken this summer and shows one of the two combination rars and engines, on a grade of 48 in 100 feet, or 2,534.40 per mile.

All experiments made with ordinary racks, with teeth on top, proved failures, the pinions would mount the rack. At last a Swiss engineer proposed a double rack with teeth cut on the sides and guide wheels to hold them in mesh; this was a success.

The center rack is cut out of plates of mild steel, and are, with the other rails, bolted down to some two feet of solid masonry; every rail must stay "put" and not crawi down hill.

The boiler is placed crosswise of the track so as to maintain the water level without trouble, the engines are highly geared, the crank-shaft making 180 turns a minute, but driving the horizontal track pinions 47 turns a minute, through a pair of bevel gears. This advances the car about 39 inches per second—I meter, 2.2 miles per hour.

The combinator is provided with four separate and independent brakes; 1st, a compressed airbrake; 2d, a friction-brake on crank-shaft; 3d, a friction-brake on the leading pinions, and 4th, an automatic apparatus that applies a band to upper pinions as soon as the speed exceed i.3 meters per second.

The carriage part has four compartments, each

Second.

The carriage part has four compartments, each carrying eight persons. The road starts at Alpnach, Switzerland, at 1,440 feet above the sea, and

in a little less than three miles reaches an elevation of 6,790 feet. Not all the line is as steep as that shown, but the average for the whole is 42 in 100, the floor and seats being level at this grade. It takes one hour and thirty minutes to go in either direction

tion.

There are two cars and engines, and they pass each other half way up, but with this system switches are an impossibility. So in lieu of one they have a movable section of track, or rather two movable sections. These are on one structure, not unlike a transfer table. The engine going up runs upon this piece of movable track and is then moved by power to one side. This side movement brings another section of track into the main line over which the down train runs. Then the climber is moved back into communication with the main line and proceeds to crawl toward the eternal snow and the clouds.

The principal dimensions of the engine and car are as follows:

are as follows:
Gauge—31½ inches. Cylinders—8.68x11.81 inches.
Carrying wheels are flangeless—15.75 inches diameter. Drivers at pitch line—16.1 diameter. Wheel base—210 inches. Grate area—385 square inches.
Total heating surface—226 square feet. Pressure—twelve atmospheres, or 168 pounds per square inch. The boller carries 1,069 pounds of water in working order, the tank holding 1,763 pounds of water and 770 pounds of coal. Weight of car and engine complete, with thirty-five persons, 22,960 pounds.

The other engraving, which will interest 30,000 locomotive firemen, members of the Brotherhood, and several thousand more who are coming in under its conquering banners, is an engraving from a photograph picture of the officers and delegates of the B. of L. F. attending the biennial convention of the order at Cincinnati, Sep-tember 1892. It is a splendid picture of the boys and should be in the possession of every member of the great order. Magazine does not hesitate to extend the thanks of the brotherhood to Messrs. Sinclair and Hill, proprietors of Locomotive Engineering, for their complimentary liberality. The world do move sure enough.

## A PLUTOCRATIC LABOR LEADER.

Chief P. M. Arthur, of the locomotive engineers, was an engineer a few years ago on the New York Central railroad. He now has a residence on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, and is reputed to be worth \$300,-Mr. Arthur is convinced that the amelioration of the workingman can only be brought about by organization and the formations of unions.—Indianapolis News, Oct. 31, 1892.

There are at present twenty-six submarine cable companies, the combined capital of which is \$200,000,000. Their revenue, including subsidies, amount to \$16,020,300, their reserves and sinking funds to \$18,000, 000, and their dividends are from 1 to 143 per cent. The receipts from the Atlantic cables alone amount to about \$4,000,000 annually. The number of cables laid down throughout the world is 1,045, of which 798 belong to governments and 247 to private companies.

We have on our table the October number of the *Home-Maker*, a splendid publication, brim full of good things, as will be seen by the following contributions which embellish the October issue: Mayo W. Hazeltine has an article on the federal elections or force bill, and gives both the Republican extreme view and the Demo-cratic extreme view. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has a poem on Columbus. Helen Leah Reed contributes a paper on experimental edu-cation, which is illustrated. Miss Frances Smith tells all about Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, with three beautiful half tone pictures of the eminent divine from his boyhood days to the present time. The life and works of Jenny June (Mrs. Croly), by J. Martin Miller, appear in this number. There are other articles of rare excellence, and the Home-Maker at \$2.00 a year is one of the very best of the period. It is published by the Home-Maker Co., No. 30 Union Square, New York.

## THE AGE OF LABOR.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Magazine will be found an advertisement of the Age of Labor, of Chicago, a semi-monthly labor paper, edited and published by L. W. Rogers, one of the brightest and most incisive writers of the times. In these days of stirring events in the industrial world, education should be the watchword; every man interested in the solution of the supreme problem, should read and study, and we know of no paper that contains more nutritious food for the mental organism than the Age of Labor. Each issue blazes with new ideas from master minds, which flash athwart the path of labor and light up the highways to emancipation. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year. Address Age of Labor, 38 and 40 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Belford's Monthly, for November, we are glad to say, fully maintains its well earned prestige. As a western magazine it has special claims upon western people, and should have a steadily increasing constituency. Among the many articles of merit in the November issue we notice an extract from *Physical Culture*, by a sexagenarian, upon the delights of night work as follows:

But the stars—the patient, faithful, beautiful stars—were the supreme attraction after all, as the bars—were the supreme attraction after all, as the bars—were the supreme attraction after all, as the bars—the supreme attraction after all as the bars of the supreme attraction and broad platform on which was gathered a notable assembly. The universe's grandest and noblest were there. Scattered about in groups of twos and threes and fours, caim and stately, and doubtless conversing as became such high intelligences, were the great ones that had passed, many of them centuries before, from earth to heaven. Here and there particularly brilliant lights were the centers of whole galaxies. Each had some distinguishing feature, some peculiar luster of face or robe that ahone with pale or ruddy glow as the case might be, But the stars-the patient, faithful, beautiful

passing through all the tints from the pearly sheen of modest Capella, the blue-white radiance of Rigel, and the delicate green of brilliant Sirius to the rose-red blaze of Aldebaran and the rich ange hue of Betelgeuse. They were individuals not masses, save and except the great multitude lesser lights that looked down from the gallery of the Milky Way upon the more notable personages occupying the main floor below. Not that all were stationary. There were the planets moving among the assembled great ones, like hosts saluting distinguished guests. Mars, though small, was conspicuous in his corruscating mail; saturn was suare and benignant as became one of his age and gravity: Mercury, as usual, was airy and playin, his laughter almost reaching human ears; but the grandest of all, of course, was Jupiter, the Major Domo of the heavens, late to appear as became one of his consequence, but at once the observed of all observers, and until the dawn came the recognized sovereign of the skies. Who could tire of such a scene! such a scene!

Many of our advertisers have discontinued their cards of late, owing to the fact our readers either do not read our advertising pages, or if they do, don't respond, or if they do respond, don't mention the Firemen's Magazine. Be it as it may, we don't get the credit, hence we lose the patronage. Let us enjoin it again upon our members and ragders, that it is a direct help to the Magazine to encourage its advertising patronage and a simple postal card addressed to any of our advertisers, asking for catalogue or circulars, and quoting the Magazine will aleast prove the advertisement is read, and have a most lar attention to the following new advertisements in this number: The Home Maker Magazine The Youth's Companion; C. A. Frees, Manif. Artheid Limbs; Spon & Chamberlain, Scientific Day Publishers; S. H. Moore & Co., Publishers and Brother hood Riugs; Cornish Organ Co., Call Buyers' Music, Chicago; K. William Strand Brother hood Riugs; Cornish Organ Co., Call Buyers' Music, Chicago; K. William Schenger's Music, Chicago; William Scientific Brother and Menser, Watch Deck Chicago; Relivous Publishers, Chicago; Chicago; Chicago; Chicago; Reystone Watch Case Co., Philodephia, and others, all reputable houses, to the best of four investigations, and if you want anything they or other advertisers offer, give them the preference in your purchases, and at least write them for particulars.

On the famous "made ground" district of Boston there has just been completed the largest newspaper stablishment in the world that is exclusively occupied by one publication. It is the beautiful new building of The Youth's Companion. Its five stories and basement rest on an inverted Maine forest of four thousand spruce tree pile. These are driven down their full length, thirty old feet and are topped with huge granite blocks. Thus the firmest kind of a foundation is secured for this mighty building.

This stately structure is of red sandstone and build building the structure is graceful lines, its warmth of color, relieves it of any severity. Its bricks are made from over four hundred distinct patterns.

pricess are made from over four patterns.

Every room and appointment in this spacious building seems made to fit the famous occupant. The Companion now makes a weekly visit to more than 600,000 families, who make loud demands on this building. It requires ten departments to manage its affairs. It calls for nearly three acres of floor

space. It consumes forty-six tons of white paper each week. It needs six of the wonderful Cottrell presses which seem almost human. They can each print 120 Companions a minute, the whole six print 42.20 Companions each hour. Upon the top floor there sit twenty-six editors, who keep all this going for the more than half million subscribers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## HAPPY AND MISERABLE HOMES.

Mr. Editor:—There is one subject which seemingly attracts little interest, but it interests me or I should not apply for space in the Magazine to express my views. Regardless of appearances, many are deeply interested in the subject upon which I write. I refer to an evil, the effects of which all have seen, an evil that makes homes miserable, an evil that steals character and employment from a man, and deprives his family and home of necessities and comforts, provokes angry words, and not infrequently blows add to the terrible record, and in numerous instances resulting in death.

Would it be necessary for me to state the cause of this wretchedness, grief and degradation? Everything has its cause, and I will say that liquor is the cause of the trou-

bles I have referred to.

Some may read this with disgust and say that "another man has turned fool and gone crazy." Nevertheless, in this neighborhood, it is well to say, a Methodist preacher has taken up the subject.

We have, as in many other places, a new minister. As a general thing preachers know very little of railroad men. Not so in this case. Our preacher is as well posted about them as myself, after eight years' as-

sociation with them. At our first meeting the minister began to inquire of me regarding the people who attend his church, including railroad men. The preacher remarked that "railroad men are the hardest worked men in the country. Long hours and responsibilities exhaust their strength and nervous energy, and then they resort to stimulants. As a result, in many cases, liquor produces their downfall. I have been among them, seen them rise to better positions and then their fall to places far below their starting point." Liquor goes with poverty and downfalls, and temperance with prosperity and pro-motion. In what neighborhood is there a man that has been successful who lives in his own house and has a happy home, who has indulged in intoxicating liquors? I would like to ask, is there a man who participates in gambling, who is found in pool rooms and with harlots, who attends horse racing, ball playing and engages in other games, and does not indulge in liquors? No. not one of them. What liquors? No, not one of them. What makes the happy homes of this country? What makes the miserable homes? One can easily see an answer.

As "Irene," or Mrs. M. W. Harphold, is a good correspondent upon different questions, I would like to have her write on the

subject suggested by this letter. I like to hear from a woman who can bring out the points of subjects as she is capable of doing.

R W

Indianapolis, Indiana.

## THE WAY IT WORKS WITH FIREMEN.

MR. EDITOR:—I find in reading the Magazine, some remarks by a Wabash fireman which prompts me to put in an appearance. My view is, that a fireman has no rights; that he has to take just what he can get, or, just what engineers see proper to bestow

If you fire for an engineer and he is gracious enough to recommend you, all right; if not, what are you going to do about it? Here is the fact, firemen depend too much upon engineers and vastly too little upon

themselves.

Strange to say, the B. of L. F. asks engineers for protection; they are the ones the firemen are to look to for help. If the fireman stands in with the engineers he is all right. Let me tell the firemen if they wait for engineers to help them they will be a

long time without help.

In the first place an engineer is going to help his brother engineer before he will help a fireman. It is right for engineers to do that. If firemen would do the same thing the B. of L. F. would get along better than at present. With regard to firemen, it is this way: if a fireman has got a good run, and a stranger, a member of the brotherhood comes around looking for work, the man with employment keeps out of the strange brother's way instead of trying to obtain work for him. That is not brotherly love; it is not doing unto others as you would like to have others do unto you.

Let me say to the B. of L. F., we have adjustment boards. They are composed of the men we are to look to for protection. We pay them to adjust our troubles.

It is as our brother says. They were all firemen at one time, but they don't think of that now. Just as soon as they get into the B. of L. E., they think they are too good to recognize firemen.

Again, does the B. of L. F. think it is just right that firemen should have engineers act on their adjustment boards? For myself, I say no. In the first place, engineers will not act as firemen would. They will look out for their own welfare, not the firemen's. Brothers, take the matter up, think it over and see if I am not right. Talk about federation! That is what the

B. of L. E. wants, for then engineers can do just as they want to with firemen.

I would like for other brothers to take up the subject for the good of the order.

Main Track.

11

## DOMESTIC DISSENSION

DOMESTIC DISSENSION.

Tother night as I sat by the fire in a heap.
Suually toasting my shins, and preparing to sleep.
In a sort of a doze, when a fellow don't care
Whether school keeps or not, as he nods in his chair.
It is thus I was coiled all alone in the gloom.
When a footstep I heard, coming into the room;
I arose to observe the intruder, when, lo!
I beheld my old darling, with features aglow,
As if ideas ran in a race through her brain.
And was seeking my aid on some plan she'l explain;
"Listen, Shandy," she said, as she perched on my
knees.

Mnees.
And kept working her lips, by persuasive degrees. Up beneath my mustache, with that sort of caress. She knows well how to give when she wants a new

"Now, I think, my belov'd, that for once you'll

I most earnestly hope, in your lifetime, with me; I am going to send invitations, my dear, To our neighbors and friends, and invite them all

here
To a banquet. You know anniversaries now
Are the rage, and since I the connubilat ow
At the rage, and since I the connubilat ow
At the altar have given, we never yet had
Any sort of weedding. It's really too bad!"
All the downsiness left time. I gazed in surprise
At the ineson her face and the glance of her eyes,
I consider the surprise of the connumber face and the plance of her eyes,
But I couldn't observe any sign to denote
That her words hadn't come from the depths of her
throat.

throat.
I reflected a moment on how to begin
To oppose her, and not get a dose of her chin;
Yet. I knew that diplomacy wouldn't avail,
And to knock out her notions, I crowded all sail.
Are you joking, acushla? or are you insane?
Has the sense you possessed taken flight from your

After all the long years we've been doubling life's

grade,
And the countless confessions, in venom you made,
That you always regretted the night in the gloom,
When I made you say 'yes,' in your youth and your

bloom. All those past declarations to night you revoke, And, old sweetness, at last you are pleased with the

"Not at all," she exclaimed, "but the fashion re-

ve should make a display, ere all feeling expires In my bosom. 'Tis simply a wedding in name Which I plead for. Long dead in love's ravishing

name.
You are frank, I confess, and I'll tell you the truth,
Just the same as I did in the days of our youth;
When I next have a wedding the bride must be flame

When I next have a wedding the bride must be roung pulled beauty, most loving, deficient of tongue; pulled beauty, most loving, deficient of tongue; one to humor my faucies, and never to tease. When I light up my pipe for a smoke at my ease; To induige mb in all things, what you never did; one to sit by the cradle and play with the kid, lave my meals always ready, and sing while I chew Ail my favorite dishes. Ne'er scolding, like you, when I go to a meeting and leave her behind, Kiss me kindly good bye, with feelings resigned. One to anxiously look for the time I'd get back, with her mouth trained to give me a welcoming smack.

smack Then, I'll have a new wedding, I'll sing and I'll

dance Arrah, will you, indeed! Faith, you'll ne'er get

"Arrab, will you, indeed: Faith, you in dec ease the chance, the chance, for I'll live till the gorse on the grass will grow fat That it pieks off your grave. Make an item of that. I just fancied I'd try to make people suppose That our lives were as sweet as the seent of the rose; "Tis the fashion you know; but you never can see Half an inch from your nose, till instructed by me. Think of all the nice presents our guests would bestow." heetou

On us, Shandy, you fool !- and you'll die one, I know

You're an odd stick; all gnarled! A cross-grained old crank,

Full of prejudiced notions, disgustingly rank, Or you'd jump at the chance to get presents so cheap.

Like our neighbors. Good night! You've been always asleep."
With a twirl of her skirts, she jumped out of my

lap,
And I thought to myself, ere resuming my nap,
And I thought to myself, ere resuming my nap,
That perhaps there was reason in much that she
said.

Yet, I hate to see weddings each year one is wed; "Tis a sly way of begging by people whose cheek Will deny them to class 'mongst the lowly and meek. Shandy Maguire.

## FIRST STEAMSHIP TO CROSS THE OCEAN.

[From the New York Weekly.]

It has long been supposed that the American ship Savannah was the first to cross the ocean with the aid of steam, in 1819. But it is now asserted that the Royal William, a side wheel steamship built at Quebec, was sent across the Atlantic in 1833 (doing the voyage in twenty one days), and was sold at London to the Spanish government. James Goulde, under whose direction the vessel was built, is now 81 years of age, and has recently written a letter to the Montreal Gazette, in which he says the Royal William was built for a sea going steamship, and that "he never had the slightest idea of her failure to reach London as a sea-going steamer," and further, that "she was actually the first steamship to fire a gun in action, which is something of an honor for Quebec." In the register of the Royal William, George Black is named as the builder of this vessel, which was "propelled by steam, with wheels or flyers, at each side."

THE earliest coins for American use are said to have been made of brass on the Bermuda Islands about 1612. Captain John Smith appointed Daniel Tucker as governor of Bermuda, and in his history states that this governor enforced labor, and that the colonists had "besides meat, drink and clothes, a certain kind of brass money, with a hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogs that were found at their first landing." Previous to this time Sir Thomas Gates and a party of 150 had been wrecked on the islands, and for nine months they subsisted chiefly on the flesh of wild hogs. The gratitude of these people knew no bounds, and they stamped the image of their benefactor in brass and used it as money—the most en-dearing form it could possibly assume. From first to last the hog has been a faithful friend to the American people, and, whatever astheticism might have urged to the contrary, it was but simple justice to allow the hog the honor of taking the lead in furnishing the device for American coins.

#### THE TEMPER OF ANIMALS.

[London Spectator.]

Animal temper is naturally pacific, equable and mild. Bad temper is the privilege of more highly organized natures; and the mild resentment of the placable tiger finds its development in the apoplectic fury of the mandril and the measured malice of mankind. Horace's suggestion that Prometheus added to the ill temper of man the strength of a mad lion must be taken literally. The general law of good nature in the animal world makes the exceptions all the more remarkable. Quarrelsome species appear among a friendly tribe, just as an ill-tempered individual does in a kindly species.

The ruminants are a most peaceful race. yet deer are savage, and so is that handsome Indian antelope, the nylghau. tame stag is a very dangerous pet, and even the beautiful roebuck has been known to kill a boy in a wild fit of rage. But the fiercest and most vindictive of all, with the exception of the Cape buffalo, is the South African gnu, which never loses its ill-temper when tamed, and always remains among the few dangerous animals which the keepers at the Zoo have to deal with. Hardly less ill tempered are the zebras and wild asses, which suggests that human mismanagement is not entirely to blame for the occasional ill-temper and obstinacy of mules and donkeys. To the ill-tempered species we may add the camel and the two horned black rhinoceros. The last is really terocious, charging down on any creature, man or beast, without provocation, and capable of inflicting mortal wounds, even on the lion, the elephant or its own kind.

But among all the larger creatures of the animal kingdom, it is difficult to find more than a dozen species which are, as a class, ill-tempered, unless we include all those carniverous animals which exhibit a certain ferocity in the capture of their prey. But it will be found that, apart from this law of their being, such animals are not, as a rule, either ill tempered or malicious. On the contrary, their natural bias is to-ward good nature, and it may be inferred that the fierceness exhibited by them when actually striking their prey is rather a gradual development from a particular necessity than an essential part of their nature. The good humor of the lions and other feline was well illustrated by a scene at the Zoo a few weeks ago. The young lion from Sokoto was much intent on breaking in the iron shutter which separates the house it now occupies from its former quarters next door. Apart from the very proper wish to assert a right to its former domicile, it had the irritating stimulus supplied by an ill-tempered and decrepit old leopard

which was growling on the other side of the shutter, and even went so far as to insert one of its long teeth into the crack between the shutter and the wall, as a reminder to the lion of what waited for it on the other side. The lion was striking constant heavy blows on the door, and was so intent on its occupation as to disregard the call of its keeper. The keeper quietly attracted its attention by pulling its tail, and the lion at once desisted, rubbed its head against the keeper's hand and lay down to be stroked, patted and have its mane caressed. A very beautiful puma close by exhibited all the pleasure of a friendly cat at being stroked, and the tiger from Turkestan allowed itself to be fondled like a big dog.

## INDIAN POLYGAMY. [Col. J. R. Morrison.]

The polygamy which exists among the Indian tribes will doubtless always be so. The government will make no attempt to put a stop to it, because the whites are not influenced by what the redskins may do. Polygamy is common in all tribes but the Arapahoes, and they are the worst of the whole lot. They observe no marriage laws, while nearly all the other tribes are as strict, if not more so, as their white brethren in observing their nuptial vows. I do not know how the Indian came to embrace polygamy, unless the theory that the Mormons, in their efforts to extend their influence, took in the red men. Now, however, the Indians are far ahead of Brigham Young's followers in polygamy. They have made several amendments to the Mormon law. Here is one: When a brave marries the eldest daughter he is entitled to marry all her sisters if he can support them. If a female child is born to his wife's parents after his marriage he may also claim the infant for his wife. The child is not given over to the buck, however, until she is eight years old. I have seen little girls not three feet high, the wives of big buck Indians. An Indian seldom leaves his family for any length of time and when he does he usually takes time, and when he does he usually takes his smallest squaw with him. She is much preferred because she can be carried more easily than the full grown wife. The fact that the Indian never remains away from his family more than ten days, when he is obliged to go away alone, is of great assistance to the soldier or policeman who desires to capture a certain buck. We know he will return as soon as he can, notwithstanding he is aware of his danger. When we want a redskin and he is found to be from his home, we plant a few soldiers near the tepee, and it's millions to dimes that within ten days Mr. Indian will run upon his waiting captors.

#### DANGEROUS HAND-SHAKING.

[Washington Star.]

"There is one thing that bothers a President of the United States which I have never seen alluded to," said a congressman yesterday to a Star reporter. "It has to do with sheling hands, but the ordinary to with shaking hands; but the ordinary tedium of the infliction is not what I refer to. There are, unfortunately, a great many individuals in the world who think it a clever trick to give a painful grip to any one who may have the misfortune to grasp hands with them. Almost invariably they pretend that the thing is quite unconsciously done, but in fact they take a pleasure of mischievous nature in the act. They have mischievous nature in the act. They have various ways of perpetrating the offense. I actually knew of one case where a man wore a ring for the purpose of causing any one whom he accosted to regret the circumstance.

"Chester A. Arthur told me once that he was obliged to be constantly on his guard against people who did that sort of thing. On a number of occasions he was caused annoyance and even pain by individuals who gripped his hand in shaking it with the evident intention of hurting him. Were I president I would see that any one who perpetrated such an offense was promptly arrested. It could be easily done by having an officer conveniently near. Obviously such action need only be taken in an extreme case, but surely the Chief Executive should have some means of defense against assault in this form. President Grant, I have been told, complained of similar annoyances, and I have no doubt that every president of the United States has suffered likewise. I will venture to say that Gen. Washington would have promptly knocked down any man who attempted such a thing with him.

"I once had an opportunity to inflict a well deserved punishment upon a man who was addicted to committing the offense I speak of. He tried the thing on me three or four times, and I learned that such was his habit, inasmuch as he entertained a particular vanity respecting the force of his grip. Accordingly, I decided to teach him better manners, and for that purpose I engaged the services of a young farmer in the neighborhood. The latter was the biggest man I ever saw outside of a circus. He measured 6 feet 7 inches in height and was built proportionately. I took him with me one day along a country road where I had reason to expect to encounter the man I was after. By good luck we did so and I ventured to introduce the giant. The two men grasped hands, but my friend's enormous paw, which was as big as an ordinary ham, fairly inclosed the other's arm almost to the elbow. Smiling pleasantly in his face he said: 'Happy to meet you!' and

proceeded to slowly crush the member. Positively, I could hear the bones 'scrunch'

as he did so.
"'Let go, for God's sake!' the fellow

cried out. "The mighty grip was relinquished, and after wringing his own hand in an agonized way for some minutes my victim said that he understood the lesson which had been conveyed and that he would profit by it."

#### LIGHTNING HAS FAVORITE TREES.

[Boston Transcript.]

The traces left on trees that have been struck by lightning vary with the kind of tree, the age and location. The season, too, that prevails, plays a conspicuous part in this matter. The Italian poplar (Popules pyramidalis) is most endangered by lightning. The cause lies not so much in its slender shape as in the fact that it has a very much ramified set of roots. The poplar grows in the most fertile and moist portions of ground. The wood of the poplar is therefore full of sap and moisture, and the tree is a splendid lightning conductor. The tracks of the lightning are found in the lower parts of the poplar exclusively. Without deviation one or more rents run down the trunk of the tree to the roots; the bark is torn off and the wood exposed a distance of from 6 to 12 inches; about half way down the rent a gap of the depth of about an inch is noticeable, the edges of which are somewhat burned. The top of the tree is uninjured, the branches show no rents, but remain healthy the leaves green. Colladon, the famous French philosopher, has made the effects of lightning upon trees a profound study, and in one of his works he reports several instances wherein the bolts passed by a number of taller trees other than the poplar, striking the latter in its descent to the ground. The highest point is, therefore, not always the one most exposed to lightning, and only when all other circumstances are equally favorable does height cut any figure. Next to the poplar the oak is the tree most exposed to the effects of lightning, but the marks left behind differ greatly from those of the poplar. As in the other case, there are conformities to the general law. Oaks spread out at the top and the branches shoot up vigorously to the highest point. While the top of the poplar that has been struck by lightning remains hale and keeps on growing, the injured branch of the oak dies very soon. The rent begins away up near the top, running to the ground, spiral fashion, exposing the wood all the way from 10 to 12 inches, and often more. About the center of the course appears a gap about one-half inch deep, which runs parallel with the fibers of the tree.

#### THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

[C. F. Lummis in St. Nicholas.]

The great American desert was almost better known a generation ago than it is to-day. Then thousands of the hardy Argonauts on their way to California had traversed that fearful waste on foot with their dawdling ox teams, and hundreds of them left their bones to bleach in that thirsty land. The survivors of those deadly journevs had a vivid idea of what that desert was; but now that we can roll across it in less than a day in Pullman palace cars, its real—and still existing—horrors are largely torgotten. I have walked its hideous length alone and wounded, and realize something more of it from that than a great many railroad journeys across it have told me. Now every transcontinental railroad crosses the great desert which stretches up and down the continent, west of the Rocky mountains, for nearly two thousand miles. The northern routes cut its least terrible parts, but the two railroads which traverse its southern half-the Atlantic & Pacific and the Southern Pacific-pierce some of its grimmest recesses.

The first scientific exploration of this region was Lieutenant Wheeler's United States survey about 1850; and he was first to give scientific assurance that we had here a desert as absolute as the Sahara. If its parched sands could speak their record, what a story they might tell of sufferings and death; of slow plodding caravans, whose patient oxen lifted their feet ceaselessly from the blistering gravel; of drawn human faces that peered at some lying image of a placid lake, and toiled frantically on to sink at last, hopeless and strengthless, in the hot dust which the mirage had painted with the hues and the very waves

of water.

No one will ever know how many have vielded to the long sleep in that inhospitable land. Not a year passes, even now, without record of many dying on that desert, and of many more who wander back, in a delirium of thirst. Even people at the railroad station sometimes roam off, lured by the strange fascination of the desert, and never come back; and of the adventurous miners who seek to probe the golden secrets of those barren and strangehued ranges there are countless victims.

A desert is not necessarily an endless, level waste of burning sand. The great American desert is full of strange, burnt, ragged mountain ranges, with deceptive, sloping broad valleys between—though as we near its southern end the mountains become somewhat less numerous, and the sandy wastes more prominent. There are many extinct volcances upon it, and hundreds of square miles of black, bristling lava-flows. A large part of it is sparsely

clothed with the hardy greasewood; but in places not a plant of any sort breaks the surface, as far as the eye can reach. The summer heat is unbearable, often reaching 136° in the shade; and a piece of metal which has been in the sun can no more be handled than can a red hot stove. Even in winter the midday heat is insufferable, while at night ice frequently forms on the water-tanks. The daily range of temperature there is said to be the greatest ever recorded anywhere; and a change of 80° in a few hours is not rare.

## ENGINE ON THE BRAIN—A DRIVER'S WILD RIDE.

[N. O. Times-Democrat.]

"I was loafing around the streets last night," said Jim Nelson, one of the oldest locomotive engineers running into New Orleans, "and as I had nothing to do I dropped into a concert, and heard a slick looking Frenchman play a piano in a way that made me feel all over in spots. As soon as he sat down on the stool, I knew that by the way he handled himself that he understood the machine he was running. He tapped the keys away up one end, just as if they were gauges and he wanted to see if he had water enough. Then he looked up as if he wanted to know how much steam he was carrying, and the next moment he pulled open the throttle and sailed out on the main line as if he were half an hour late.

"You could hear her thunder over culverts and bridges, getting faster and faster, until the fellow rocked about in his seat like a cradle. Somehow I thought it was old '36' pulling a passenger train and getting out of the way of a 'special.' The fellow worked the keys on the middle division like lightning, and then he flew along the north end of the line until the drivers went around like a buzz saw, and I got excited. About the time I was fixing to tell him to cut her off a little, he kicked the dampers under the machine wide open, pulled the throttle away back in the tender, and—Jerusalem jumpers! how he did run! I couldn't stand it any longer, and yelled to him that she was pounding on the left side, and if he wasn't careful he'd drop his ash

pan.

"But he didn't hear. No one heard me. Everything was flying and whizzing. Telegraph poles on the side of the track looked like a row of corn stalks, the trees appeared to be a mud bank, and all the time the exhaust of the old machine sounded like the hum of a bumble bee. I tried to yell out but my tongue wouldn't move. He went around curves like a bullet, clipped an eccentric, blew out his soft plug, went down grade fifty feet to the mile, and not a confounded brake set. She went by the meet-

ing point at a mile and a half a minute, and calling for more steam. My hair stood up like a cat's tail, because I knew the

gâme was up.

"Sure enough, dead ahead of us was the head-light of the 'special.' In a daze I heard the crash as they struck, and I saw cars shivered into atoms, people mashed and mangled and bleeding and gasping for water. I heard another crash as the French professor struck the deep keys away down on the lower end of the southern division, There he and then I came to my senses. was at a dead stand still, with the door of the fire-box of the machine open, wiping the perspiration off his face and bowing at the people before him. If I live to be a thousand years old, I'll never forget the ride that Frenchman gave me on a piano."

#### SOME BABY FIGURES.

[From Baby.]

A baby is born at every beat of the human heart. That is more than one for every tick of the clock. These "living jewels (as the poet calls babies) dropped unstained from heaven," take wings and fly back whence they came one for every minute in From January 1 to December 31 the day. between 38,000,000 and 40,000,000 living jewels are dropped into this cold world. There are more baby girls than boy babies. The proportion of female births to male births is as 100 to 90. So that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 more girls are born in the world each year than boys. is always a surplus of women, and the extra number of girl babies keeps up the supply. The rate of infant mortality is enormous. In round numbers, 5,000,000 babies never live long enough to talk; 5,000 more never have a chance to walk or run, and 5,000,000 more never get old enough to go to school. If you are good at figures get out your paper and pencil and try this sum. Here is a simple problem in Arithmetic: A baby is born to day (1892). Now, suppose its ancestors had married at the age of 21, from the time of our lord— fifty-six generations, how many grand-fathers has that child had? The answer, in round numbers, will be three figures, followed by fifteen ciphers. Prof. Proctor one time figured that, if from a single pair, each husband and wife had married at the age of 21 for 5,000 years, the population of the earth, if there had been no deaths, would now be 2,199,915 followed by 144 ciphers.

Again, if we go back to the time of Christ, or fifty-six generations, how many births, do you think must have taken place in order to bring you, who read these lines, into the world? If you try to get the exact figures, they will bother you.

But to change the problem. Say that all the babies born in one year are one foot in length. Now, if laid head to feet, they would stretch out from New York to Hong Kong, and some to spare. If the 40,000,000 babies could walk past the office of the Baby at the rate of twenty per minute, or 1,200 per hour during the entire year, by the time the last child passed, 312 numbers of this paper would be published, and might be read by six-year-old boys and girls who were just born when the procession started. Suppose that each baby born this year weighed eight pounds; look at the combined weight! It would take half a dozen cradles of the size, capacity and strength of our new steel war cruisers to hold the infants. When twins arrived in Artemus Ward's family, somebody called it an episode. "Yes," said Artemus, "two episodes weighing about eighteen pound jintly." In the foregoing baby figures we have allowed for episodes.

#### HOW TO MAKE YOUR ORGANIZATION A SUCCESS.

[Pattern Maker's Journal.]

Attend its meetings once in three or four months, and only when you cannot find it convenient to go somewhere else.

Always make your engagements for social, theatre and suprise parties to take place on the meeting night of your association, and invite other members to be with

you. Pay your dues only when you receive a notice to do so or be subject to suspension, because the association is wealthy and the secretaries receive enormous salaries; they do not work every day like yourself, so have plenty of time to write letters.

If you go to the meeting do not give your opinion on any subject, for it might possi-

bly help the association or some one else.

Do not ask a member in the shop where you are working if he will be at the meeting, because it might cause too many to be present; say its none of your business anyway

Decline to accept any office in your association, informing the members that you are uneducated, incapable and ignorant, and don't forget to say that you do not wish to have the disgrace of holding office attached

to your honorable name.

After the meeting, at which you have advanced no idea and assisted only by your silence, go to the nearest saloon, or stand on the curbstone, break forth in oratory. denounce the action of certain members. and ridicule those who were manly enough to express their opinion.

Finally don't forget to say if the association is not managed better you will drop out and become an honorable scab.



#### MILK AND BACTERIA.

[The Republic.]

A Washington city subscriber of The Republic, who acknowledges that he has been "an interested reader of 'Notes for the Curious' for the past year and a half," in commenting on the note which appeared in this department on the 6th inst., under the heading of "What Bacteria Are," sends the following interesting items, which he says have been collated from Prof. II. W. Conn's article on "Bacteria in Milk."

The number of bacteria present in milk depends chiefly upon the length of time that the milk has been standing and upon the temperature. Estimates made upon milk under different conditions have shown from 300,000,000 to 600,000,000 to the quart! The effect of temperature is shown by an experiment: A specimen of milk which had been standing four days in a cold temperature was found to have about 10,000,000 bacteria per quart, while that exposed to high temperature collected 300,000,000 of these microscopic creatures in less than a day and a half. Between forty and fifty species of bacteria have been found in normal milk and cream. This large number is due to the fact that milk is apt to collect almost any species of bacteria that may be doating in the air. The individuals of most of these species are comparatively few in number and are of little significance; a few species are almost universal and extremely abundant. It is these creatures which cause the milk to sour. Some of them do this by the production of acid; others curdle the milk by causing a ferment like that in rennet. All of them are more or less harmful."

#### 1DLENESS AND VICE.

[Exchange.]

We are told in the reports from abroad, as well as on this side of the ocean, that the persons concerned in the recent tragedy at Cannes belonged to what is called the most exclusive society. They had money enough to live without work, and they chose to spend their existence in splendid idleness. Many Americans have the means to live without labor of body or brain; but happily the number who give their time to luxurious leisure and self-indulgence is very limited.

In America the leisure class, if it may be called such, is too insignificant to make any impression, and the rich man who wastes his years and expends his fortune in doing nothing that is useful is looked upon with a feeling approaching contempt.

In England and on the Continent it is different. There the leisure class is numerous and holds a powerful, if not a predominant place in the social fabric. Hence the

painful and detestable scandals that are so frequent in the higher society of Great Britain and the Continent. Idleness tends to depravity and the unoccupied mind seeks relief in unwholesome associations. The worst may not always follow, but is always possible.

The business enterprise for which Americans are noted may sometimes be attended by overstrain and other evil effects, but it has its compensation in keeping the energies active and in preventing the stagnancy that breeds dissoluteness and decay.

## QUEER ORIGIN OF TWO FASHIONS. [From the Youth's Companion.]

Marie Antoinette, history tells us, one day noticed on her toilet table some peacock feathers which had been placed there accidentally, being designed to decorate some fancy work. She stuck one of the feathers in her hair. Being pleased with the effect, she added another, and then called for some ostrich feathers. The next day she appeared in court with a beautiful head-dress of feathers, a fashion which immediately spread throughout France and Europe, and which is followed in dress circles down to the present day.

Don John, of Austria, the son of Charles V., and the fascinating young hero of Lepanto, had a patch of hair on one side of his head which grew upright, and to conceal this peculiarity he used to comb all his hair back from his forehead. When he went as governor to the low countries, all the people of fashion imitated the mode, and from them it descended to our own day.

Dionysius was extremely short-sighted, and his flatterers, Montaigne tells us, "ran against one another in his presence, and stumbled at or overturned whatever was under foot, to show that they were as purblind as their sovereign."

## LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD. [From Drake's Magazine.]

The largest farm in the world is one in the southwest of the state of Louisiana, measuring one hundred miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west. The 1,500,000 acres of which it is made upwere purchased seven years ago from the state of Louisiana and from the United States government by a syndicate of northern capitalists, by which it is now farmed. At that time it was a vast grazing ground for the cattle of the few dealers in the neighborhood, there being 30,000 head of cattle and horses upon it. This immense tract is now divided into convenient pasture stations or ranches, the fencing alone costing \$50,000. The land is best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All the cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam

power, a tract of about half a mile wide being taken, and an engine placed on each side. The engines are portable and work a cable attached to four plows, the area plowed in this way, with the labor of only three men, being thirty acres. Harrowing, sowing, etc., is done in the same way, and there is not a single draft horse on the estate. Horses are, however, used for the herdsmen, who look after the 16,000 head of cattle upon the property which is traversed for thirty-six miles by the Southern Pacific railway. The company has three steamboats upon the 300 miles of navigable waters which traverse their immense estate, and also possesses a shipyard, a bank and two rice mills.

#### BIRDS DOCTOR THEMSELVES.

[From the Medical Record.]

Some interesting observations relating to the surgical treatment of wounds by birds were recently brought by M. Fatio before the Physical Society, of Geneva. He quoted the case of the snipe, which he had often observed engaged in repairing damages. With its beak and feathers it makes a very creditable dressing, applying plasters to bleeding wounds and even securing a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On one occasion he killed a snipe which had on the chest a large dressing composed of down taken from other parts of the body and securely fixed to the wound by the congulated blood. Twice he had brought home snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on to the site of the fracture of one or other limb.

The most interesting example was that of a snipe, both of whose legs he had undoubtedly broken by a misdirected shot. He recovered the animal only on the day following and he then found that the poor bird had contrived to apply dressings and a sort of splint to both limbs. In carrying out this operation some feathers had become entangled around the break and, not being able to use its claws to get rid of them, it was almost dead from hunger when discovered. In, a case recorded by M. Magnin, a snipe which was observed to thy away with a broken leg was subsequently found to have forced the fragments into a parallel position, the upper fragments reaching to the knee and secured there by means of a strong band of feathers and moss intermingled. The observers were particularly struck by the application of a ligature of a kind of flat leafed grass wound round the limb, of a spiral form and fixed by means of a sort of glue.

THE Commissioners of the Great Columbian Fair are going into the popcorn and peanut business and expect to rake in 7,000,000 nickels.

"I have seen a paragraph with reference to the eating of pie by some famous men, said Mr. C. G. Langton, of San Francisco, at the Southern. "The whole question of what great men eat would make a rather readable article. I have spent a good many years in Europe and in other parts of the world, and I have never seen any country which has as great an appetite for pie as America. But I was speaking of the habits of great men in their eating and drinking, and the most noticeable feature which a story of the subject reveals is that the difference between them on this as on other subjects is well marked. There was Cæsar, for example. His abstemiousness is a matter of history. To run from the ancient to the modern, Victor Hugo was more or less of a gourmand, and what may be said, of Hugo may also be said of Alexander Dumas. There was a period in Bismarck's career when he was noted chiefly for the quantity of beer he could consume and the number of cigars he could smoke. Gladstone is a hearty eater, and never takes dinner without two glasses of port. The present Pope, as well as Pius IX., and Cardinals Manning and Newman, all truly great, will go down to history as the most ascetic of men. Parnell was the lightest of eaters, and rarely if ever touched any kind of alcoholic stimulant. I remember the time when he would not touch anything so indigestible as beef or mutton.

#### WOMEN IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

[From the Macon Telegraph.]

Women are beginning to make their way into the clerical ranks of Macon railroad offices. Female train dispatchers have long been noted for their close attention to duty, and it is rare, indeed, that accidents occur through their carelessness. No cases of that kind are on record in Georgia. No matter how gayly they may chatter among their friends at home, they attend strictly to business while at the "trick," and are never known to strike. The young telegraphers employed in the local offices are about as good and reliable as can be found anywhere, but the young ladies may yet make them hustle to keep their places. Mrs. Willie Coley, lately employed as train, dispatcher in the central office at Barness. ville, has accepted a similar position with the Georgia Southern. She takes the place of Mr. Graham, who has been transferred to Valdosta. Mrs. Coley is said to be an expert operator. The Macon and Dublin now has two lady stenographers and type writers and Miss Chandler is manipulating the Morse key. Other innovations of sime ilar nature are expected. Meanwhile the boys are watching the proceedings wit quiet interest, but gallantly say nothing.

#### THE PRIVATE CAR.

[From the Railway World.]

Frank A. Burr has recently written an article entitled "Housekeeping on Wheels." Years ago, when private cars were less common than at present, Col. Burr enjoyed a trip in one of these moving palaces in company with Hon. and Mrs. J. Donald Cameran. He describes life in a private car as luxury, with but one drawback, the arrogance of the average cook. Railway officials are of necessity often obliged to travel in cars equipped with facilities for correspondence and the transaction of business. Patti, Modjeska, Mrs. Langtry and other dramatic celebrities provided themselves with special cars. Of late years many wealthy citizens have built themselves are in which the results are in the control of the selves cars in which they can enjoy the luxuries of a hotel while rushing over the country at forty miles an hour. The Pullman company has constructed special cars for hunting purposes. Sportsmen could hire these cars and leave them at convenient sidings. After a day spent in the woods it was possible to return at nightfall to couches as luxurious as those of a first-class hotel. The excitement of hunting, and the pleasures of a richly furnished apartment, combined to make a delightful holiday. Dr. Johnson waxed eloquent over the joys of stage coach travel, which meant jolting all day, and a roadside inn, good, bad, or indifferent, all night. The sportsman of bygone days was obliged to undergo many petty hardships. He might fill his bag but was compelled either to trudge home at sundown or sleep under the trees. There were few enthusiastic marksmen who had not camped out, and experienced the difficulty of keeping a fire alive on a cold, windy night. Daniel Boone or even Kit Carson could not have believed it possible to establish an equation between hunting and luxury. Now we are not surprised to hear that a gun club has hired a car and gone of for a month's sport. It is probable that the practice of engaging cars will become more and more general among tourists. The tendency to club and society excursions is markedly on the increase, and the special car is likely to grow in favor.

#### PAT'S TEMPTATION.

One of the members of the New York senate, who has passed through a good many experiences during his lifetime, was in his younger days a ttack-walker on a New England railroad, says the Buffalo Express. At each end of his route was a small station. The only persons to watch him were in these neighborhoods. Pat (it is needless to say he was an Irishmen) lived in a small house beside the track, about half a mile from one of these stations. He

was the fortunate owner of an old horse and wagon. This is what led to his temptation and downfall. There was a good wagon road running parallel with the track all the way. "Pat," said the tempter, "what's to hinder you riding between stations?" "It wouldn't do," said Pat. But the idea had taken hold of him and one rainy night he tried it. He left his horse half a mile from each end of his beat and walked to the stations at his usual time. Over the rest of the distance he road on the turnpike, trusting to luck that the track would be all right. The thing was so easy that it soon became a settled practice with him. For three or four months he guarded the company's property in this way, and no one wus the wiser. Then he was spotted, and a summary discharge followed. "A man with your genius for dodging work ought to be a lawyer," said the superintendent. "Faith, I think so meself," answered the discharged trackwalker, and a lawyer he became.

#### HE SAVED THE EDITOR.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The paper had something he didn't like. and he was going to see the editor about it and thump the stuffing out of him, so he said. At the foot of the stairs leading to the den he found a small boy, who blocked

"Is the editor in?" he inquired, roughly. "Yes, sir," replied the boy, politely.

"Can I see him?

"I s'pose so, sir."

"Well, I want to. Do I go up this way?"
"Are you Mr. Johnson?" inquired the boy with evident personal interest. "Yes, I am."

"The same that the papers gave it to in the neck?"

"Yes. What's that to you?"

"Nothing much, Mr. Johnson, but I'm your friend."

"No, you don't say?" said the visitor, sarcastically surveying him. "Well, let

me go on upstairs, won't you?"
"Cert, Mr. Johnson, but before you go into the editor's room you look into the corner by the door and get a dray pin settin' there. I put it where you could get it easy. You see, the editor is lookin' for you and he's got a big hoss pistol in his drawer and a hatchet layin' on his desk, and when I seen them preparations I jist thought it was a shame for the editor to go ter a man in his old paper and use a hatchet on him besides without giving him some sort of show. I ain't nobody but an office boy, but I know what justice is as well as it I was President of the United States. Go right up, but go easy, dray pin is in the left hand corner." The

Mr. Johnson said he would call next day.

18

## GRAND LODGE



#### ASSESSMENT NOTICE FOR DECEMBER..

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE, B. OF L. F., ) TERRE HAUTE, IND., December 1, 1892.

ASSESSMENT No. 33. \$2.00.

To the Receivers of Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—You are hereby notified of the death and disability of the following members entitled to all the benefits of the order, viz:

CLAIM No. 837. James H. Britain, of Red Mountian Lodge, No. 339, died of Typhoid Malarial Fever, September 3, 1892.

CLAIM No. 838. Thomas Roddam, of Beaver Lodge, No. 117, died from injuries received in a Collision. September 5, 1892.

CLAIM No. 839. James Lynch, Jr., of Cooke Lodge, No. 358, died of Typhoid Fever, October 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 840. Herbert B. Buel, of Northwestern Lodge, No. 82, was killed in a Collision, October 3, 1889.

CLAIM No. 841. Edward Sutherland, of Saginaw Valley Lodge, No. 286, died from injuries received in a Collision, October 5, 1892.

CLAIM No. 842. Joseph Nichols, of Friendship Lodge, No. 375, was killed in a Collision, October 7, 1882

CLAIM No. 843. \*Edward Clark, of Adopted Daughter Lodge, No. 3, died of Typhoid Fever, October 8,

CLAIM No. 844. John Krenz, of Bayou City Lodge. No. 146, was declared totally disabled by loss of Leg, October 13, 1892.

CLAIM No. 845. B. Edward Holtorp, of Northern Light Lodge, No. 127, died from injuries received in a Railway Accident, October 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 846. James B. Weaver, of Stone Mountain Lodge, No. 332, was declared totally disabled by Fracture of Skull, Oct. 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 847. Fred L. Outlaw. of Congaree Lodge, No. 427, was declared totally disabled by Compound Fracture of Aukle Joint, October 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 848. Daniel Pursel, of Eureka Lodge, No. 14, died from injuries received in a Railway Accident, October 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 849. Leo Martin, of Mt. Shasta Lodge, No 312, was declared totally disabled by having Thigh Crushed, October 15, 1892.

CLAIM No. 850. Amos M. Lanning, of Garfield Lodge, No. 203, was burned to death in a Collision, October 17, 1892.

CLAIM No. 851. Jno. Dunn, of Emporia Lodge, No. 58, died of Typhoid Fever, October 18, 1892.

CLAIM No. 852. James D. White, of Eureka Lodge, No. 14, was declared totally disabled with Inflammatory Rheumatism, Oct. 20, 1892.

CLAIM No. 853. Jno. Barron, of Chicago Lodge, No. 95, was killed by Railroad Accident, October 24,

CLAIM No. 854. Jos. V. Johnson, of W. F. Hynes Lodge, No. 48, died of Diphtheria, October 25, 1892.

CLAIM No. 855. Thos. E. Dooley, of J. M. Raymond Lodge, No. 49, died of Brain Fever, October 31, 1892.

CLAIM No. 856. Wm. H. Bryant, of Bluestone Lodge, No. 446, was killed by being Struck by Engine, November 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 857. Simon S. Hillyard, of Delaware Lodge, No. 231, was declared totally disabled with Apoplectic Stroke, November 1, 1892.

CLAIM No. 858. Edwin W. Brown, of Triumphant Lodge, No. 47, was killed by Falling from Engine, November 4, 1892.

CLAIM No. 859. Wm. Curran, of C. J. Hepburn Lodge, No. 160, died of Consumption, November 8,

CLAIM No. 860. Chas. E. Jillson, of Bay State Lodge, No. 73, died of Typhoid Fever, November 8, 1892

CLAIM No. 861. Jno. O'Connell, of Buffalo Lodge, No. 12, died from Scalds received in a Railway Accident, November 14, 1892.

CLAIM No. 862. Chas. T. Largent, of Big Four Lodge, No. 337, was declared totally disabled by Loss of Foot, November 16, 1892.

CLAIM NO. 863. Louis Donnelly, of W. H. Thomas Lodge, No. 159, was declared totally disabled by Tuberculosis, November 17, 1892.

An assessment of Two Dollars (\$2.00) has been levied for the payment of the above claims, and you are required to forward said amount for each member whose name appears on the rolls of membership DECEMBER 1st, 1852, (also for all members having taken a withdrawal (limited or final) after Novenber 1st, and for all members who died or were totally disablad since that date), said remittance to reach the Grand Lodge not later than DECEMBER 20TH. 1892, as provided in Section 50 of the Constitution. Any lodge failing to make returns as above provided will stand suspended from all the benefit of the order, as per Section 52 of the Constitution.

Yours fraternally.

F. P. SARGENT, G. M.

EUGENE V. DEBS, G. S. and T.



#### BENEFICIARY STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY AND TREASURER, TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 1, 1892. To Subordinate Lodges:

SIRS AND BROTHERS:—The following is a statement of the Beneficiary Fund for the mouth of October, 1892:

#### RECEIPTS

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Balance on hand								\$33,341	
Received during	month.	•	•		•	•		1,746	00

#### Total . . . . . DISPURSEMENTS.

The following allowances were made by the Third Biennial Convention, held at Cincinnati, in September, 1892:
Conrad R. Richards, lodge No. 430 81,500 00 Wm. T. Gould of lodge No. 387 - 1,500 00 John Foley, of lodge No. 184 - 1,500 00 Stephen T. Grogan, lodge No. 284 - 1,500 00 Christian Faust, of lodge No. 284 - 1,500 00 Thomas O'Leary, of lodge No. 424 - 1,500 00 Thomas O'Leary, of lodge No. 51 1,500 00 John McJohnson. of lodge No. 51 1,500 00 John McJohnson. of lodge No. 51 1,500 00 Albert Merritt, of lodge No. 51 1,500 00 Albert Merritt, of lodge No. 13. 1,500 00 Robert Gardner, of lodge No. 13. 1,500 00 Ira D. Stevens, of lodge No. 138 1,500 00 Ira D. Stevens, of lodge No. 288 1,500 00 Ira D. Stevens, of lodge No. 288 1,500 00 Ira D. Stevens, of lodge No. 281 1,500 00 Ira D. Stevens, of lodge No. 282 1,500 00 Ira D. Stevens, of lodge No. 281 1,500 00 Ira D. Stevens, of lodge No. 377 1,500 00 George Chambers, of lodge No. 370 1,500 00 George Chambers, of lodge No. 70 1,500 00 Jos. H. Inman, of lodge No. 304 1,500 00 Martin Turney, of lodge No. 264 500 00 Thos. A. Neville, of lodge No. 281 1,500 00 Thos. A. Neville, of lodge No. 431 1,500 00 The following allowances were made by \$28,750 00

. . . . \$6.337 75

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1892 . . Respectfully sabmitted, EUGENE V. DEBS.

#### ADDRESS WANTED.

R. W. O'HARA. Is requested to correspond with the secretary of Truckee Lodge, No. 19.

PUBLISHERS of "Ladies World," make an announcement in another column, reminding our readers of another special offer they make to induce new subscribers. As we have said here before, we know the house to be responsible, and if our members' wives or daughters wish to order from them, they will get just what is advertised.

There is a silversmith in Monterey, Mexico, who is making out of silver an exact model of the agricultural building of the World's Fair. It will be eight feet wide, will contain a quantity of silver valued as bullion at \$10,000, and when finished will be valued at \$20,000. Lieutenant Baker, the special commissioner of the World's Fair from Mexico, says it will be one of the most beautiful objects sent to the Exposition.

# Packer's Cutaneous Charm

## A Balm to the Skin

"A household panacea for Bruises. external ills."

Burns. Bites. Prickly=

Relieves pain quickly. Soothing. Comforting.

Heat. Irritated

Perfectly safe and pleasant to use.

Skin. Packer's Cutaneous Charm is sold by Druggists at 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Special style in turned wood, screw-cap box for mailing, 35 cents (stamps or postal note), postpaid.

Packer Mfg. Co. 100 Fulton St. N. Y.

## Packer's Tar Soap

"Wonderfully soothing and healing."

—Hall's Journal of Health.

## JOHN J. McGRANE. The Brotherhood's Jeweler.

48 Maiden Lane.

NEW YORK CITY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## Watches and Jewelry. DIAMONDS A SPECIALTY.



An Engagement Ring should always be a DIAMOND.

These are the best value in America.

**\$20 EACH.** 

Diamonds in all kinds of settings, Watches, Jewelry, &c., at prices that dely competition.
Get home prices for what you want, then write and save money by ordering with a Brotherhood man. Goods sent C. O. D. selection.
Reference: Grand Office B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. Member Division 105, B. of L. E.

#### CLEAR! **BRIGHT! BEAUTIFUL!**

Can there be any reason assigned why a man whose business brings him in contact with 011 and Dust should not return to his home at the close of his day's labor With Face and Hands as Clean as Those of his Neighbor, the Merchant? No! is the answer to this question, if he uses

One cake of this Efficacious and Harmless Remedy for removing Dirt and Every Species of Discoloratoin, will perform its work, leaving Hands and Face the perfection of

## Health and Purity.

Before the healing influences of GLENN'S SUL-PHUR SOAP, Abrasions of the Skin, Pimples, Sores, and all Unsightly Eruptions vanish and in their stead appears a skin as

## Clear as Alabaster.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

## Railroad Patent Square Ventilated Dinner Pail

BEST PAIL MADE. We have many testimonials like the following 3023 HANOVER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 16, 1891.

Messrs. Rearden & Ennis,

Gentlemen:



I promised to let you know how I liked your Dinner Pail and would say I have been using lunch pails more or less for the past 7 or 8 years and I like yours years and I like yours
the best of all. Lunch
keeps fresh and
sweet and the coffee
can is just the thing.
Take it all through
it is the boss pail.
M. J. MGuirs.
CHAMBERLIN LOBS,
NO, 186, B. of L. F.

No. 186, B. of L. F.

No. 186, B. of L. F.

Wide by 9½ inches high when looked up.

TO INTRODUCE THESE PAILS, UNTIL FURTHER

NOTICE we will deliver ONE NO. 2 VERTILATED

PAIL, boxed and expressage paid, at any express

point in the United States, on receipt of P. O. order

for one dollar and fifty cents, and for every fifteenth

pall order received we will refund the money and

send the pall free of expense. Try one.

REARDON & ENNIS.

Sole Manufacturers, TROY, NEW YORK.

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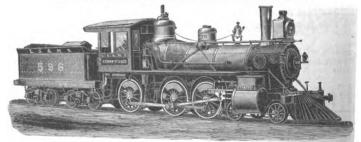
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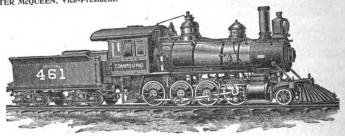
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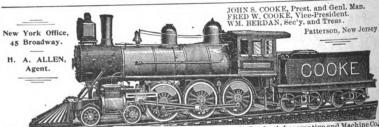


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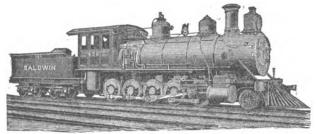
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